



JAMES A. NOYES, Director

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

"To Enrich Lives Through Effective and Caring Service"

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IN REPLY PLEASE

REFER TO FILE: **W-0**

May 20, 2004

The Honorable Board of Supervisors
County of Los Angeles
383 Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Dear Supervisors:

**LOS ANGELES COUNTY WATERWORKS DISTRICT NO. 40, ANTELOPE VALLEY
ANNEXATION 40-29 (4-108)
SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICT 5
3 VOTES**

**IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT YOUR BOARD ACTING AS THE GOVERNING BODY
OF THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY WATERWORKS DISTRICT NO. 40, ANTELOPE
VALLEY:**

1. Consider the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) certified by the City of Palmdale (Exhibit "C") on February 14, 2002, together with the environmental findings adopted by the City contained therein; certify that you have independently considered and reached your own conclusions regarding the environmental effects of the proposed project and have determined that the EIR and environmental findings adequately address the environmental impacts of the proposed annexation.
2. Adopt the enclosed Resolution of Application to Initiate Proceedings for the annexation of property located on the northwest corner of Rancho Vista Boulevard and 26th Street West in the City of Palmdale, and designated as Annexation 40-29, into Los Angeles County Waterworks District No. 40, Antelope Valley (District).
3. Adopt the enclosed resolution approving and accepting the negotiated exchange of property tax revenue resulting from Annexation 40-29.

4. Approve and authorize the Director of Public Works to file with the Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO) the required application for the proposed annexation to the District and to take any other steps necessary to assist LAFCO in processing the application.

PURPOSE/JUSTIFICATION OF RECOMMENDED ACTION

This recommended action is for your Board to adopt the enclosed resolution requesting LAFCO to initiate proceedings for the annexation of territory described and shown on the enclosed Exhibits "A" and "B," respectively, into the District.

LAFCO requires a Board-adopted Resolution to initiate proceedings for such a change of organization and the filing of an application.

Implementation of Strategic Plan Goals

This action meets the County's Strategic Plan Goal of Organizational Effectiveness as it will provide effective and efficient delivery of water to the future customers within the annexed area.

FISCAL IMPACT/FINANCING

New revenue will be generated in the form of standby charges paid by the property owners to the District's Accumulative Capital Outlay Funds for operation and maintenance of the water system and capital improvement projects.

The property owners requesting the proposed annexation will pay all required fees associated with this project.

There will be no impact on the County's General Fund.

FACTS AND PROVISIONS/LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

The boundary of the proposed annexation has been reviewed and approved by Public Works and the County Assessor. The enclosed resolution requesting LAFCO to initiate proceedings for the change of organization has been approved by County Counsel as to form. Copies of the diagram showing the boundary of the annexation territory are included with the resolution.

Section 99 of the Revenue and Taxation Code requires that prior to the effective date of any jurisdictional change, the governing bodies of all agencies whose service area or service responsibilities will be altered by such change must negotiate a reallocation of property tax revenue between the affected agencies, and approve and accept such reallocation by resolution. The District and the County are the only agencies affected by the change of organization. No taxes will transfer between these agencies as a result of this change of organization.

Adoption of the tax transfer resolution by your Board will allow LAFCO to schedule the required public hearing to consider testimony on the proposed detachment. LAFCO will subsequently take action to approve, approve with changes, or disapprove the proposal. The tax transfer resolution has also been approved as to form by County Counsel.

ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTATION

The City of Palmdale, in its role as lead agency in matters pertaining to compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act, has certified the EIR (Exhibit "C") and adopted certain findings contained therein with respect to the environmental effects of the proposed project. In its role as a responsible agency, your Board must independently consider the environmental document prepared by the lead agency and reach your own conclusions regarding the environmental effects of the proposed annexation. After having done so, it is recommended that your Board determine that the EIR and environmental findings adequately address the environmental impacts of the proposed annexation.

IMPACT ON CURRENT SERVICES (OR PROJECTS)

There will be no negative impact on current County services or projects during the performance of the recommended services.

The Honorable Board of Supervisors
May 20, 2004
Page 4

CONCLUSION

Please return one approved copy of this letter and the signed Resolutions to Public Works, Waterworks and Sewer Maintenance Division, for processing to LAFCO and forward one approved copy of the letter and Resolution to the County Assessor.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES A. NOYES
Director of Public Works

MR:nm
BDL2145

Enc.

cc: Chief Administrative Office
County Assessor
County Counsel

RESOLUTION OF APPLICATION BY THE
LOS ANGELES COUNTY WATERWORKS DISTRICT NO. 40, ANTELOPE VALLEY,
REQUESTING THE LOCAL AGENCY FORMATION COMMISSION TO
INITIATE PROCEEDINGS FOR THE ANNEXATION OF TERRITORY DESIGNATED
AS "ANNEXATION 40-29 (4-108)"

BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Los Angeles as the governing body of the Los Angeles County Waterworks District No. 40, Antelope Valley (District), that:

WHEREAS, the District desires to initiate proceedings pursuant to the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000, commencing with Section 56000 of the California Government Code, for a change of organization which would annex territory to the District; and

WHEREAS, this annexation is being proposed based upon a petition filed by the property owner requesting said annexation; and

WHEREAS, the territory proposed to be annexed is uninhabited; and

WHEREAS, the boundaries of the proposed area are described in Exhibit "A," and depicted on the corresponding map, Exhibit "B," which by this reference are incorporated herein; and

WHEREAS, on February 14, 2002, the City of Palmdale, in its role as lead agency in matters pertaining to compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), certified an environmental impact report (EIR) and adopted certain findings contained therein with respect to the environmental effects of the proposed project; and

WHEREAS, this Board has determined that this proposal meets the criteria for waiver of protest proceedings as set forth in Government Code Section 56663(c);

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Los Angeles, acting as the governing body of the District, that:

1. The Board of Supervisors, in its role as the responsible agency under CEQA, has considered the EIR certified by the City of Palmdale on February 14, 2002, together with the environmental findings adopted by the City contained therein; and hereby certifies that it has independently considered and reached its own conclusions regarding the environmental effects of the proposed project and has determined that the EIR and environmental findings adequately address the environmental impacts of the proposed annexation.

2. This Resolution of Application is hereby adopted and approved by the Board of Supervisors, and the Local Agency Formation Commission of Los Angeles County is hereby requested to initiate proceedings for the annexation of territory as authorized and in the manner provided by the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000, and the District hereby consents to the waiver of protest proceedings in accordance with Section 56663(c) of the Government Code.

The foregoing Resolution was adopted on the _____ day of _____, 2004,
by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Los Angeles as the governing body of the
District.

VIOLET VARONA-LUKENS
Executive Officer of the
Board of Supervisors of the
County of Los Angeles

By _____
Deputy

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY COUNSEL

By Framin Escudé
Deputy

RESOLUTION OF
THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
APPROVING AND ACCEPTING THE NEGOTIATED EXCHANGE OF PROPERTY
TAX REVENUE RESULTING FROM ANNEXATION 40-29 (4-108) TO
LOS ANGELES COUNTY WATERWORKS DISTRICT NO. 40, ANTELOPE VALLEY

WHEREAS, pursuant to Section 99 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, for specified jurisdictional changes, the governing bodies of affected local agencies shall negotiate and determine the amount of property tax revenue to be exchanged between the affected agencies; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Supervisors of the County of Los Angeles is the governing body of the County of Los Angeles and Los Angeles County Waterworks District No. 40, Antelope Valley (District); and, therefore, must determine the appropriate amount of property tax to transfer on behalf of each agency; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED as follows:

1. The negotiated exchange of property tax revenues resulting from Annexation 40-29 to the District is approved and accepted.
2. No property tax transfer shall take place as a result of Annexation 40-29 to the District.
3. No transfer of property tax revenue shall be made to or from any other taxing entities as a result of Annexation 40-29 to the District.

The foregoing Resolution was adopted on the _____ day of _____, 2004,
by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Los Angeles as the governing body of the
County of Los Angeles and the District.

VIOLET VARONA-LUKENS
Executive Officer of the
Board of Supervisors of the
County of Los Angeles

By _____
Deputy

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY COUNSEL

By Fredrick E. Sull
Deputy

EXHIBIT "A"

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

ANNEXATION NO. 40-29 (4-108)
TO LOS ANGELES COUNTY WATERWORKS DISTRICT NO. 40

That portion of the South Half of the Southwest Quarter of Section 17, Township 6 North, Range 12 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, in the City of Palmdale, County of Los Angeles, State of California, according to the Official Plat of said land filed in the District Land Office, described as follows (coordinates shown in parentheses at the end of each course are NAD83, California Zone 5 State Plane grid coordinates; distances are ground distances; the scale factor to convert from grid to ground values is 0.99980126):

Commencing at the southwest corner of said Section 17, also the centerline intersection of Rancho Vista Boulevard (Avenue P, 100.00 feet wide) and 30th Street West (100.00 feet wide) (Northing = 2,041,427.06; Easting = 6,506,565.58);

1. THENCE along the west line of said Southwest Quarter of Section 17, and along said centerline of 30th Street West, North 01°38'59" West, 1,336.69 feet to its intersection with the north line of said South Half of the Southwest Quarter of Section 17, also the centerline of Avenue O-12 as shown on Record of Survey recorded in Book 78, Pages 17-19 of Records of Survey in the Office of the Recorder for said County (Northing = 2,042,762.93; Easting = 6,506,527.11);
2. THENCE along said north line of the South Half of the Southwest Quarter of Section 17, and said centerline of Avenue O-12, South 89°41'42" East, 633.63 feet to the northwesterly corner of Lot 1 of said Record of Survey and the True Point of Beginning (Northing = 2,042,759.55; Easting = 6,507,160.61);
3. THENCE continuing along said north line of the South Half of the Southwest Quarter of Section 17, and said centerline of Avenue O-12, South 89°41'42" East, 1375.27 feet to its intersection with the centerline of 26th Street West as shown on said Record of Survey (Northing = 2,042,752.23; Easting = 6,508,535.59);
4. THENCE along said centerline of 26th Street West, South 01°00'23" East, 1,335.29 feet to the south line of said Southwest Quarter of Section 17 and said centerline of Rancho Vista Boulevard (Avenue P) (Northing = 2,041,417.42; Easting = 6,508,559.03);
5. THENCE along said south line of the Southwest Quarter of Section 17 and said centerline of Rancho Vista Boulevard, North 89°43'23" West, 1,360.95 feet to its intersection with the

southerly prolongation of the westerly line of Lots 1 through 4 of said Record of Survey
(Northing = 2,041,424.00; Easting = 6,507,198.37);

6. THENCE along said southerly prolongation and along said westerly line of Lots 1 through 4,
North 01°37'10" West, 1,336.36 feet to the True Point of Beginning.

Contains 41.94 acres, more or less.

This legal description was prepared by me or under my direction.



BY: _____

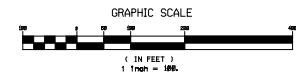
Roger D. Glidden, L.S. 3462

Dated: 4-17-2003

EXHIBIT "B"

MAP OF ANNEXATION
NO. 40-29 (4-108) TO
LOS ANGELES COUNTY
WATERWORKS DISTRICT NO. 40

BEING A PORTION OF SECTION 17, TOWNSHIP 6 NORTH,
RANGE 12 WEST, SAN BERNARDINO BASE AND MERIDIAN
IN THE CITY OF PALMDALE, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES,
STATE OF CALIFORNIA



PROJECT SITE
VICINITY MAP
NO SCALE



BASIS OF BEARINGS

THE NAD 83 CALIFORNIA ZONE 9 STATE
PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM IS THE BASIS
OF THE BEARINGS SHOWN HEREIN
(SEE NOTE # HEREIN).

AREA
41.94 ACRES GROSS (10 STREET C/L'S)

NOTES:

1. THE COORDINATES SHOWN HEREIN ARE CALIFORNIA
ZONE 9 NAD 83 COORDINATES (1010 VALUES).
DISTANCES SHOWN HEREIN ARE GROUND VALUES.
TO CONVERT GROUND DISTANCES TO GRID
DISTANCES, MULTIPLY THE GROUND DISTANCE BY
THE SCALE FACTOR OF 0.99999106.
2. THE COORDINATES SHOWN HEREIN ARE NAD 83
CALIFORNIA ZONE 9, AND ARE BASED ON NAD 83
CALIFORNIA ZONE 7 STATE PLANE COORDINATES
PROVIDED BY L.A. COUNTY FOR THE SOUTHWEST
CORNER AND SOUTH QUARTER CORNER OF
SECTION 17. NAD 83 COORDINATES WERE CONVERTED
TO NAD 43 COORDINATES USING THE NATIONAL
GEODETIC SURVEY'S NAZD83 CONVERSION METHOD.



ARROW ENGINEERING **AEC**

LANCASTER OFFICE: 4329 TENTH STREET WEST, LANCASTER, CA 93534, PHONE (805) 949-2828
LAS VEGAS OFFICE: 2783 S. HIGHLAND DR. WEST, LAS VEGAS, NV 89109, PHONE (702) 253-8635

SIGNATURE: [Signature] DATE: [Blank]
DRAWING NUMBER: 802636-3 PLOT DATE: 04/17/03

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EXHIBIT “C”

ANNEXATION 40-29(4-108)

(ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT)

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Final

**PROGRAM
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT
SCH #2001071092**



Prepared for
City of Palmdale

38250 Sierra Highway
Palmdale, California
93550

February 2002

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FINAL
PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

SCH No. 2001071092

**PALMDALE RECREATIONAL
FACILITIES DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAM**

Prepared for:

City of Palmdale
38250 Sierra Highway
Palmdale, California 93550

Prepared by:

Impact Sciences, Inc.
30343 Canwood Street, Suite 210
Agoura Hills, California 91301

February 2002

REVISION CONVENTIONS

This Final Program Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the Palmdale Recreational Facilities Development Program contains revisions to the Draft EIR, dated November 2001, as a result of the CEQA review process. Whenever applicable, response to comments have been incorporated into the text of the EIR. All new text appears in "double underline type" and all deleted text appears in "~~striketrough~~" type. Additionally, revisions are indicated by a revision bar in the margin of the page.

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1.0 SUMMARY

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA, 1970 as amended) requires that the summary of an environmental impact report (EIR) provide a brief description of the project proposal; its significant effects on the environment after recommended mitigation measures are implemented; the alternatives identified by the lead agency for evaluation, including the choice among alternatives; areas of known controversy surrounding the project; and issues to be resolved. This section meets those requirements of CEQA and focuses on the major areas of importance to decision-makers in non-technical language.

The City of Palmdale Planning Department directed and supervised the preparation of ~~this~~ the Draft Program EIR for the Palmdale Recreational Facilities Development Program, which ~~is being~~ was circulated for a 45-day public review period as mandated by CEQA. During this review period, written comments concerning the adequacy of ~~this document may be submitted by all~~ the Draft EIR from interested parties ~~to~~ were accepted by the City of Palmdale, 38250 Sierra Highway, Palmdale, California 93550, Attention: Ms. Laurie Lile, Director of Planning. Documents utilized in the preparation of this Draft Program EIR may be reviewed by request at the City.

1.2 PROJECT LOCATION AND CHARACTERISTICS

There are two proposed park sites within the Palmdale Recreational Facilities Development Program: The Westside Softball and Event Complex and the Eastside Recreation Complex. Each site is discussed individually below.

1.2.1 Westside Softball and Event Complex

The Westside Softball and Event Complex is proposed on 60 acres of privately-owned land in western City of Palmdale and in the Marie Kerr Park Planning Area. The site is generally bound by Avenue O-12 to the north, 25th Street West to the east, Rancho Vista Boulevard (Avenue P) to the south, and the existing Marie Kerr Park to the west. Uses proposed on the proposed Westside Softball and Event Complex site include, but are not limited to:

- a sports complex,
- baseball/softball academy,
- batting cages,

- competition lap pool,
- 20,000 square foot recreation center,
- playground areas,
- concession building, and
- parking.

Finally, approximately 3 acres of the 17.19-acre Marie Kerr Park are proposed to be developed with an amphitheater. Marie Kerr Park is located at the northeastern corner of the intersection of Rancho Vista Boulevard and 30th Street West, and west of the Westside Softball and Event Complex site.

Discretionary actions associated with the Westside Softball and Event Complex include approval of the following:

- General Plan Amendment from SFR1 (Single Family Residential 0-2 dwelling units/acre) to OS (Open Space)
- Zone Change from R-1-20,000 (Single Family Residential) to OR (Open Space and Recreation),
- Zoning Ordinance Amendment to OR (Open Space and Recreation) Zone to allow indoor recreation centers and conference facilities,
- Permits for Site Plan Review (SPR) or Conditional Use Permit (CUP) at the time the detailed design of the proposed facilities are completed.
- Acquisition of ~~bonds~~ land, and
- Issuance of bonds.

1.2.2 Eastside Recreation Complex

The Eastside Recreation Complex is proposed on approximately 33 acres of land owned by the City in the Barrel Springs Park Planning Area. The site is bound by Avenue S to the north, 40th Street East to the east, Jacarte Avenue to the south, and 37th Street East to the west. Uses proposed at the Eastside Recreation Complex include, but are not limited to:

- competition lap pool,
- 20,000 square foot recreation center,
- family aquatic park,

- four softball/soccer fields,
- walking/jogging paths,
- children's play area,
- community stage/entertainment area, and
- parking.

Discretionary actions associated with the project include approval of the following:

- General Plan Amendment from Joshua Hills Specific Plan to OS (Open Space),
- Joshua Hills Specific Plan amendment to delete the proposed park area from the specific plan,
- Zone Change from Joshua Hills Specific Plan to OR (Open Space and Recreation),
- Permits (SPR or CUP) at the time the detailed design of the proposed facilities are completed.
- Acquisition of ~~bonds~~ land, and
- Issuance of bonds.

1.3 TYPE OF EIR AND LEVEL OF ANALYSIS DETAIL

Section 15165 of the CEQA Guidelines, which addresses "Multiple and Phased Projects," such as the Palmdale Recreational Facilities Development Program, allows that "where individual projects are, or a phased project is, to be undertaken and where the total undertaking comprises a project with significant environmental effect, the lead agency shall prepare a single program EIR for the ultimate project as described in Section 15168." Section 15168 of the CEQA Guidelines, which defines a Program EIR, states the following:

(a) General. A program EIR is an EIR which may be prepared on a series of actions that can be characterized as one large project and are related either: (1) Geographically, (2) As logical parts in the chain of contemplated actions, (3) In connection with issuance of rules, regulations, plans, or other general criteria to govern the conduct of a continuing program, of (4) As individual activities carried out under the same authorizing statutory or regulatory authority and having generally similar environmental effects which can be mitigated in similar ways.

The Palmdale Recreational Facilities Development Program meets the definition of a document that are "carried out under the same authorizing statutory or regulatory authority and [which have] generally similar environmental effects which can be mitigated in similar ways"; therefore, this Program EIR is prepared.

The CEQA Guidelines [Section 15168(b)] state that Program EIRs have several advantages. They:

...(1) Provide an occasion for a more exhaustive consideration of effects and alternatives than would be practical in an EIR on an individual action, (2) Ensure consideration of cumulative impacts that might be slighted in a case-by-case analysis, (3) Avoid duplicative reconsideration of basic policy considerations, (4) Allow the lead agency to consider broad policy alternatives and program wide mitigation measures at an early time when the agency has greater flexibility to deal with basic problems or cumulative impacts, [and] (5) Allow reduction in paperwork.

The CEQA Guidelines acknowledge that later, more detailed environmental analysis may be required, as the specific details about a development program (such as the Palmdale Recreational Facilities Development Program) become known. Specifically, the Guidelines state [in Section 15168(c) Use With Later Activities] that:

...[s]ubsequent activities in the program must be examined in the light of the program EIR to determine whether an additional environmental document must be prepared. (1) If the later activity would have effects that were not examined in the program EIR, a new initial study would need to be prepared leading to either an EIR or a negative declaration...

The level of detail a Program EIR should go to in analyzing the environmental effects of a development program are directly linked to the number and depth of project details known at the time of the program analysis. As is allowed with Program EIRs, this EIR analyzes the potential environmental effects of the Palmdale Recreational Facilities Development Program at buildout and not individual actions associated with its buildout. The exact order and timing of its phases are not known as this time as they are dependent on forces outside the applicant's control (e.g., successful passage of the proposed bond measure). To attempt to predict the order and timing of individual actions at this time would be speculative. It is acknowledged that, as the details regarding individual project actions or phases become known in the future, additional and more detailed environmental documentation may be required.

1.4 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

Environmental issues surrounding the proposed project were identified by the City of Palmdale via the Initial Study/Environmental Checklist, and by State and local agencies, and private organizations via responses to the Notice of Preparation (NOP). Based on the Initial Study and concerns raised in response to the NOP and Initial Study, environmental issues selected to be addressed in this Program EIR include:

- Land Use Interface
- Transportation and Circulation
- Air Quality
- Noise
- Light and Glare

The Initial Study/Environmental Checklist and responses to the NOP are provided in **Appendix 1.0** of this EIR.

Table 1.0-1, Palmdale Recreational Facilities Development Program Impact Summary Table, summarizes the findings of the analysis contained within this Program EIR. Consistent with CEQA requirements, the summary table identifies the significant environmental impacts of the project, lists the mitigation measures that would reduce the level of impact, and identifies the level of significance of the impact after implementation of the mitigation measures. Please refer to **Section 3.0, Setting, Impacts, and Mitigation**, of this Program EIR for a more detailed discussion of these impacts.

1.5 ALTERNATIVES SUMMARY

This Program EIR discusses the following three alternatives to the proposed project that were selected by City staff: Alternative 1, No Project/No Development; Alternative 2, Development Consistent with the General Plan; and Alternative 3, Scaled Back Alternative.

Table 1.0-1
Palmdale Recreational Facilities Development Program Impact Summary Table

Environmental Topic and Impact	Level of Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation
LAND USE INTERFACE			
Westside Softball and Event Complex			
The General Plan land use designation for the project site is Single Family Residential - 0-2 dwelling units/acre. Land to the south of the site is also designated for single family residential, but at a higher density of 3.1-6 dwelling units/acre. Highlands Church is proposed for development to the east of the site, while an existing park lies to the west of the site. Development of the site with park uses is an alteration of the present and planned use of the site and would require a General Plan amendment and zone change; however, the alteration is not considered substantial because it would generally be compatible with existing and proposed surrounding land uses. Additionally, with the exception of indoor recreation and conference facilities, parks, playgrounds, and public play courts are currently permitted within the R-1 zone district.	Less than significant.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than significant.

1.0 Summary

Environmental Topic and Impact	Level of Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation
LAND USE INTERFACE (continued)			
Eastside Recreation Complex			
<p>The General Plan land use designation for the project site is Joshua Hills Specific Plan, which designates the site for 536 multi-family uses and a 9.4-acre commercial center. Land to the north of the site is developed with Los Amigos/Golden Poppy Elementary Schools and single family residences, land to the west and south of the site is developed with single family residences, and land to the east of the site is undeveloped, but is designated for single family uses at the same densities as parcels to the north and west. Development of the project site with park uses is an alteration of the present and planned use of the site and would require a General Plan amendment, a Specific Plan amendment, a zone change, and a Zoning Ordinance Amendment; however, the alteration is not considered substantial because it would generally be compatible with existing and planned surrounding land uses. Additionally, commercial and multi-family areas within the Joshua Hills Specific Plan are considered to be compatible with the C-3 and R-3 zones, respectively, which allows parks, playgrounds (lighted and unlighted), play fields, play courts (R-3 only), and lighted public recreational facilities (C-3 only).</p>	Less than significant.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than significant.

Environmental Topic and Impact	Level of Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation
TRANSPORTATION AND CIRCULATION			
Westside Softball and Event Complex			
Intersection LOS			
The proposed development of the Westside Softball and Event Complex would not result in any significant impacts during either the weekday afternoon peak hour or on a Saturday because all of the study area intersections are projected to operate at acceptable levels of service (LOS B and C). This conclusion is applicable to a typical day of operation at the park, a major softball tournament, and/or a major concert.	Less than significant.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than significant.

1.0 Summary

Environmental Topic and Impact	Level of Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation
TRANSPORTATION AND CIRCULATION (continued)			
Neighborhood Impacts			
<p>As some of the traffic that would be generated by the two parks would use neighborhood streets as an access route to and from the park site, there could potentially be some impacts to the residents along the local access streets. In the vicinity of the Westside Softball and Event Complex, for example, there could be a slight increase in traffic volumes on the neighborhood south of Rancho Vista Boulevard between Highland Street and 30th Street West. Similarly, in the vicinity of the Eastside Recreation Complex, there would be an increase in traffic along 37th Street East north and south of Avenue S and potentially on the local streets east and west of 37th Street East. This level of increased traffic would not constitute a significant impact. However, if major concerts were held at the Westside Softball and Event Complex, the volumes of cut-through traffic would be substantially greater and could potentially result in a significant impact on the nearby local streets.</p>	Significant.	3.2-2 Develop a traffic and parking management plan that would identify specific traffic control strategies that could be used to discourage motorists from driving through or parking on the local streets in the vicinity of the Westside Softball and Event Complex during major events (and at the Eastside Recreation Complex if such events were to be proposed for that site)	Less than significant.

Environmental Topic and Impact	Level of Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation
TRANSPORTATION AND CIRCULATION (continued)			
Parking Impacts			
On a typical day of operation, it is projected that the Westside Softball and Event Complex would generate a maximum parking demand of 200 vehicles at any particular time. During a major softball tournament, it is anticipated that there would be a maximum of 700 participants and/or spectators in approximately 600 vehicles. During a major concert, it is estimated that there would be up to 7,000 spectators, of which 30 percent would walk to the site (2,100 people) and 70 percent would drive (4,900 people). Assuming that the average automobile occupancy would be three people per vehicle, this would generate a parking demand of about 1,630 vehicles. The current plan for this park is that approximately 700 parking spaces would be provided on site. This would accommodate the parking demands on a typical day of operation and during a major tournament; however, it would not accommodate the parking demands of a major concert. A concert could, therefore, result in significant parking impacts	Significant	3.2-3 Develop an on-site parking plan to designate temporary parking areas that could be used during major events at the Westside Softball and Event Complex (and at the Eastside Recreation Complex if such events were to be proposed for that site).	Less than significant.
Eastside Recreation Complex			
Intersection LOS Impacts			
The project would have a significant impact at the intersection of Avenue S at 37 th Street East. The northbound 37 th Street East approach to this intersection operates at LOS F and the development of the Eastside Recreation Complex would result in an increase in delay seconds.	Significant.	3.2-1 Install a traffic signal at the intersection of Avenue S and 37 th Street East.	Less than significant.

Environmental Topic and Impact	Level of Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation
TRANSPORTATION AND CIRCULATION (continued)			
Neighborhood Impact			
An issue that has been raised is the possibility of impacts regarding the school on the north side of Avenue S across from the Eastside Recreation Complex. As the park would generate its heaviest patronage during the evenings and on weekends when the school is not in session, and since the park activities during the day on weekdays would be relatively light, it is not anticipated that there would be any substantial traffic or parking conflicts between the park and the school.	Less than significant.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than significant.
Eastside Recreation Complex			
Parking Impacts			
At the Eastside Recreation Complex, it is estimated that the maximum parking demand would be 200 vehicles, which would be accommodated by the proposed 200-space parking lot that is planned for the site.	Less than significant.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than significant.

Environmental Topic and Impact	Level of Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation
AIR QUALITY			
Westside Softball and Event Complex and Eastside Recreation Complex <i>Short-term</i>			
Construction emission calculations reveal that NO _x emissions are expected to exceed emissions thresholds during all construction phases, while PM ₁₀ emissions are expected to exceed emissions thresholds during the grading, infrastructure, and building construction phases.	Significant	<p>The following measures were selected from the CEQA Air Quality Handbook to target construction emissions:</p> <p>3.3-1 Trucks shall not be permitted to be left idling longer than two minutes.</p> <p>3.3-2 Electrical power shall be taken from existing electrical poles or other sources rather than from temporary diesel or gasoline generators. Implementation of this measure during construction may reduce ROC emissions by as much as 99 percent, NO_x emissions by as much as 97 percent, CO emissions by as much as 98 percent, and PM₁₀ emissions by as much as 98 percent.</p> <p>3.3-3 To the extent feasible, use methanol- or natural gas-fueled on-site mobile equipment instead of diesel-fueled equipment. Implementation of this measure during construction may reduce ROC emissions by as much as 54 percent, CO emissions by as much as 25 percent, and PM₁₀ emissions by as much as 95 percent. NO_x emissions, however, may increase by as much as 29 percent.</p> <p>3.3-4 To the extent feasible, use propane- or butane-powered on-site mobile equipment instead of gasoline-fueled equipment. Implementation of this measure during construction may reduce ROC emissions by as much as 53 percent, CO emissions by as much as 96 percent, and PM₁₀ emissions by as much as 18 percent. NO_x emissions, however, may increase by as much as 53 percent.</p>	Less than significant.

Environmental Topic and Impact	Level of Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation
AIR QUALITY (continued)			
	Significant	<p>3.3-5 To reduce fugitive dust emissions during grading operations, develop and implement a dust control plan, as approved by the City, that includes the following measures or equivalently effective measures approved by the AVAPCD:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply approved non-toxic chemical soil stabilizers according to manufacturer's specification to all inactive construction areas (previously graded areas inactive for four days or more). b. Replace ground cover in disturbed areas as quickly as possible. c. Enclose, cover, water twice daily, or apply approved soil binders to exposed piles (i.e., gravel, sand, dirt) according to manufacturers' specifications. d. Water active grading sites at least twice daily. e. Suspend all excavating and grading operations when wind speeds (as instantaneous gusts) exceed 25 mph. f. Provide temporary wind fencing consisting of three- to five-foot barriers with 50 percent or less porosity along the perimeter of sites that have been cleared or are being graded. g. All trucks hauling dirt, sand, soil, or other loose materials are to be covered or should maintain at least two feet of freeboard (i.e., minimum vertical distance between top of the load and the top of the trailer), in accordance with Section 23114 of the California Vehicle Code. 	Less than significant.

Environmental Topic and Impact AIR QUALITY (continued)	Level of Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures 3.5.5 (continued)	Level of Significance After Mitigation
		<p>h. Sweep streets at the end of the day if visible soil material is carried over to adjacent roads (recommend water sweepers using groundwater from on-site wells).</p> <p>i. Install wheel washers where vehicles enter and exit unpaved roads onto paved roads, or wash off trucks and any equipment leaving the site each trip.</p> <p>j. Apply water three times daily or chemical soil stabilizers according to manufacturers' specifications to all unpaved parking or staging areas or unpaved road surfaces.</p> <p>k. Enforce traffic speed limits of 15 mph or less on all unpaved roads.</p> <p>l. Pave construction roads when the specific roadway path would be utilized for 120 days or more.</p> <p>m. All finished graded areas to be landscaped shall be seeded and watered as soon as possible after grading to prevent fugitive dust.</p>	

1.0 Summary

Environmental Topic and Impact	Level of Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation
AIR QUALITY (continued)			
Westside Softball and Event Complex and Eastside Recreation Complex <i>Long-term</i>			
Operational emissions would be generated by both stationary and mobile sources as a result of normal day-to-day activities at each park after occupation. Stationary source emissions would be generated by the consumption of natural gas for space and water heating devices, the operation of landscape maintenance equipment, and from consumer products. Mobile source emissions would be generated by the motor vehicles traveling to and from each park. Nonetheless, air emissions generated by the project would not exceed the AVAPCD emissions thresholds.	Less than significant.	<p>The project would not result in significant air quality impacts; therefore, no operational mitigation is required. However, in order to ensure that the project is consistent with the goals, objectives, and policies of the <i>General Plan</i> and the AQMP, the following measures are recommended:</p> <p>3.3-6 Install low emission water heaters at each park facility.</p> <p>3.3-7 Use energy-efficient and automated controls for air conditioners.</p> <p>3.3-8 Use double-glass-paned windows.</p> <p>3.3-9 Use automatic on/off lighting controls and energy-efficient lighting.</p> <p>3.3-10 Orient buildings to the north, as feasible, to augment natural cooling and include passive solar design and access (e.g., daylighting) as part of the project.</p> <p>3.3-11 Provide shade trees to reduce heating/cooling needs of structures.</p> <p>3.3-12 Use light-colored roof materials to reflect heat.</p> <p>3.3-13 Increase walls and attic insulation beyond Title 24 requirements.</p> <p>3.3-14 Prepare and implement on-site circulation plans for the parking lots to reduce vehicle queuing.</p> <p>3.3-15 Use electric mowers and other emission-efficient landscaping equipment to maintain landscaping.</p> <p>3.3-16 Construct bicycle facility improvements, including bike lanes adjacent to the park sites and bicycle racks.</p> <p>3.3-17 Construct bus passenger benches and shelters</p>	Less than significant.

Environmental Topic and Impact AIR QUALITY (continued)	Level of Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation
		3.3-18 Construct sidewalks along the park frontages and throughout the parks.	
		3.3-19 Synchronize traffic lights on streets impacted by development	
		3.3-20 To the extent feasible, implement flexible work schedules for employees at each park site.	
		3.3-21 To the extent feasible, any vehicles that the City purchases for either of the park sites shall be alternative fuel vehicles.	
		3.3-22 Recycling containers shall be installed at each park site to encourage local residents and park users to recycle to the extent possible.	
		3.3-23 All landscape chemicals shall be locked in hazardous materials cabinets and stored, used, and disposed of in accordance with all federal, state, and local requirements.	
		3.3-24 Pool chemicals shall be stored in separate, locked rooms with secondary containment. Monitoring and maintaining of pool water quality shall be accomplished through an automated and enclosed system that monitors the pool water and adds chemicals as necessary. Pool chemicals shall be used and stored in accordance with all federal, state, and local requirements.	

Environmental Topic and Impact	Level of Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation
NOISE			
Westside Softball and Event Complex and Eastside Recreation Complex Short-term	<p>It is expected that both onsite and nearby receptors could be subject to noise levels which could intermittently exceed comfortable levels. However, construction activities would be restricted on a daily basis in accordance with City noise controls and, given the common use of construction equipment, the finite time period associated with grading and construction both off site and in various portions of the site itself, noise impacts associated with these activities are considered a short-term nuisance, but not a significant impact to local land uses.</p>	<p>The following construction mitigation measure a standard city requirement and is applicable to both the Westside Softball and Event Complex and the Eastside Recreation Complex.</p> <p>3.4-1 Prior to issuance of grading permits, a construction noise control plan shall be prepared that would include, but not be limited to, the following. Noise attenuating construction requirements shall be enforced by the Building Official.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit on-site construction activities to between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m., and exclude all Sundays and all public holidays. Do not start equipment and/or construction vehicles before 7:00 a.m. • Stockpiling and vehicle staging areas shall be located as far away as possible from occupied residences, the church (if constructed and occupied at the time of park construction), and elementary schools. • All construction equipment shall be fitted with modern sound-reduction equipment per manufacturer's specifications. • All stationary construction equipment (e.g., air compressor, generators, etc.) shall be operated as far away from noise sensitive uses as possible. If this is not possible the equipment shall be shielded with temporary sound barriers, sound aprons, or sound skins. <p>With successful implementation of an approved noise control plan, daytime construction noise levels at each park site would be reduced to a short-term annoyance to on-site and nearby noise sensitive uses.</p>	Less than significant.

Environmental Topic and Impact	Level of Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation
NOISE			
Westside Softball and Event Complex			
<i>Long-term</i>			
Stationary Source Noise Impacts			
The proposed park site would be developed with twelve ball fields in a circular arrangement, with the largest ball fields on the westernmost and easternmost portions of the site. In addition to the ball fields, the northernmost portion of the site would be developed with parking, walking and jogging paths, concession areas, and picnic and play areas. The southern portion of the site would be developed with the recreation center, play and picnic areas, and parking.			
The use of a public address system at the Westside Softball and Event Complex ball fields would randomly and intermittently increase sound levels at the park during ball games to as late as 10:00 p.m. during weekday tournaments, and as late as 10:30 p.m. during weekend tournaments.			

Environmental Topic and Impact	Level of Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation
NOISE (continued)			
<p>Potential Off-Site Stationary Source Impacts to Residents to the North. The minimum distance between the proposed ball field bleachers (the greatest noise source) and the closest residences to the north would be approximately 300 feet. Given that sound generated by a point source typically diminishes (attenuates) at a rate of 6.0 dB(A) for each doubling of distance from the source to the receptor at acoustically "hard" sites and 7.5 dB(A) at acoustically "soft" sites, the sound level at the residences from non-amplified activities at the ball fields would range from 50 to 55 dB(A), which is consistent with the Los Angeles County Noise Ordinance. Under a worst case scenario, an amplified public address system at this ball field would generate a random and intermittent sound level in the range of 60 to 65 dB(A) at the nearest residence. Although this temporary noise impact is consistent with the County's Noise Ordinance, there is potential for the public address system to exceed the 65 dB(A) limit and result in a significant noise impact.</p>	Significant.	<p>Unless otherwise noted, the following mitigation measures are applicable to both the Westside Softball and Event Complex and the Eastside Recreation Complex.</p> <p>3.4-2 For all ball fields at the Westside Softball and Event Complex, speakers for public address systems shall be mounted in such a fashion that they face the bleachers, and the settings shall be fixed by the manufacturer's representative to ensure that sound levels from the systems not exceed 70 dB(A) at the far edge of each playing field.</p> <p>3.4-3 All use of public address systems shall cease at 10:00 p.m. on weekdays, and 10:30 p.m. on weekends.</p> <p>3.4-4 For the amphitheater, speakers shall be mounted in such a fashion that they face the intended audience, and the settings shall be fixed by the manufacturer's representative to ensure that sound levels from the systems not exceed 65 dB(A) at the park property line.</p>	Less than significant.

Environmental Topic and Impact	Level of Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation
NOISE (continued)			
<p>Potential Off-Site Stationary Source Impacts to the Church Site to the East. The minimum distance between the proposed ball field bleachers and the church property line to the east is 400 feet, and the expected sound level at this location during non-amplified activities at the ball fields is estimated to range from 47 to 52 dB(A). An amplified public address system would increase this sound level to between 55 and 60 dB(A). These sound levels are consistent with the City of Palmdale Maximum Acceptable Noise Levels for institutional uses.</p>	Less than significant.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than significant.
<p>Potential Off-Site Stationary Source Impacts to the Residences to the South. The minimum distance between the proposed ball field bleachers and the residences to the south is 300 feet. The distance between these uses, as well as the sound wall between Rancho Vista Boulevard and the residences, would result in an attenuated, non-amplified sound level in the range of 45 to 50 dB(A) at the residences. An amplified public address system would increase this sound level to between 52 and 57 dB(A). These sound levels are consistent with the City of Palmdale Maximum Acceptable Noise Levels for residential uses.</p>	Less than significant.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than significant.
<p>Potential Off-Site Stationary Source Impacts to Marie Kerr Park. Marie Kerr Park is a compatible use to the Westside Softball and Event Complex; therefore, the proposed facilities would have no significant noise impact on the existing park.</p>	Less than significant.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than significant.

Environmental Topic and Impact	Level of Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation
NOISE (continued)			
<p>Potential On-Site Stationary Source Impacts to Park Users.</p> <p>There is potential for amplified public address systems at each ball field to adversely affect the enjoyment of other facilities by visitors to the Westside Softball and Event Complex. The maximum acceptable noise level for park facilities under the recommended State guidelines is 70 dB(A). If noise levels from the public address systems exceed this limit outside of the ball fields, the public address systems would result in a significant noise impact on park users.</p>	Significant	Implementation of mitigation measures 3.4.2 through 3.4.4	Less than significant.
<p>Mobile Source Noise Impacts</p> <p>The proposed Westside Softball and Event Complex project is projected to generate approximately 2,400 vehicle trips per day on local roadways when it is completed and fully operational. These additional trips would generate additional noise on Avenue P and 30th Street West, but would not result in a significant mobile source noise impact at nearby sensitive receptors (i.e., and single family residences along these roadways).</p>			

Environmental Topic and Impact	Level of Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation
NOISE (continued)			
Eastside Recreation Complex			
<i>Long-term</i>			
<u>Stationary Source Noise Impacts</u>			
The northern portion of the Eastside Recreation Complex site is proposed to be developed with the recreation center, year-round indoor/outdoor swimming pool, family aquatic center. The southern portion of the site would be developed with ball fields, while a children's play area would be developed along the eastern portion of the site close to the park entrance from 40 th Street East. The community event area would be in the northwestern corner of the site. The ballfields and seating would be oriented to the southeast and southwest. The primary sources of noise on the site would be the ball fields, family aquatic center, and the community event area, which is expected to be used for special events only.			

1.0 Summary

Environmental Topic and Impact	Level of Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation
NOISE (continued)			
<p>Potential Off-Site Stationary Source Impacts to Elementary Schools to the North. The minimum distance between the property line at the Los Amigos/Golden Poppy Elementary Schools to the north and the proposed family aquatic center and community event area is approximately 150 feet. The expected sound level at this location during peak usage at the aquatic center is estimated to range from 58 to 63 dB(A), while the expected sound level during a special event at the community area would range from 63 to 68 dB(A). Although there is no maximum acceptable noise level for exteriors of schools, these noise levels would not have a significant impact on the school because the peak usage time at the aquatic center and the timing of the special events would occur when school is out and families are able to visit these facilities. In addition, ambient noise condition due to traffic along Avenue S would mask noise conditions.</p>	Less than significant.	No mitigation measures required.	Less than significant.

Environmental Topic and Impact	Level of Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation
NOISE (continued)			
<p>Potential Off-Site Stationary Source Impacts to Residences to the East. The minimum distance between the proposed ball field bleachers and the closest residence to the east is approximately 800 feet, and the expected sound level at this location during activities at the ball fields is estimated to range from 40 to 45 dB(A). (Note: there would be no public address system at the ball fields at the Eastside Recreation Complex.) The minimum distance between the proposed aquatic center and the closest residence to the east is approximately 250 feet. The sound level at the residence at project buildout is estimated to range from 53 to 58 dB(A). These noise levels would not have a significant impact on the occupants of the residence because they are within the thresholds of significance for temporary noise impacts, and because they would be largely masked by roadway noise (see discussion below on mobile source noise impacts).</p>	Less than significant.	No mitigation measures required.	Less than significant.
<p>Potential Off-Site Stationary Source Impacts to Residences to the South. The minimum separation between the proposed bleachers on the southern portion of this site and the closest residences would be approximately 225 feet, and the expected sound level at this location during activities at the ball fields is estimated to range from 50 to 55 dB(A) with the existing masonry wall in place. These temporary sound levels are consistent with the City of Palmdale Maximum Acceptable Noise Levels</p>	Less than significant.	No mitigation measures required.	Less than significant.

Environmental Topic and Impact	Level of Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation
NOISE (continued)			
<p>Potential Off-Site Stationary Source Impacts to Residences to the West. The minimum distance between the proposed ball field bleachers and the residences to the west is approximately 450 feet, and the expected sound level at the residences during activities at the ball fields is estimated to range from 43 to 48 dB(A) with the existing masonry walls in place. The minimum distance between the proposed community event area to the residences to the west is approximately 150 feet. The expected sound level at these residences during a special event at the community area would range from 58 to 63 dB(A). These temporary sound levels are consistent with the City of Palmdale Maximum Acceptable Noise Levels for residential uses and do not represent a significant impact.</p>	Less than significant.	No mitigation measures required.	Less than significant.
<p>Potential On-Site Stationary Source Impacts to Park Users. The maximum acceptable noise level for park facilities under the recommended state guidelines is 70 dB(A) and noise levels at the site are not anticipated to approach or exceed this limit. Therefore, there would be no on-site stationary source impacts to park users.</p>	Less than significant.	No mitigation measures required.	Less than significant.

Environmental Topic and Impact	Level of Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation
NOISE (continued)			
Mobile Source Noise Impacts			
The proposed Eastside Recreation Complex project is projected to generate approximately 1,530 vehicle trips per day on local roadways when it is completed and fully operational. These additional trips would generate additional noise on Avenue S and 40 th Street East, but noise would not result in a significant mobile source noise impact at nearby sensitive receptors (i.e., single family residences and Los Amigos/Golden Poppy Elementary Schools along these roadways).	Less than significant.	No mitigation measures required.	Less than significant.
LIGHT AND GLARE			
Westside Softball and Event Complex and Eastside Recreation Complex			
Short-term			
Although each site is expected to be lit for security reasons during construction, no nighttime construction that would use high intensity lamps would occur. Therefore, there would be no significant light impacts at either site during construction. There may be glare impact from construction equipment on each during construction that may affect motorists along adjacent roadways; however, the machinery would be moving and the glare effect, if any, would be instantaneous and not result in a significant impact.	Less than significant.	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than significant.

Environmental Topic and Impact	Level of Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation
NOISE (continued)			
Westside Softball and Event Complex and Eastside Recreation Complex			
<i>Long-term</i>			
Development of both parks sites, light sources would be introduced on both properties which are currently not illuminated. Exterior lighting would be provided for all sports fields, outdoor courts, aquatic center, streets, and parking lots, with lighting of the sports field representing the largest area of each park to be illuminated.	Significant.	<p>The following construction mitigation measures are applicable to both the Westside Softball and Event Complex and the Eastside Recreation Complex.</p> <p>3.5-1 The project shall comply with the lighting requirements of Section 86.03 of the City's Zoning Ordinance, including preparation of an exterior lighting (photometric) plan consisting of a point-by-point foot candle layout (based on a ten foot grid center) extending a minimum of 20 feet outside the property lines by an electrical engineer registered in the State of California.</p> <p>3.5-2 The exterior lighting plan shall demonstrate that no light trespass shall occur at off-site locations, that nighttime glare and sky glow are minimized such that the light environment at each park site does not disturb neighboring uses or significantly change the light environment that is visible from other area of the City. The lighting plan shall include the following provisions as necessary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ two lighting levels: one level for practice conditions and one level for tournament game conditions; ▪ shields, louvers, louver-aiming angles, and cutoff techniques for lamps to direct light downward and to prevent sky glow; ▪ lamps mounted on 70-foot high poles so that lamps can be directed at a steeper angle toward the ground and have a reduced light spill and glare effect than lighting on shorter poles. 	Less than significant.
Light spill from the Eastside Recreation Complex ball fields could disturb the residents of homes directly to the south. In addition, there is the potential for direct and indirect glare effect that would disturb these residents. Furthermore, given the closeness of residences to the north of the Westside Softball and Event Complex site, there is also potential for direct glare effects on these residents.			

1.0 Summary

Environmental Topic and Impact NOISE (continued)	Level of Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation
		3.5-3 All outdoor athletic lighting shall be shut off no later than 10:00 PM on weekdays and no later than 10:30 PM on weekends.	
		3.5-4 Tall, fast-growing trees shall be planted along the northern boundary of the Westside Softball and Event Complex and the southern boundary of the Eastside Recreation Complex to block the light from the ball field lights onto nearby residential properties	

1.5.1 Alternative 1: No Project Alternative

Under this alternative, the two sites would not be developed as proposed. The Westside Softball and Event Complex site would remain largely undeveloped and subdivided into multiple lots, while the Eastside Recreation Complex site would remain undeveloped and within the Joshua Hills Specific Plan.

1.5.2 Alternative 2: Development Consistent with the General Plan

Under Alternative 2, both sites would be developed consistent with their current General Plan designations. The City of Palmdale General Plan land use designation for the Westside Softball and Event Complex site is Single Family Residential 0-2 dwelling units/acre with a buildout potential for 120 single family units. The designation for the Eastside Recreation Complex site is Joshua Hills Specific Plan. Specific Plan designations for this site are Commercial and Multi-Family II with 9.4 acres designated for commercial uses and the remainder of the site designated for 536 multi-family units.¹

1.5.3 Alternative 3: Scaled Back Alternative

Under this alternative, the proposed Westside Softball and Event Complex would be developed on 40 acres, instead of 60 acres. The site would be developed with the competition lap pool, the 20,000 square foot recreation center, four ball fields, and parking. Three acres of the 17.19-acre Marie Kerr Park would also be developed with the amphitheater.

Also under this alternative, only 22 acres of the 33-acre Eastside Recreation Complex site would be developed with the competition lap pool, the 20,000 square foot recreation center, walk-in pool, activity playground, and parking.

Relative to the topics addressed in this Program EIR, it was determined that Alternative 3, the Scaled Back Alternative, is the environmentally superior alternative when evaluated relative to the environmental issues addressed in this Program EIR. Alternative 3 reduces the degree of impact the project proposal would have on adjacent land uses, area roadways, air quality, noise, and the light environment at each park site. However, this alternative, like the other two alternatives (e.g.,

¹ City of Palmdale Ordinance No. 583 Adopting the Joshua Hills Specific Plan No. 2, Adopted 8 May 1986, p. 22.

Alternatives 1 and 2), would not meet most of the objectives for the proposed project, and would not meet the current needs of the City for recreational facilities, especially athletic fields.

1.6 AREAS OF CONTROVERSY

There are no known areas of controversy relative to the proposed Palmdale Recreational Facilities Development Program.

1.7 ISSUES TO BE RESOLVED

The primary issue to be resolved relative to the Palmdale Recreational Facilities Development Program is approval of the proposed ballot measure that would allow issuance of a bond that is required to fund the construction of the proposed improvements at both park sites. Purchase of the Westside Softball and Event Complex site would be funded by City Parkland Development Fees and Per Capita Grant Program Funds under the State's Safe Neighborhood Parks, Clean Water, Clean Air, and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2000 (Proposition 12).

Other issues to be resolved include the acquisition of approximately 60 acres of land divided in 2.5-acre parcels at the Westside Softball and Event Complex site, parking during amphitheater events at the Marie Kerr Park; and issuance of permits to develop the proposed facilities at each site.

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this section is to describe the Palmdale Recreational Facilities Development Program in a way that will be meaningful to the public, reviewing agencies and decision-makers. CEQA Guidelines Section 15124 requires that a complete project description contain the following information:

- *a map showing the regional location of the proposed project;*
- *a map showing the precise location and boundaries of the project;*
- *a statement of objectives sought by the proposed project;*
- *a general description of the project's technical, economic and environmental characteristics; and*
- *a statement briefly describing the intended uses of the EIR.*

An adequate project description need not be exhaustive, but should supply enough detail for project evaluation and review of its environmental impacts.

2.2 LEAD AGENCY AND PROJECT PROPONENT

The public agency, which has the principal responsibility for carrying out or approving a project, is termed the "Lead Agency." For the purpose of this Program EIR, the following agency is the Lead Agency:

City of Palmdale
38250 Sierra Highway
Palmdale, California 93550
Ms. Laurie Lile, Director of Planning
(661) 267-5200
FAX: (661) 267-5233

2.3 KNOWN RESPONSIBLE AND TRUSTEE AGENCIES

A "Responsible Agency" is a public agency that proposes to carry out or approve a project for which a Lead Agency is preparing or has prepared an EIR or Negative Declaration. For the purposes of CEQA, the term "Responsible Agency" includes all public agencies other than the Lead Agency that have discretionary approval power over a project or an aspect of a project. No agency identified itself as a

Responsible Agency for the Palmdale Recreational Facilities Development Program during the NOP for this Program EIR.

A "Trustee Agency" is a State agency that has legal jurisdiction over natural resources held in trust for the people of the State of California. No agency identified itself as a Trustee Agency for the Palmdale Recreational Facilities Development Program during the NOP for this Program EIR.

2.4 PROJECT LOCATION

2.4.1 Regional Setting

The proposed park sites are located in the City of Palmdale in northern Los Angeles County, approximately 60 miles north of downtown Los Angeles. **Figure 2.0-1, Regional Location**, shows the regional location of the sites within Southern California.

2.4.2 Local Setting

The project is comprised of two park sites referred to as the Westside Softball and Event Complex site and the Eastside Recreation Complex site. As implied by their names, the Westside Softball and Event Complex site is in western City of Palmdale and the Eastside Recreation Complex site is in eastern City of Palmdale.

2.4.3 Westside Softball and Event Complex

The proposed Westside Softball and Event Complex would be located on 60 acres of privately-owned land in western City of Palmdale that are generally bound by Avenue O-12 to the north, 25th Street West to the east, Rancho Vista Boulevard (Avenue P) to the south, and the existing Marie Kerr Park to the west (see **Figure 2.0-2, Westside Softball and Event Complex Location**). The boundaries of the property are located entirely within the boundaries of the Ritter Ranch, California 7.5 minute U.S.G.S. Quadrangle.

2.4.4 Eastside Recreation Complex

The proposed Eastside Recreation Complex would be located on approximately 33 acres of City-owned land in eastern City of Palmdale. The site is bound by Avenue S to the north, 40th Street East to the east, Jacarte Avenue to the south, and 37th Street East to the west (see **Figure 2.0-3, Eastside Recreation Complex Location**). The property is located within the boundaries of the Joshua Hills Specific Plan and entirely within the boundaries of the Palmdale, California 7.5 minute U.S.G.S. Quadrangle.

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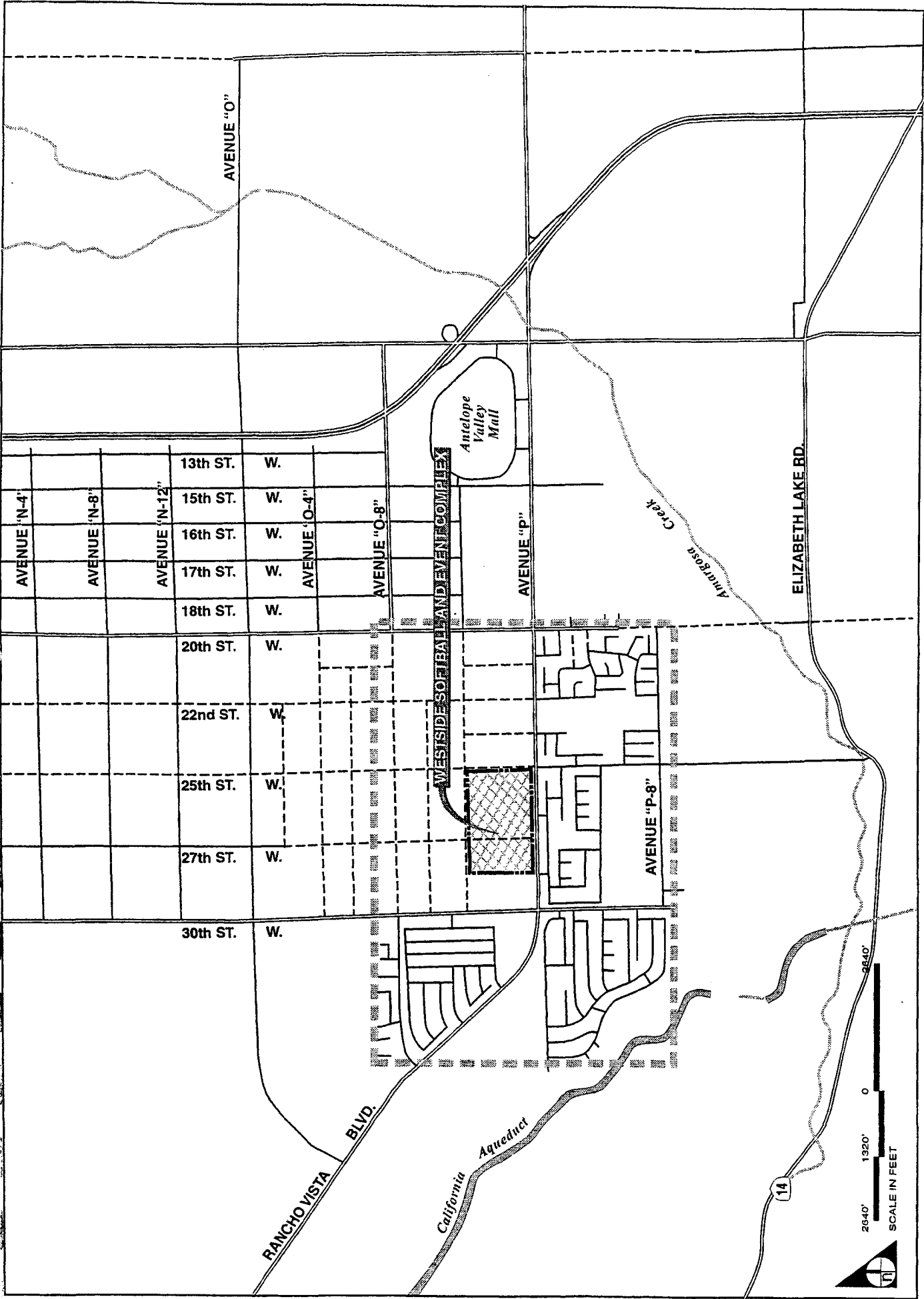


FIGURE 2.0-2

Westside Softball and Event Complex Location

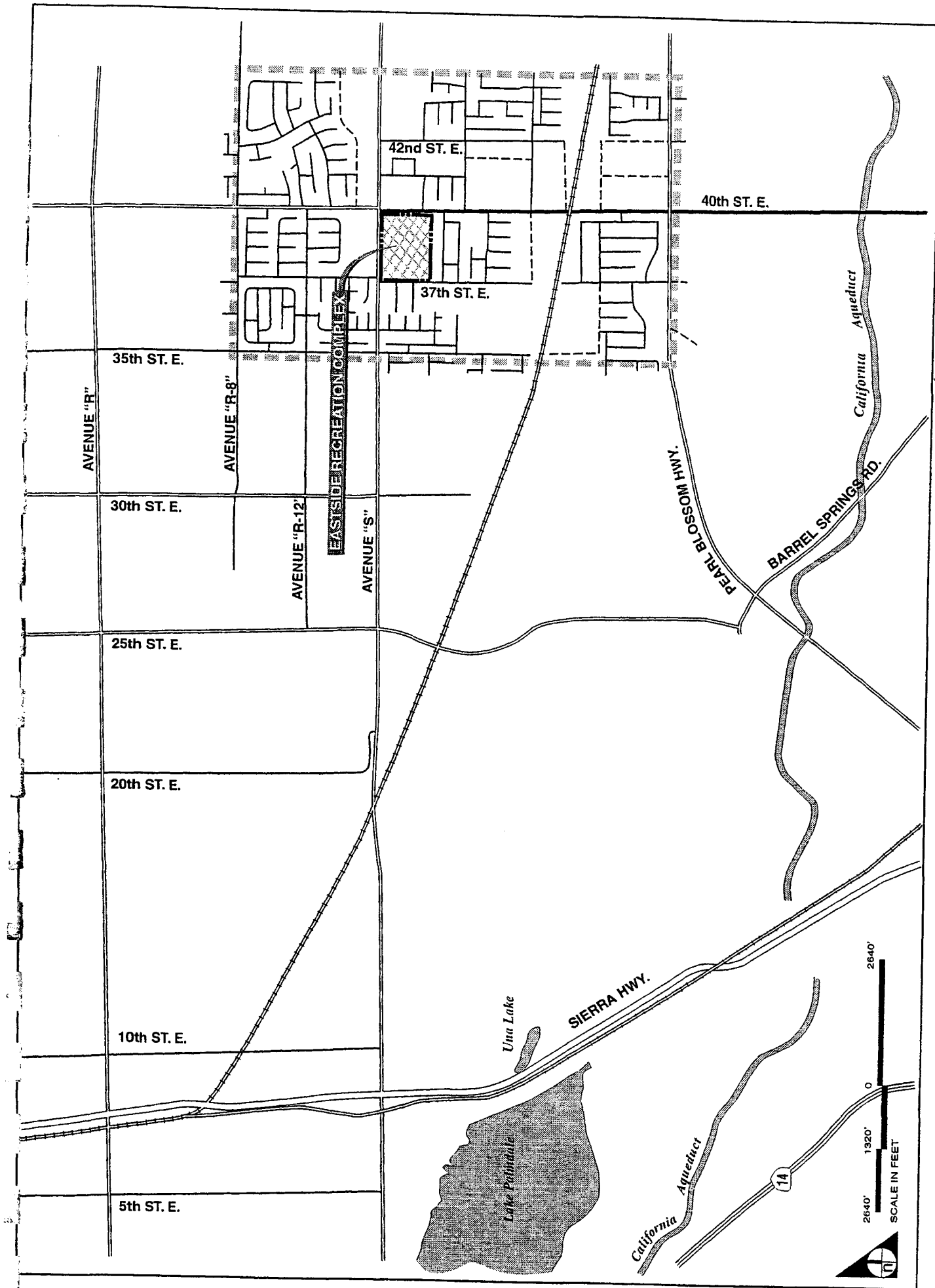


FIGURE 2.0-3

Eastside Recreation Complex Location

2.5 STATEMENT OF PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Section 15124(b) of the *CEQA Guidelines* requires that an environmental impact report include a statement of the objectives sought by the project applicant. The following objectives were identified by the City of Palmdale staff to guide the development of the properties and to comply with the objectives and policies of the Parks, Recreation and Trails, and Public Services Elements of the City of Palmdale General Plan:

- Objective PRT1.1:** Adopt and implement a standard of 5 acres of parkland per 1,000 population for the City.
- Policy PRT1.1.1:** Of the 5 acres/1,000 population, active park land must comprise no less than 3 acres per 1,000 population; open space may comprise 1 acre per 1,000 population; and the remainder can be composed of other public recreational facilities including Desert Aire Golf Course, portions of school sites which provide recreation facilities or play fields accessible to the public, or other comparable facilities. Of the 3-acre/1,000 population standard for active park land, develop 2 acres as community or specialty parks and 1 acre as neighborhood parks.
- Policy PRT1.1.2:** Ensure that park sites are located equitably, throughout the City, to maximize access to parks for all residents.
- Policy PRT1.1.3:** Provide a variety of parks throughout the City, including community and neighborhood parks, to meet the needs of all residents.
- Objective PS5.4:** Provide adequate park and recreation facilities to meet the needs of existing and future residents.
- Policy PS5.4.3:** Develop a recreation facility to meet the regional recreation needs of the community.
- Policy PS5.4.5:** Seek public input on design of all new neighborhood and community parks in Palmdale.
- Policy PS5.4.6:** Explore various means of acquiring parkland and seek creative and flexible techniques to accomplish City park goals, including but not limited to fee vouchers in exchange for parkland.

2.6 TECHNICAL, ECONOMIC, AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS

Section 15124(c) of the *CEQA Guidelines* requires an EIR to provide "[a] general description of the project's technical, economic, and environmental characteristics, considering the principal engineering proposals if any and supporting public service facilities." Also required is a list of entitlements required to develop each park site as proposed.

2.6.1 Technical Characteristics

Descriptions of the proposed improvements at each park facility are provided below. The City's Department of Parks and Recreation staff has determined that, if the desired bond measure passes, the facilities would be funded, designed, and constructed within three years. If the bond measure does not pass, the Palmdale Recreational Facilities Development Program would be phased, and four ball fields on the Westside Softball and Event Complex site and the amphitheater on Marie Kerr Park would be constructed in the first phase. The types of improvements and timing of subsequent construction at either park site would depend upon availability of funding.

Heaviest use of the park facilities is expected to occur during weekday afternoons and evenings, and on weekends during the school year. During the summer, heaviest usage would be during the afternoon and on weekends. At peak use times, approximately 3,000 people are expected at the Westside Softball and Event Complex site, and approximately 2,000 are expected at the Eastside Recreation Complex site. Use of Marie Kerr Park Amphitheater would be used for City concerts approximately five times per year during the summer months with attendance by approximately 7,000 people. The amphitheater would be used for community events during the rest of the year with attendance by approximately 3,000 people at each event.

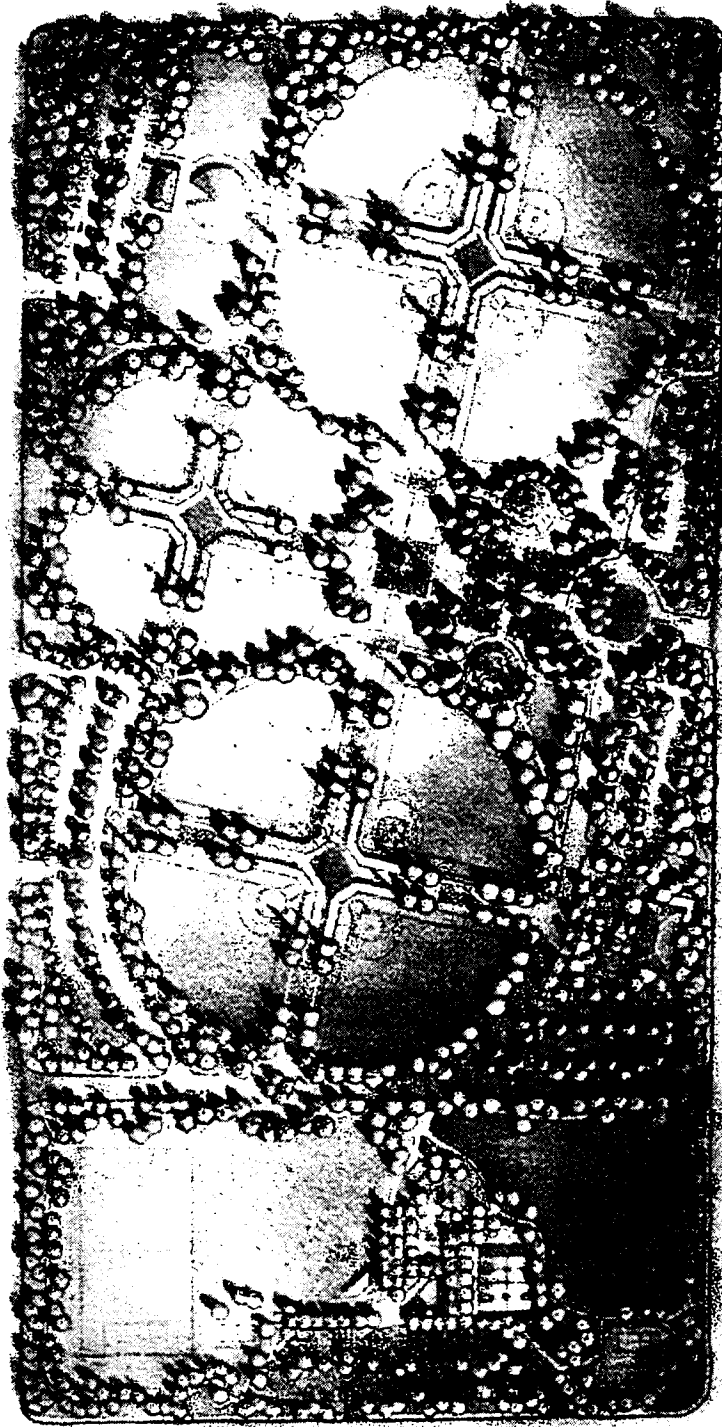
2.6.1.1 Westside Softball and Event Complex

The proposed layout of the Westside Softball and Event Complex site is illustrated in **Figure 2.0-4, Westside Softball and Event Complex**. Uses proposed on the site include, but are not limited to:

- a sports complex with:
 - twelve (12) softball fields;
 - centrally-located concession areas (food court, restrooms, offices for Parks and Recreation staff);
 - four open-air picnic sites (four 15 x 15-foot areas with picnic tables, barbecue grills, and trash receptacles);
 - sheltered group picnic structure for 200 people (25 tables, 4 barbecue grills, 8 trash receptacles);
 - playground area with Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)-accessible play structures (playground area, grassed open play fields, park seating, trash receptacles, drinking fountains, walking and jogging pathway system); and
 - four beach volleyball courts.

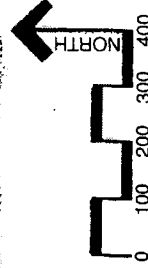
Avenue O-12

25th Street West



30th Street West

Rancho Vista Boulevard



- Amenities Include:
- 12 Softball Fields
 - 14 women's fields, 8 men's fields
 - Starlight Amphitheater
 - Baseball/Softball Academy
 - Batting Cages
 - Playground Areas
 - Concession Building
 - Group and Individual Picnic Areas
 - Covered Stadium Seating

FIGURE 2.0-4

Westside Softball and Event Complex



- baseball/softball academy;
- batting cages;
- 20,000 square foot recreation center with:
 - a covered competition lap pool that will measure approximately 25 yards by 25 meters (83 feet) and contain eight lane interscholastic and intercollegiate minimum requirements for American records; and
 - staff offices, aerobic and dance room, teen room, community room for group meetings, training and instructional classes, commercial kitchen for banquets and other gatherings, gymnasium and storage rooms;
- playground areas;
- concession building;
- outdoor public (Starlight) amphitheater on a 3.0-acre redeveloped portion of the 17.19-acre Marie Kerr Park that would include a covered stage, two 15- x 30-foot dressing rooms, restrooms, storage, concession court pad for portable concession stands, contoured lawn seating for a maximum of 7,000 people, control fencing and gating, and bus turn-out;
- approximately 700 on-site parking spaces in addition to the existing 145 spaces at Marie Kerr Park;
- Issuance of a bond to fund construction of the facilities; and
- Acquisition of the project site.

Discretionary actions associated with the Westside Softball and Event Complex include approval of the following:

- General Plan Amendment from Single Family Residential 0-2 dwelling units/acre (SFR1) to Open Space (OS);
- Zone Change from Single Family Residential (R-1-20,000) to Open Space and Recreation (OR);
- Zoning Ordinance Amendment to Open Space and Recreation Zone to allow indoor recreation centers and conference facilities;
- Permits (SPR or CUP) at the time the detailed design of the proposed facilities are completed; and
- Issuance of a bond to fund construction of the facilities.

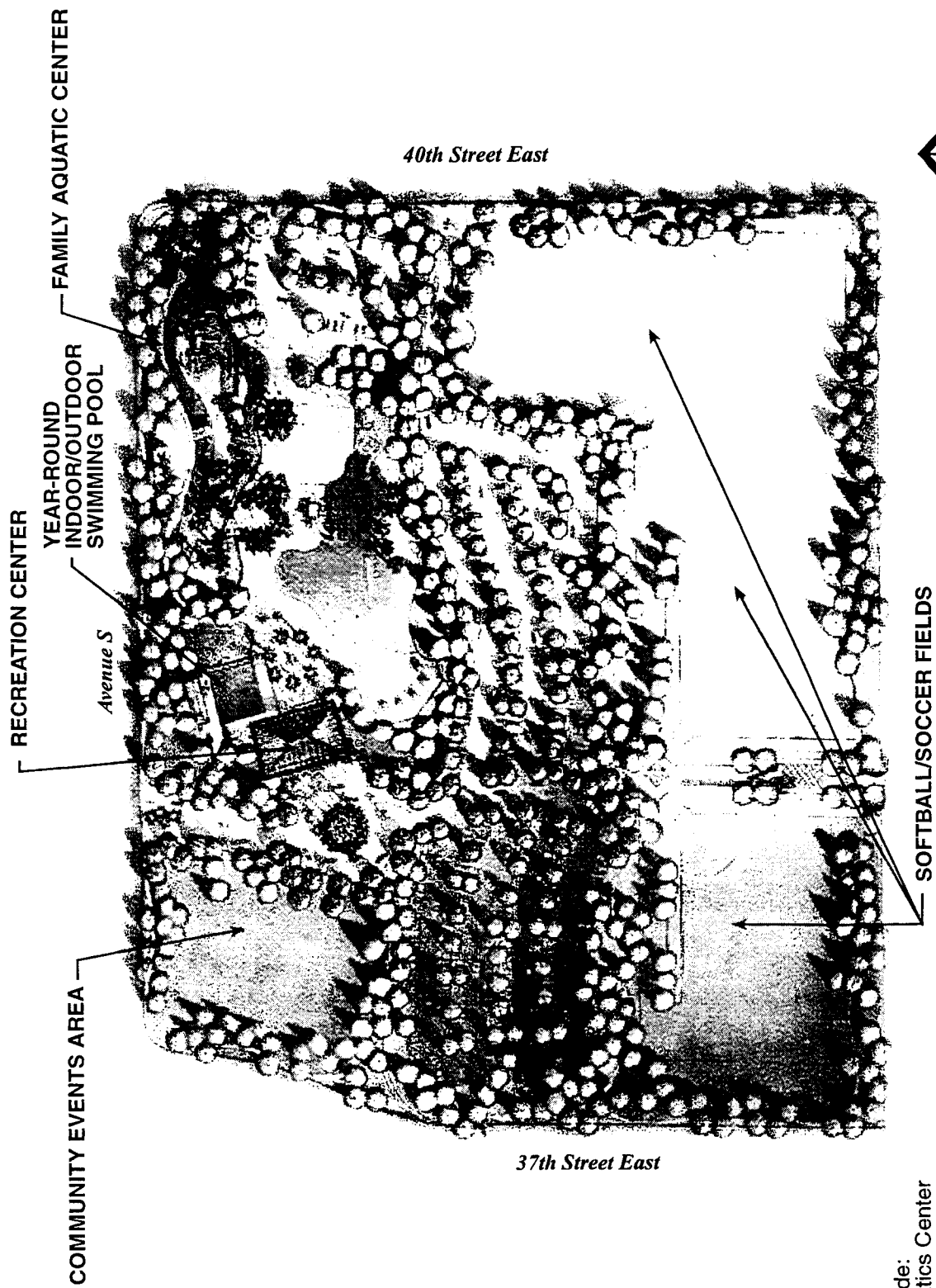
2.6.1.2 Eastside Recreation Complex

The proposed layout of the Eastside Recreation Complex site is illustrated in **Figure 2.0-5, Eastside Recreation Complex**. Uses proposed on the Eastside Recreation Complex site include, but are not limited to:

- 20,000 square foot recreation center with:
 - a covered competition lap pool that will measure approximately 25 yards by 25 meters (83 feet) and contain eight lane interscholastic and intercollegiate minimum requirements for American records; and
 - staff offices, aerobic and dance room, teen room, community room for group meetings, training and instructional classes, commercial kitchen for banquets and other gatherings, gymnasium and storage rooms;
- a family aquatic park with a lazy river feature, zero depth entry pool, and an aquatic playground containing water playground equipment, water slides, sand volleyball courts, patio, and grassed sunning area;
- three softball/soccer fields;
- walking/jogging paths;
- children's play area;
- community stage/entertainment area; and
- approximately 700 parking spaces.

Discretionary actions associated with the Eastside Recreation Complex include approval of the following:

- General Plan Amendment from Joshua Hills Specific Plan to Open Space (OS);
- Joshua Hills Specific Plan amendment to delete the proposed park area from the specific plan;
- Zone Change from Joshua Hills Specific Plan to Open Space and Recreation (OR); and
- Permits for Site Plan Review (SPR) or Conditional Use Permit (CUP) at the time the detailed design of the proposed facilities are completed;
- Zoning Ordinance Amendment to allow indoor recreation and conference facilities with the OR (Open Space and Recreation) zone.



- Amenities Include:
- Family Aquatics Center
 - Recreation Center
 - Swimming Pool (covered in winter)
 - Softball/Soccer Fields
 - Walking/Jogging Path
 - Children's Play Area
 - Community Stage Entertainment Area

FIGURE 2.0-5

Eastside Recreation Complex

2.6.2 Economic Characteristics

Funding for both sites would be raised through issuance of a bond should the proposed ballot measure for the bond be approved in February 2002. If the bond is not approved, the park sites would be developed based on the Parks and Recreation Department's priorities and on availability of funding.

2.6.3 Environmental Characteristics

Environmental characteristics associated with the project area are discussed in detail in Section 3.0, **Setting, Impacts and Mitigation**; the reader is referred to that section.

2.7 INTENDED USES OF THE PROGRAM EIR

Other agencies expected to use this Program EIR in their decision-making are identified below. Other agencies that were consulted relative to this project and that will provide additional input in the environmental review of the project are also listed.

2.7.1 Agencies Expected to Use This Program EIR in Their Decision Making

The City of Palmdale will use information provided in this Program EIR in its determination whether or not to approve the Palmdale Recreational Facilities Development Program and associated entitlements. In addition, the following agencies will utilize the Program EIR as required CEQA documentation for project-related actions carried out under their jurisdiction:

- Los Angeles County Sanitation District No.'s 14 and 20;
- Palmdale Water District; and
- Los Angeles County Waterworks.

Other agencies may also use this document, but not necessarily as required CEQA documentation. For instance, an agency may review the document in the event the City of Palmdale seeks grant monies to fund park improvements.

2.7.2 Related Environmental Review and Consultation Requirements

Other than City of Palmdale departments, the following agencies will be involved in the environmental review of the proposed Palmdale Recreational Facilities Development Program:

2.6.2.1 *Federal Agencies*

None known.

2.6.2.2 *State Agencies*

None known.

2.6.2.3 *Regional and Local Agencies*

- Los Angeles County Sanitation District No.'s 14 and 20;
- Palmdale Water District;
- Los Angeles County Fire Department;
- Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department;
- South Coast Air Quality Management District;
- Los Angeles County Waterworks;
- Los Angeles County Regional Planning Department;
- Antelope Valley Air Pollution Control Districts.

2.8 RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PLANS

In addition to the City of Palmdale General Plan and Zoning Code, the project is subject to the following plans:

- Los Angeles County Master Plan of Drainage;
- South Coast Air Quality Management Plan;
- Congestion Management Plan for the County of Los Angeles;
- Southern California Association of Governments' Regional Comprehensive Plan; and
- Palmdale Master Plan of Drainage.

3.0 SETTING, IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to Sections 15125, 15126.2, 15126.4, and 15130 of the CEQA Guidelines, this section includes:

- descriptions of the regional and local physical environmental conditions of each park site proposed for development under the Palmdale Recreational Facilities Development Program;*
- a discussion of any inconsistencies between the Development Program and applicable general and regional plans;*
- the significant environmental effects of the Development Program;*
- feasible mitigation measures that would eliminate, avoid, or reduce its significant environmental effects;*
- cumulative impacts and mitigation measures; and*
- the significant effects of the Development Program that cannot be avoided if it is implemented as proposed.*

The level of detail of the analyses contained in Section 3.0 of this Program EIR is commensurate with the program level of planning detail associated with the Palmdale Recreational Facilities Development Program.

CUMULATIVE PROJECTS USED IN ANALYSIS

Section 15355 of the CEQA Guidelines defines "cumulative impacts" as "two or more individual effects which, when considered together, are considerable or which compound or increase other environmental impacts." Cumulative impacts result from the combined effect of past, present, and future projects that are located in proximity to the project under review. For example, noise generated from project traffic may not be significant when analyzed alone; however, when analyzed in combination with traffic noise generated by other existing, proposed and approved projects, the noise may exceed locally adopted thresholds and result in a cumulative impact. Therefore, it is important for a cumulative impact analysis to be viewed over time and in conjunction with other related past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future development whose impacts might compound or interrelate with those of the Palmdale Recreational Facilities Development Program. Furthermore, the cumulative impact analysis is an important part of an EIR as it forecasts future environmental conditions and reasonably gauges the impact potential of a project.

In order to analyze the cumulative impacts of the Palmdale Recreational Facilities Development Program in combination with other expected future growth, the amount and location of growth expected to occur in addition to that of the proposed project must be predicted. Section 15130(b) of the *Guidelines* allows two methods of prediction: "(A) A list of past, present, and probable future projects producing related or cumulative impacts, including, if necessary, those projects outside the control of the agency, or (B) A summary of projections contained in an adopted general plan or related planning document, or in a prior environmental document which has been adopted or certified, which described or evaluated regional or area wide conditions contributing to the cumulative impact." For the Palmdale Recreational Facilities Development Program, past projects are represented by the existing developed conditions in the park site vicinities, and present and probable projects were identified by City staff and listed below in **Table 3.0-1, Present and Probable Future Projects in Close Proximity to Park Sites**.

This Program EIR uses both methods of cumulative impact analysis as appropriate. For instance, cumulative impact analyses for land use interface, and light and glare use the first method, while cumulative impact analyses for transportation and circulation, and noise assume future buildout conditions within the City. Cumulative air quality impacts, however, are analyzed differently and are based on performance standards and emission reduction targets necessary to attain the Federal and State air quality standards identified in the South Coast Air Quality Management District's Air Quality Management Plan. Methods used to evaluate cumulative air quality impacts are specified in the South Coast Air Quality Management District's CEQA Air Quality Handbook (see **Section 3.3, Air Quality**, for further discussion).

The *Guidelines* [Section 15130(b)] state that "the discussion of cumulative impacts...need not be provide as great detail as is provided of the effects attributable to the project alone. The discussion should be guided by the standards of practicality and reasonableness..."

Table 3.0-1
Present and Probable Future Projects in Close Proximity to Park Sites

Westside Softball and Event Complex

A 221-unit apartment complex within twenty-nine buildings on 12 acres located adjacent to the southwestern corner of Rancho Vista Boulevard and 30th Street West.

Highland Church on the northern side of Rancho Vista Boulevard, east of 25th Street East, on approximately 10 acres.

Antelope Valley Union High School District high school on 25 acres immediately to the west of the 221-unit apartment complex identified above.

The remainder of the undeveloped land in the project vicinity is designated for future residential development.

Eastside Recreation Complex

There are no project proposals in the vicinity of the Eastside Recreation Complex. Undeveloped land in its vicinity is designated for future residential development.

Source: City of Palmdale, October 30, 2001

3.1 LAND USE INTERFACE

3.1.1 INTRODUCTION

According to the City's Parks, Recreation, and Trails Element (p. PRT-45), land use interface issues can represent constraints to the development of parks, especially when parks can generate noise, nighttime lighting impacts, and traffic impacts on adjacent residential neighborhoods. The Element, therefore, states that "adjacent land uses are a consideration when establishing locations and facilities for parks." This statement is the basis for the following impact analysis.

3.1.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

3.1.2.1 Westside Softball and Event Complex

The proposed Westside Softball and Event Complex is proposed on 60 acres of privately-owned land in western City of Palmdale in the Marie Kerr Park Planning Area. The site is generally bound by Avenue O-12 to the north, 25th Street West to the east, Rancho Vista Boulevard (Avenue P) to the south, and the existing Marie Kerr Park to the west. The site currently consists of twenty-four single-family lots under multiple ownerships.

With the exception of one expanded garage in the northwestern corner, the site is currently vacant, relatively flat with an approximate 2.5 percent downslope in a northerly direction, and disturbed with no native vegetation that might provide habitat for wildlife. The southern portion of the site between 27th Street West and Marie Kerr Park appears to have been recently graded and contains no vegetation. A dirt road, 27th Street West traverses the western portion of the property.

The character of the project area can be described as partially developed. Land south of Rancho Vista Boulevard is largely developed with single family residences and a church, while land north of the roadway is undeveloped, with the exception of Marie Kerr Park at the intersection of Rancho Vista Boulevard and 30th Street West. Uses surrounding the proposed park site include the following:

- East;
 - vacant with a development proposal by Highland Church;
- South;
 - Rancho Vista Boulevard (Avenue P);
 - single family residences;

- West;
 - 28th Street West;
 - Marie Kerr Park (see discussion below);
- North;
 - Avenue O-12;
 - large lot single family residences within unincorporated Los Angeles County.

The project site has a General Plan land use designation of Single Family Residential 0-2 dwelling units/acre (SFR1), with surrounding areas designated as follows:

- East - Single Family Residential 0-2 dwelling units/acre (SFR1);
- South - Single Family Residential 3.1-6 dwelling units/acre (SFR3);
- West - Open Space (OS);
- North - Equestrian Residential (ER).

The site is currently zoned for Single Family Residential (R-1-20,000). The existing zoning for the surrounding area is as follows:

- East - Single Family Residential (R-1-20,000);
- South - Single Family Residential (R-1-7,000);
- West - Open Space and Recreation (OR);
- North - Agriculture - Pre Zone (A-1-2.5 PZ).

3.1.2.2 Eastside Recreation Complex

The Eastside Recreation Complex is proposed on approximately 33 acres of land owned by the City in the Barrel Springs Park Planning Area. The site is bound by Avenue S to the north, 40th Street East to the east, Jacarte Avenue to the south, and 37th Street East to the west.

The site is undeveloped and relatively flat with an approximate 1.5 percent downslope in a northeasterly direction. It is disturbed with a number of dirt paths intersecting the site. A field investigation revealed no native vegetation that might provide habitat for wildlife.

Surrounding land uses are summarized as follows:

- East – vacant with a development proposal;
- South – single family detached (Fairfield) Conventional/Joshua Hills Specific Plan;
- West – single family residential, vacant;
- North – residential, Los Amigos/Golden Poppy Elementary Schools;
- Northeast – vacant;
- Southeast – single family residential.

The project site has a General Plan land use designation of Joshua Hills Specific Plan, with surrounding areas designated as:

- East – Single Family Residential 3.1-6 dwelling units/acre (SFR3);
- South – Joshua Hills Specific Plan;
- West – Single Family Residential 3.1-6 dwelling units/acre (SFR3);
- North – Single Family Residential 3.1-6 dwelling units/acre (SFR3).

The site is currently zoned for Commercial and Multi-Family II. The existing zoning for the surrounding area is as follows:

- East – Single Family Residential (R-1-7,000);
- South – Joshua Hills Specific Plan;
- West – Single Family Residential (R-1-7,000);
- North – Single Family Residential (R-1-7,000).

3.1.2.3 Marie Kerr Park

The 17.19-acre Marie Kerr Park, located at the northeastern corner of the intersection of Rancho Vista Boulevard and 30th Street West, is to the immediate west of the Westside Softball and Event Complex site. This City park is developed with a play area, tot lot, lighted tennis courts, lighted basketball courts, lighted softball field, volleyball court, restrooms, picnic facilities, skateboard park, and parking. The park also is designed to serve as a stormwater detention basin, providing flood control for portions of western Palmdale.¹

¹ City of Palmdale Planning Department, City of Palmdale Parks, Recreation and Trails Element, Adopted by City Council, Resolution 94-35, March 9, 1994, p. PRT-30.

3.1.3 THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The City's Initial Study (**Appendix 1.0**) suggests that a project may result in a significant land use impact if it would:

- result in a substantial alteration of the present or planned land use of an area;
- differ greatly from adjoining or planned land uses so that a potentially substantial interface problem would be created; and/or
- conflict with the joint land use policies established for the Plant 42 AICUZ zones.

As stated in the Initial Study, the Palmdale Recreational Facilities Development Program is inconsistent with the City's General Plan Land Use or Zoning Maps, including the Joshua Hills Specific Plan. As a result, the proposed facilities have the potential to create land use conflicts with existing residential uses, the existing elementary school north of the Eastside Recreation Complex site, and the proposed church east of the Westside Softball and Event Complex site. Neither site is within a Plant 42 AICUZ zone and would not conflict with the joint land use policies for Plant 42 AICUZ zones; therefore, the project is only evaluated relative to criteria 1 and 2 above.

3.1.4 PROJECT IMPACTS

3.1.4.1 Westside Softball and Event Complex

3.1.4.1(a) *Substantial Alteration of the Present or Planned Land Use of the Area*

As discussed above, the General Plan land use designation for the project site is Single Family Residential - 0-2 dwelling units/acre. Land to the south of the site is also designated for single family residential, but at a higher density of 3.1-6 dwelling units/acre. Highlands Church is proposed for development to the east of the site, while an existing park lies to the west of the site. Development of the site with park uses is an alteration of the present and planned use of the site and would require a General Plan amendment and zone change; however, the alteration is not considered substantial because it would generally be compatible with existing and proposed surrounding land uses. Additionally, with the exception of indoor recreation and conference facilities, parks, playgrounds, and public play courts are currently permitted within the R-1 zone district. As a result, the project would not result in a significant land use interface impact relative to this criterion.

3.1.4.1(b) Substantial Interface Problem with Adjoining or Planned Land Uses

The proposed park would be completely compatible with Marie Kerr Park to its west, but may result in interface problems with the residential uses to its north and south, and the proposed church use to its east. Park uses are typically compatible with residential and church uses; however, they can become incompatible park activities and public nuisances.² Nighttime use of the ball fields that causes unwanted nighttime illumination of residences, and/or high noise levels are two examples of public nuisances that may occur on the project site. Should either of these nuisances occur and should they exceed the City's or County's lighting or noise standards, they would create potentially substantial (i.e., significant) land use interface problems unless mitigated. Project noise and lighting impacts associated with the Westside Softball and Event Complex are addressed in detail in Sections 3.4, Noise, and 3.5, Light and Glare, respectively.

3.1.4.2 Eastside Recreation Complex

3.1.4.2(a) Substantial Alteration of the Present or Planned Land Use of the Area

As discussed above, the General Plan land use designation for the project site is Joshua Hills Specific Plan which designates the site for 536 multi-family uses and a 9.4-acre commercial center. Land to the north of the site is developed with Los Amigos/Golden Poppy Elementary Schools and single family residences, land to the west and south of the site is developed with single family residences, and land to the east of the site is undeveloped, but is designated for single family uses at the same densities as parcels to the north and west. Development of the project site with park uses is an alteration of the present and planned use of the site and would require a General Plan amendment, a Specific Plan amendment, a zone change, and a Zoning Ordinance Amendment; however, the alteration is not considered substantial because it would generally be compatible with existing and planned surrounding land uses. Additionally, commercial and multi-family areas within the Joshua Hills Specific Plan are considered to be compatible with the C-3 and R-3 zones, respectively, which allows parks, playgrounds (lighted and unlighted), play fields, play courts (R-3 only), and lighted public recreational facilities (C-3 only). As a result, the project would not result in a significant land use interface impact relative to this criterion.

² Public nuisances are defined as activities that are considered annoying, unpleasant, and/or obnoxious such that they substantially interfere with the use of neighboring properties

3.1.4.2(b) Substantial Interface Problem with Adjoining or Planned Land Uses

The proposed park would be compatible with Los Amigos/Golden Poppy Elementary Schools to its north, would have no interface impacts with the vacant land to the east, but may result in interface problems with the residential uses to its west and south should activities at parks become public nuisances (defined above) such that they substantially interfere with the use of neighboring properties. Examples of nuisances that may occur on the project site may include nighttime use of the ball fields causing unwanted nighttime illumination of residences, and/or noise levels in excess of the locally-adopted noise standards for noise sensitive uses. Should either of these nuisances occur and should they exceed the City's noise or lighting standards, they would create potentially substantial (i.e., significant) interface problems unless mitigated. Project noise and lighting impacts associated with the Eastside Recreation Complex are addressed in detail in Sections 3.4, Noise, and 3.5, Light and Glare, respectively.

3.1.5 MITIGATION MEASURES

3.1.5.1 Mitigation Already Incorporated in the Project

3.1.5.2 Recommended Mitigation

- 3.1-1 The project shall implement all mitigation measures for significant noise impacts as identified in Section 3.4, Noise, of this Program EIR.
- 3.1-2 The project shall implement all mitigation measures for significant light and glare impacts as identified in Section 3.5, Light and Glare, of this Program EIR.

3.1.6 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Project land use interface impacts with existing adjacent land uses and the proposed Highland Church have been discussed above. As for other probable future projects, each individual project proposal within the City of Palmdale, or abutting the City will undergo a project review, and possibly an environmental review. In so doing, these projects would be evaluated at some level relative to their individual potential land use interface impacts and mitigation, as appropriate, would be recommended. As such, there would be no cumulative significant land use interface impacts.

3.1.7 CUMULATIVE MITIGATION MEASURES

No cumulative land use interface impact is anticipated; therefore, no mitigation is recommended.

3.1.8 UNAVOIDABLE SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS

With implementation of the recommended mitigation measures, no unavoidable significant impacts would occur as a result of either the proposed Palmdale Recreational Facilities Development Program or cumulative projects.

3.2 TRANSPORTATION/CIRCULATION

3.2.1 INTRODUCTION

The methodology for the traffic study, in general, was to: (1) establish the existing baseline traffic conditions, (2) develop the projected future baseline conditions without the project, (3) estimate the level of additional traffic that would be generated by the proposed facilities, (4) conduct a comparative analysis of traffic conditions with and without the proposed facilities, and (5) identify potential traffic impacts and mitigation measures. The analysis is based on weekday and Saturday afternoon peak hour traffic volumes on the streets and intersections in the project vicinity. The levels of service at the following six intersections were analyzed.

Westside Softball and Event Complex

- *Rancho Vista Boulevard/Avenue P at Highland Street/25th Street West*
- *Rancho Vista Boulevard/Avenue P at 30th Street West*
- *30th Street West at Avenue O-12*

Eastside Recreation Complex

- *Avenue S at 35th Street East*
- *Avenue S at 37th Street East*
- *Avenue S at 40th Street East*

3.2.2 EXISTING TRAFFIC CONDITIONS

The street network in the project vicinity, the existing traffic volumes, and the levels of service at the affected study area intersections are described below.

3.2.2.1 Street Network

The streets that provide access to the Westside Softball and Event Complex project vicinity include Avenue P, Rancho Vista Boulevard, 25th Street West, and 30th Street West. Rancho Vista Boulevard/Avenue P is an east-west street that abuts the southern boundary of the park site. It provides a link between the park site and the Antelope Valley Freeway (Route 14/138) and extends east through Palmdale. Rancho Vista

Boulevard is the westerly extension of Avenue P. Rancho Vista Boulevard/Avenue P is classified as a major arterial in the City of Palmdale Circulation Plan (6 lanes with median, 88 feet curb-to-curb, 104-foot right-of-way width). Highland Street/25th Street West is a north-south street that abuts the eastern boundary of the park site and extends south to Elizabeth Lake Road. It is classified as a secondary arterial street (4 lanes, 68 feet curb-to-curb, 84-foot right-of-way width). The segment of Highland Street/25th Street West adjacent to the project site is currently an unimproved private street. 30th Street West is a north-south street that abuts the western boundary of Marie Kerr Park and extends north to Lancaster. It is classified as a major arterial street with bike lanes (6 lanes with median, 98 feet curb-to-curb, 114-foot right-of-way width).

The streets that provide access to the Eastside Recreation Complex project vicinity include Avenue S, 37th Street East, and 40th Street East. Avenue S is an east-west street that abuts the northern boundary of the park site and provides a link between the park site and the Antelope Valley Freeway. It is classified as a major arterial street with bike lanes (6 lanes with median, 98 feet curb-to-curb, 114-foot right-of-way width). 37th Street East is a north-south local street (2 lanes, 40 feet curb-to-curb, 64-foot right-of-way width) that abuts the western boundary of the project site and 40th Street East is a north-south street that abuts the eastern boundary of the project site. 40th Street East is classified as a major arterial street, with bike lanes north of Avenue S (6 lanes with median, 98 feet curb-to-curb, 114-foot right-of-way width) and no bike lanes south of Avenue S (6 lanes with median, 88 feet curb-to-curb, 104-foot right-of-way width).

3.2.2.2 Existing Baseline Traffic Volumes

Manual traffic counts were taken at the six study area intersections during the afternoon peak period (4:00 to 6:00 p.m.) on a typical weekday and on a Saturday. The weekday counts were taken on Thursday, October 25, 2001 at all of the intersections except for the Rancho Vista Boulevard/30th Street West intersection, which was counted on Wednesday, March 21, 2001. The Saturday counts were taken on October 27, 2001 at all six intersections.

The results of the traffic count program for the six intersections are provided in the Appendix 3.2. The traffic analysis is based on the one-hour interval of peak traffic flow within the two-hour monitoring period for each intersection.

3.2.2.3 Intersection Levels of Service

To quantify the existing baseline traffic conditions, the six study area intersections were analyzed to determine their operating conditions during the weekday and Saturday afternoon peak hours. Based on

the peak hour traffic volumes, the turning movement counts, and the existing number of lanes at each intersection, the average vehicle delay values and levels of service (LOS) have been determined at each intersection, as summarized in Table 3.2-1. These values were calculated by using the operations methodology from the 2000 Highway Capacity Software for the signalized intersections and the unsignalized intersection methodology for the intersections with stop signs, which is consistent with the procedures in the 2000 Highway Capacity Manual. The delay values and levels of service for the intersections with stop signs represent the approach with the worst level of service.

**Table 3.2-1
Existing Intersection Levels of Service**

Intersection	Delay (seconds/vehicle) & Level of Service	
	Weekday PM Peak Hour	Saturday PM Peak Hour
WESTSIDE SOFTBALL AND EVENT COMPLEX		
Rancho Vista Blvd/25 th Street West-Highland Street (signalized)	13.5 – B	12.1 – B
Rancho Vista Blvd/30 th Street West (signalized)	16.2 – B	15.2 – B
30 th Street West/Avenue O-12 (stop sign on O-12)	14.4 – B	12.6 – B
EASTSIDE RECREATION COMPLEX		
Avenue S/35 th Street East (signalized)	6.6 – A	6.1 – A
Avenue S/37 th Street East (stop sign on 37 th Street E)	20.1 – C	155.1 – F
Avenue S/40 th Street East (signalized)	24.8 – C	18.8 – B

Level of service is a qualitative indicator of an intersection's operating conditions that is used to represent various degrees of congestion and delay. It is measured from LOS A (excellent conditions) to LOS F (extreme congestion), with LOS A through D typically considered to be acceptable. The relationship between average vehicle delay values and levels of service is as follows:

Relationship between Delay Values and Level of Service

Average Delay (sec/veh)		LOS
Signalized Intersection	Unsignalized Intersection	
0 to 10	0 to 10	A
>10 to 20	>10 to 15	B
>20 to 35	>15 to 25	C
>35 to 55	>25 to 35	D
>55 to 80	>35 to 50	E
>80	>50	F

As shown on Table 3.2-1, five of the six study area intersections currently operate at acceptable levels of service (LOS A, B, and C) during the peak hours. The intersection of Avenue S at 37th Street East, however, operates at an unacceptable level of service F on the northbound approach to the intersection, which currently has a stop sign. The morning peak hours were not addressed in this analysis because recreational facilities generally have only a minor traffic impact during the morning commuter peak.

3.2.3 FUTURE BASELINE TRAFFIC CONDITIONS

The future baseline traffic conditions without the project were estimated by multiplying the existing traffic volumes by a growth factor of 1.14. This represents a 3.5 percent annual growth rate for four years, as it is assumed that the projects would be completed by the year 2005. This growth rate was determined by comparing existing traffic volumes to the traffic forecasts for the year 2020 for the streets in the study area. The growth projections consider the combined effects of ambient regional growth and the cumulative increase in traffic volumes that would be generated by other development projects proposed in the area.

Based on the peak hour traffic volumes, the turning movement counts, and the existing lane configurations, the future baseline delay values and levels of service were calculated for each study area intersection, as summarized in Table 3.2-2.

**Table 3.2-2
Future Baseline Intersection Levels of Service
Without Project**

Intersection	Delay (seconds/vehicle) & Level of Service	
	Weekday PM Peak Hour	Saturday PM Peak Hour
WESTSIDE SOFTBALL AND EVENT COMPLEX		
Rancho Vista Bl/25 th Street West-Highland St	16.2 – B	14.3 – B
Rancho Vista Blvd/30 th Street West	18.0 – B	16.1 – B
30 th Street West/Avenue O-12	15.5 – C	13.2 – B
EASTSIDE RECREATION COMPLEX		
Avenue S/35 th Street East	7.1 – A	6.3 – A
Avenue S/37 th Street East	24.7 – C	391.7 – F
Avenue S/40 th Street East	36.2 – D	22.2 – C

3.2.4 THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The criteria outlined in Table 3.2-3 have been used to determine whether or not the project would have a significant impact at the study area intersections for the various scenarios.

Table 3.2-3
Significance Criteria for Traffic Impacts

Intersection Level of Service	Final Delay Value	Project-Related Increase In Average Delay
E, F	> 55 for signalized intersection >35 for unsignalized intersections	Equal to or greater than 2.0 seconds

3.2.5 PROJECT IMPACT

The following sections summarize the analysis of the project's impacts on study area traffic conditions. First is a discussion of project-generated traffic volumes. This is followed by an analysis of the impacts of the proposed recreational facilities on traffic volumes and intersection levels of service.

3.2.5.1 Project-Generated Traffic

The volume of traffic expected to be generated by the proposed recreational facilities was determined in order to estimate the impacts of the project on the study area streets and intersections. Table 3.2-4 shows the estimated volumes of project-generated traffic for a typical day of activity and for the afternoon peak hours on a weekday and a Saturday. The trip generation rates (vehicle trips per acre of park land and trips per 1,000 square feet of floor area) represent values from the Institute of Transportation Engineers *Trip Generation* manual (6th Edition, 1997). The trip rates shown in Table 3.2-4 for the park use represent the average value of the rates for the county park, regional park, and multipurpose recreational facility categories in the manual. The trip rates for the community center reflect the additional traffic that would be generated by the 20,000 square-foot building.

As shown on Table 3.2-4, the proposed facilities at the Westside Softball and Event Complex would generate approximately 178 vehicle trips on a typical day during the afternoon peak hour on a weekday, 322 trips during the afternoon peak hour on a Saturday, and 2,400 trips throughout the day on a weekday.

Table 3.2-4
Project Generated Traffic – Typical Day of Activity

Land Use	Weekday PM Peak Hour			Saturday PM Peak Hour			Daily Traffic
	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out	
TRIP GENERATION RATES							
Park (per acre)	2.21	40%	60%	4.95	54%	46%	32.41
Recreational/Community Center (per 1,000 sq. ft.)	2.26	37%	63%	1.25	49%	51%	22.88
PROJECT GENERATED TRAFFIC							
WESTSIDE SOFTBALL AND EVENT COMPLEX							
Park (60 acres)	133	53	80	297	160	137	1,940
Recreation Center (20,000 sq. ft.)	45	17	28	25	12	13	460
Total	178	70	108	322	172	150	2,400
EASTSIDE RECREATION COMPLEX							
Park (33 acres)	73	29	44	163	88	75	1,070
Recreation Center (20,000 sq. ft.)	45	17	28	25	12	13	460
Total	118	46	72	188	100	88	1,530

The Eastside Recreation Complex would generate approximately 118 trips during the weekdays afternoon peak hour, 188 peak hour trips on a Saturday, and 1,530 daily trips. It should be noted that the traffic estimates shown in Table 3.2-4 represent a typical or average day of activity. There would also be some special events at the Westside Softball and Event Complex such as a major softball tournament or a concert at the proposed theater. The traffic estimates for these events are shown in Table 3.2-5.

Table 3.2-5
Project Generated Traffic – Special Events

Event (with assumptions)	Total	In	Out
Softball Tournament (700 participants/spectators in 600 vehicles, 20% of vehicles leave site after drop-off)	720	600	120
Concert (7,000 spectators - 30% walk-in, 70% drive, occupancy of 3 people per vehicle, 10% of vehicles leave site after drop-off)	1,800	1,640	160

Table 3.2-5 indicates that a major softball tournament would generate an estimated 720 vehicle trips during the peak hour (600 in and 120 out) and that a concert would generate an estimated 1,800 vehicle trips during the peak hour (1,640 in and 160 out). The patronage and automobile estimates for the special events were determined by the City of Palmdale.

To quantify the increases in traffic at each intersection resulting from the proposed recreational facilities and special events, the project-generated traffic was geographically distributed onto the street network using the following directional percentages. These distribution assumptions are based on the layout of the existing street network, the existing travel patterns, and the geographical distribution of the population/patronage base.

TRAFFIC DISTRIBUTION FOR WESTSIDE SOFTBALL AND EVENT COMPLEX

Avenue P to/from the east	55%
Rancho Vista Boulevard to/from the west	20%
25 th Street West to/from the south	10%
30 th Street West to/from the north	10%
30 th Street West to/from the south	5%

TRAFFIC DISTRIBUTION FOR EASTSIDE RECREATION COMPLEX

Avenue S to/from the east	20%
Avenue S to/from the west (west of 35 th Street E)	35%
35 th Street East north of Avenue S	5%
35 th Street East south of Avenue S	5%
37 th Street East to/from the north	5%
37 th Street East to/from the south	5%
40 th Street East to/from the north	15%
40 th Street East to/from the south	10%

Using the generated traffic volumes shown in Tables 3.2-4 and 3.2-5 and the geographical distribution assumptions shown above, the volumes of project traffic on each access street and at each study area intersection were determined for the traffic impact analysis. The traffic volumes and turning movements for each analysis scenario are shown in the calculation sheets in the Appendix 3.2.

3.2.5.2 Traffic Impact Analysis

3.2.5.2(a) Westside Softball and Event Complex

An analysis of traffic impacts was conducted by quantifying the before and after traffic volumes, then determining the delay values and levels of service at the study area intersections for the "without project" and "with project" scenarios. The before-and-after delay values and levels of service at each of the study area intersections in the Westside Softball and Event Complex vicinity are summarized on Table 3.2-6 for the weekday peak hour and on Table 3.2-7 for the Saturday peak hour. The tables show the existing traffic conditions, the future baseline traffic conditions without the project, and the final traffic conditions with the addition of the project traffic for the various analysis scenarios (i.e., typical day of activity, during a major softball tournament, and during a concert). The last column of numbers in Tables 3.2-6 and 3.2-7 indicates the change in delay values associated with the project and the final column indicates if the intersection would be significantly impacted by the project according to the criteria.

Table 3.2-6
Project Impact on Intersection Levels of Service
Westside Softball and Event Complex - Weekday

Intersection	Delay Values & Levels of Service - Weekday PM Peak Hour				
	Existing Conditions	2005 Without Project	2005 With Project	Project Impact	Significant Impact?
TYPICAL DAY OF ACTIVITY					
Rancho Vista/Highland	13.5 B	16.2 B	16.2 B	0.0	No
Rancho Vista/30 th St W	16.2 B	18.0 B	18.0 B	0.0	No
30 th Street W/Ave O-12	14.1 B	15.5 C	16.1 C	0.6	No
WHEN SOFTBALL TOURNAMENT IS HELD					
Rancho Vista/Highland	13.5 B	16.2 B	16.4 B	0.2	No
Rancho Vista/30 th St W	16.2 B	18.0 B	18.3 B	0.3	No
30 th Street W/Ave O-12	14.1 B	15.5 C	16.5 C	1.0	No

As shown on Tables 3.2-6 and 3.2-7, the proposed development of the Westside Softball and Event Complex would not result in any significant impacts during either the weekday afternoon peak hour or on a Saturday because all of the study area intersections are projected to operate at acceptable levels of service (LOS B and C). This conclusion is applicable to a typical day of operation at the park, a major softball tournament, and/or a major concert.

Table 3.2-7
Project Impact on Intersection Levels of Service
Westside Softball And Event Complex - Saturday

Intersection	Delay Values & Levels of Service – Saturday PM Peak Hour				
	Existing Conditions	2005 Without Project	2005 With Project	Project Impact	Significant Impact?
TYPICAL DAY OF ACTIVITY					
Rancho Vista/Highland	12.1 B	14.3 B	14.3 B	0.00	No
Rancho Vista/30 th St W	15.2 B	16.1 B	16.1 B	0.0	No
30 th Street W/Ave O-12	12.6 B	13.2 B	13.5 B	0.3	No
WHEN SOFTBALL TOURNAMENT IS HELD					
Rancho Vista/Highland	12.1 B	14.3 B	14.1 B	-0.2	No
Rancho Vista/30 th St W	15.2 B	16.1 B	16.3 B	0.2	No
30 th Street W/Ave O-12	12.6 B	13.2 B	13.6 B	0.4	No
WHEN CONCERT IS HELD					
Rancho Vista/Highland	12.1 B	14.3 B	15.4 B	1.1	No
Rancho Vista/30 th St W	15.2 B	16.1 B	18.3 B	2.2	No
30 th Street W/Ave O-12	12.6 B	13.2 B	16.2 C	3.0	No

3.2.5.2(b) *Eastside Recreation Complex*

The before-and-after delay values and levels of service at each of the study area intersections in the Eastside Recreation Complex vicinity are summarized on **Table 3.2-8** for the weekday and Saturday peak hours. **Table 3.2-8** indicates that the project would have a significant impact at the intersection of Avenue S at 37th Street East. This northbound 37th Street East approach to this intersection operates at LOS F and the park would result in an increase in delay of seconds. As major softball tournaments or concerts are not anticipated for the Eastside Recreation Complex, the analysis addresses only a typical day of activity at the facility.

The significant impact at the intersection of Avenue Sand 37th Street East could be mitigated by installing a signal at this intersection. If the intersection were signalized, it would operate at an acceptable level of service B.

Table 3.2-8
Project Impact on Intersection Levels of Service
Eastside Recreation Complex

Intersection	Delay Values & Levels of Service – PM Peak Hour				
	Existing Conditions	2005 Without Project	2005 With Project	Project Impact	Significant Impact?
TYPICAL DAY OF ACTIVITY – WEEKDAY					
Avenue S/35 th Street E	0.43 A	0.60 A	0.61 A	0.01	No
Avenue S/37 th Street E	20.1 C	24.7 C	33.1 D	8.4	No
Avenue S/40 th Street E	24.8 C	36.2 D	38.0 D	1.8	No
TYPICAL DAY OF ACTIVITY – SATURDAY					
Avenue S/35 th Street E	0.37 A	0.44 A	0.46 A	0.02	No
Avenue S/37 th Street E	155.1 F	391.7 F	527.6 F	135.9	Yes
Avenue S/40 th Street E	18.8 B	22.2 C	23.6 C	1.4	No

3.2.5.2(c) *Neighborhood Impacts*

Westside Softball and Event Complex

As some of the traffic that would be generated by the two parks would use neighborhood streets as an access route to and from the park site, there could potentially be some impacts to the residents along the local access streets. In the vicinity of the Westside Softball and Event Complex, for example, there could be a slight increase in traffic volumes on the neighborhood south of Rancho Vista Boulevard between Highland Street and 30th Street West. Similarly, in the vicinity of the Eastside Recreation Complex, there would be an increase in traffic along 37th Street East north and south of Avenue S and potentially on the local streets east and west of 37th Street East. It is anticipated that a maximum of five percent of the traffic would use these local streets as an access route to/from the park (based on the traffic distribution percentages presented previously), which equates to 16 vehicles during the peak hour and 120 vehicles per day for the Westside Softball and Event Complex and 10 vehicles during the peak hour and 80 vehicles per day for the Eastside Recreation Complex. This level of increased traffic would not constitute a significant impact. If major concerts were held at the Westside Softball and Event Complex, the volumes of cut-through traffic would be substantially greater and could potentially result in a significant impact on the nearby local streets. This impact could be mitigated by developing a traffic and parking management plan that could be used to discourage patrons from driving or parking on the local streets. The plan could

possibly include such features as temporary barricades, temporary turn restrictions, use of traffic control officers, and temporary parking restrictions.

Eastside Recreation Complex

Another issue that has been raised is the possibility of impacts regarding the school on the north side of Avenue Sacross from the Eastside Recreation Complex. As the park would generate its heaviest patronage during the evenings and on weekends when the school is not in session, and since the park activities during the day on weekdays would be relatively light, it is not anticipated that there would be any substantial traffic or parking conflicts between the park and the school.

3.2.5.2(d) Parking Analysis

Eastside Recreation Complex

On a typical day of operation, it is projected that the Westside Softball and Event Complex would generate a maximum parking demand of 200 vehicles at any particular time. During a major softball tournament, it is anticipated that there would be a maximum of 700 participants/spectators in approximately 600 vehicles. During a major concert, it is estimated that there would be up to 7,000 spectators, of which 30 percent would walk to the site (2,100 people) and 70 percent would drive (4,900 people). Assuming that the average automobile occupancy would be three people per vehicle, this would generate a parking demand of about 1,630 vehicles. The current plan for this park is that approximately 700 parking spaces would be provided on site. This would accommodate the parking demands on a typical day of operation and during a major tournament; however, it would not accommodate the parking demands of a major concert. A concert could, therefore, result in significant parking impacts in the surrounding areas. To mitigate these impacts, a parking management plan could be developed to specify locations that could be used as temporary parking areas during major activities.

Eastside Recreation Complex

At the Eastside Recreation Complex, it is estimated that the maximum parking demand would be 200 vehicles, which would be accommodated by the proposed 200-space parking lot that is planned for the site.

3.2.6 MITIGATION MEASURES

The following measures are recommended to mitigate the significant impacts that were identified:

- 3.2-1 Install a traffic signal at the intersection of Avenue S and 37th Street East.
- 3.2-2 Develop a traffic and parking management plan that would identify specific traffic control strategies that could be used to discourage motorists from driving through or parking on the local streets in the vicinity of the Westside Softball and Event Complex during major events (and at the Eastside Recreation Complex if such events were to be proposed for that site).
- 3.2-3 Develop an on-site parking plan to designate temporary parking areas that could be used during major events at the Westside Softball and Event Complex (and at the Eastside Recreation Complex if such events were to be proposed for that site).

In addition to the mitigation measures outlined above, it is recommended that the City of Palmdale acquire the necessary right-of-way and construct half-width street improvements to the roadways of 25th Street West/Highland Street along the east frontage and Avenue O-12 along the north frontage of the Westside/Marie Kerr Park. At such time that the street improvements are made to 25th Street West/Highland Street, the traffic signal at the intersection of 25th Street West/Highland Street and Rancho Vista Boulevard should be upgraded to include the new southbound approach to the intersection.

3.2.6 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Due to the nature of the traffic study, cumulative effects associated with the project have already been accounted for since all reasonably foreseeable projects have been included in the assessment. Through the analysis of baseline conditions (conditions at time of development), cumulative impacts associated with traffic conditions are addressed. Refer to impact section for a more detailed discussion.

3.2.8 CUMULATIVE MITIGATION MEASURES

Implementation of mitigation measures 3.2-1 through 3.2-3 above would reduce cumulative impacts at the study intersections to a less than significant level.

3.2.9 UNAVOIDABLE SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS

Project and cumulative impacts would be less than significant with the implementation of mitigation measure. As such, no unavoidable significant impacts are anticipated.

3.3 AIR QUALITY

3.3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

3.3.1.1 Regional Air Emissions

The Southern California region has been divided into a number of geographical air basins. The Antelope Valley is located within the Mojave Desert Air Basin (MDAB), which includes the desert portions of Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, the eastern desert portion of Kern County, and the northeastern desert portion of Riverside County. Named because its geographical formation is that of a basin surrounded by mountains that contain the air and its pollutants, the MDAB must deal primarily with dust raised by construction, travel on unpaved roads and paved roads with silty debris, and pollutants transported from other air basins. The project site is located within the Antelope Valley Air Pollution Control District (AVAPCD) in the MDAB. Although the AVAPCD was formed in 1997, it is run by Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District staff and remains subject to the methodologies and standards set forth in the South Coast Air Quality Management District's CEQA *Air Quality Handbook*.¹

The MDAB maintains an air quality monitoring station in the City of Lancaster on Pondera Street near the intersection of Avenue J and Sierra Highway. This station monitors ozone, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, and particles of less than 10 microns (PM₁₀). Table 3.3-1, *Ambient Air Quality*, below, presents air quality data for this monitoring station for the past six years.

In general, the City of Palmdale and the high desert area enjoy good air quality with the exception of oxidants (ozone) and total suspended particulates (including PM₁₀). As shown in the table, air quality in the area has exceeded State and Federal standards for ozone, and State standards for PM₁₀ over the past six years. Air emissions for carbon monoxide and nitrogen dioxide have not been exceeded.

The health effects of ozone are eye irritation and damage to lung tissues. Ozone also damages some materials, such as rubber, and may damage plants and crops. Unlike other pollutants, ozone is not emitted directly into the atmosphere from any particular source. Rather, ozone is created in the atmosphere as a result of complex chemical reactions between hydrocarbons and oxides of nitrogen in the presence of sunlight. Within the Antelope Valley, these ozone precursors come from a combination sources, including factories, automobiles, and evaporation of solvents and fuels. Not all of these sources

¹ Telephone interview with Alan DeSalvio, Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District, 17 May 2000.

are located within the Antelope Valley, many of these pollutants are blown into the Valley over the San Gabriel Mountains from the Los Angeles Basin, particularly from mid-afternoon to late evening when prevailing winds typically move polluted air through the mountain passes. The San Joaquin Valley is another source of these pollutants.

Most of the total suspended particulates in the desert are as a result of blowing dust, also referred to as fugitive dust. Fugitive dust is typically composed of chemically inert, large diameter particles that are readily filtered out by human breathing passages and, therefore, do not represent a significant health concern. The large dust particles typically settle to the earth near construction areas, unpaved roads, open fields, and agricultural operations, creating a temporary localized nuisance problem. Smaller fine-grained particles, however, are dispersed over greater distances than the large particles, settling on parked cars and occasionally annoying adjacent receptors, especially during periods of high winds. Although larger particulates contribute to visibility problems in the study area, PM_{10} is considered more of a health threat, since it can penetrate the human respiratory system.

In July 1997, the U.S. EPA announced new health-based standards for $PM_{2.5}$, a subset of PM_{10} and a microscopic form of particle pollution primarily composed of diesel soot and other combustion by-products. The SCAQMD will have until 2006 to develop a plan to meet the new $PM_{2.5}$ standard and until 2015 at the latest to meet that standard.

The reader is referred to the Environmental Resources Element of the City of Palmdale *General Plan* for additional information on the ambient air quality of the City of Palmdale and the Antelope Valley.

3.3.1.2 Local Vicinity Air Emissions

The vicinities of each park site are characterized by residential and institutional uses, and undeveloped land. Emissions sources from the developed areas include space heating, cooking, and water heating, as well as vehicular traffic along adjacent roadways. Each site is undeveloped (with the exception of the expanded garage on the Westside Softball and Event Complex site), and do not generate stationary and mobile source emissions.

Traffic-congested roadways and intersections have the potential to generate localized high levels of carbon monoxide (CO). Localized areas where ambient concentrations exceed state and/or federal standards are termed CO "hotspots." Due to the relatively low traffic volumes in the Project Study Area and the good air quality in the Valley, no localized high levels of carbon monoxide (CO), referred to as CO "hotspots," are expected to exist at any of the intersections evaluated in the traffic report.

Table 3.3-1
Ambient Air Quality

Pollutant	Standard	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
OZONE (O₃)							
Maximum 1-hour concentration (ppm)		0.14	0.13	0.12	0.16	0.097	0.141
Number of days exceeding State 1-hour standard	>0.09 ppm	61	40	14	24	1	35
Number of days exceeding Federal 1-hour standard	>0.12 ppm	5	1	0	8	0	2
Number of days exceeding Federal 8-hour standard	>0.08 ppm	5	1	0	18	0	28
CARBON MONOXIDE (CO)							
Maximum 1-hour concentration (ppm)		7.5	8.8	5.9	7.2	7.2	6.0
Maximum 8-hour concentration (ppm)		5.1	4.7	4.0	5.4	5.4	4.3
Number of days exceeding State 8-hour standard	>9.0 ppm	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of days exceeding Federal 8-hour standard	≥9.5 ppm	0	0	0	0	0	0
NITROGEN DIOXIDE (NO₂)							
Maximum 1-hour concentration (ppm)		0.14	0.08	0.071	0.083	0.083	0.065
Number of days exceeding State 1-hour standard	>0.25 ppm	0	0	0	0	0	0
PARTICULATE MATTER (PM₁₀)							
Maximum 24-hour concentration (µg/m ³)		61	87	54	85	85	110
Number samples exceeding Federal 24-hour standard	>150 µg/m ³	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of samples exceeding State 24-hour standard	>50 µg/m ³	3	3	2	2	2	6

Source: Mojave Desert Air Basin, 26 January 2001.

3.3.2 PLANS AND POLICIES ANALYSIS

Air quality in the City of Palmdale is addressed in the *Air Quality Management Plan* of the South Coast Air Quality Management District, as well as in the Environmental Resources Element of the City's *General Plan*. Both of these documents are discussed below.

3.3.2.1 Air Quality Management Plans

Both the federal and state Clean Air Acts require the preparation of a plan to reduce air pollution to healthful levels. The South Coast Air Quality Management District has responded to this requirement by preparing a series of Air Quality Management Plans (AQMPs) for the South Coast Air Basin and portions of the Mojave Desert Air Basin and Salton Sea Air Basin. The most recent AQMP was adopted on November 16, 1996 and is referred to as the 1997 AQMP. The AQMP was designed to comply with the provisions of the 1988 California Clean Air Act and the 1990 amendments to the federal Clean Air Act, accommodate growth, reduce the high levels of pollutants within the Basins, to meet state and federal air quality standards, return clean air to the region by 2010, and minimize the fiscal impact that pollution control measures have on the economy. Principal control concepts for improving the region's air quality include extensive use of clean fuels, transportation control measures, market incentives, and facility permitting.

The 1997 AQMP sets forth programs which require the cooperation of all levels of government: local, regional, state, and federal. Each level is represented in the Plan by the appropriate agency or jurisdiction that has the authority over specific emissions sources. Accordingly, each agency or jurisdiction is assigned specific planning and implementation responsibilities:

- At the federal level, the EPA is charged with regulation of on-road motor vehicle standards, trains, airplanes, and ships, non-road engines and off-shore oil development.
- The ARB, representing the state level, also oversees on-road vehicle emission standards, fuel specifications, some off-road sources and consumer product standards.
- At the regional level, the APCD is responsible for stationary sources and some mobile and indirect sources. In addition, the APCD has lead responsibility for stationary sources and some mobile and indirect sources, as well as for developing and adopting future AQMPs. Also at the regional level, Associations of Governments have a dual role of leader and coordinator. As leader, they cooperate with local jurisdictions and subregional associations to develop implementation strategies; as coordinator, they facilitate the implementation strategies. Within the South Coast Air Basin and surrounding region, the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) has been a major partner in the preparation of the AQMP.

- Finally, local governments, such as the City of Palmdale, have the authority and responsibility to reduce air pollution through their police power and land use decision-making authority. Specifically, local governments are responsible for mitigating emissions resulting from land use decisions and for implementing transportation control measures as outlined in the AQMP. Much of this is done by identifying air quality goals, objectives, policies, and implementation programs through the general plan process; by funding and implementing capital improvements that contribute to improved air quality (e.g., bus turnouts, energy-efficient street lights, synchronized traffic signals, etc.); and by complying with CEQA by assessing air quality impacts, requiring mitigation of significant air quality impacts, and by enforcing and monitoring the mitigation requirements.

3.3.2.2 City of Palmdale General Plan

At the time of this writing, the City of Palmdale does not have an Air Quality Element to its *General Plan*, but the *General Plan* does address air quality in its Environmental Resources Element. The following goals, objectives, and policies from the Environmental Resources Element that pertain to air quality are listed and discussed below:

Goal ER5: Promote the attainment of state and federal air quality standards.

Objective ER5.1: Minimize local air pollution caused by vehicles.

Policy ER5.1.1: Reduce work-related trips through such means as promoting alternate work schedules, telecommuting, the use of alternative modes of transportation to the workplace and the creation of additional park and ride facilities.

Analysis: Although telecommuting and alternate work schedules are typically not options for park facility employees, some employees may be able to take the bus to and from work because both sites are along bus routes², ride their bicycles, or simply walk. (These are also options to park patrons.) Bike lanes, bicycle racks, benches and shelters at bus stops, and sidewalks along the park frontages are all improvements that are recommended mitigation in this section to reduce work-related trips. In this regard, the project is consistent with this policy.

Policy ER5.1.2: Reduce vehicle non-work trips through merchant transportation incentives and transit system improvements.

Analysis: The project does not include a retail use, so merchant transportation incentives are not applicable to the project. However, transit system improvements at each site are recommended mitigation in this section to encourage use of buses to and from the parks.

Policy ER5.1.3: Reduce vehicle emissions through maintaining and improving traffic flow as contained in the Circulation Element.

² The Westside Softball and Event Complex site is served by Antelope Valley Transit Authority Routes 1 and 6, and the Eastside Recreation Complex site is served by Route 6.

- Analysis:** Section 3.2, **Transportation/Circulation**, of this Program EIR provides an analysis of existing traffic conditions in the vicinities of each project, an analysis of project impacts on local roadways, as well as a cumulative impact analysis. The section also recommends mitigation measures in the event the project or cumulative projects cause level of service conditions along local roadways or at intersections to fall below City standards. This section also recommends synchronization of traffic lights affected by project development. With implementation of the mitigation measures in this section and in Section 3.2, traffic flow along the affected roadways would be maintained, and the project would be consistent with this policy.
- Policy ER5.1.4:** As technology allows, reduce tailpipe emissions from City vehicles by replacing them with alternative fuel vehicles, and encourage reduction of emissions from private vehicles by requiring preferential parking for alternative fuel vehicles.
- Analysis:** This Program EIR section includes a mitigation measure recommending that any City vehicles that the City purchases for either of these park sites be alternative fuel vehicles and that they be provided preferential parking. With implementation of this measure, the project would be consistent with this policy.
- Policy ER5.1.5:** To the extent practicable, require control of emissions from the future Palmdale Regional Airport.
- Analysis:** The project is not related to the Palmdale Regional Airport; therefore, this policy does not apply to the Palmdale Recreational Facilities Development Program and no further policy analysis is warranted.
- Policy ER5.1.6:** Expand the services of the existing dial-a-ride program resulting in reduced need for automobiles and parking by retired citizens.
- Analysis:** This policy is oriented toward City staff and no further policy analysis is required.
- Objective ER5.2:** Minimize activities which generate dust, specifically particulates less than 10 microns in size (PM_{10}).
- Policy ER5.2.1:** Reduce dust from unpaved roads and parking lots by requiring paving or vegetative stabilization of the unpaved areas; require that measures be taken at construction sites to prevent deposition of soil onto public rights-of-way.
- Analysis:** Construction mitigation is recommended in this section that would reduce fugitive dust emissions during construction by sweeping streets at the end of the day if visible soil material is carried over to adjacent roads; installing wheel washers where vehicles enter and exit unpaved roads onto paved roads, or washing off trucks and any equipment leaving the site; applying water three times daily or chemical soil stabilizers according to manufacturers' specifications to all unpaved parking or staging areas or unpaved road surfaces; and paving construction roads when the specific roadway path would be utilized for 120 days or more. With implementation of these measures, the project would be consistent with this policy.
- Policy ER5.2.2:** Encourage developers to maintain natural contours to the greatest degree possible to eliminate the need for extensive land clearing, blasting, ground excavation, grading, and cut and fill operations.
- Analysis:** Both park sites are flat and, with the exception of excavations for swimming pools, would require minimal grading. Therefore, the project would be consistent with

this policy in that existing natural contours would be largely maintained. Excavation and grading would occur at the Marie Kerr Park during construction of the proposed amphitheater, but the grading and excavation would not be extensive, and it would not require blasting, or extensive ground excavation and cut and fill operations. As a result, the project is consistent with this policy.

Policy ER5.2.3: Require erosion control measures on new development, including covering soil with straw mats or use of chemical soil and dust binders, followed by seeding and watering as soon as possible after grading to prevent fugitive dust.

Analysis: This section recommends erosion control/fugitive dust control measures be implemented during construction. Specifically, all unpaved parking or staging areas or unpaved road surfaces shall be sprayed with water three times per day or sprayed with chemical soil stabilizers according to manufacturers' specifications. Mitigation is also recommended to pave construction roads when they would be utilized for 120 days or more, and to seed and water finished graded areas as soon as possible. With implementation of these measures, the project would be consistent with this policy.

Objective ER5.3: Reduce and/or eliminate unnecessary sources of air pollution.

Policy ER5.3.1: Promote the South Coast Air Quality Management District's (SCAQMD) efforts to eliminate emissions from such sources as excessive car dealership cold starts, excessive curb idling, emissions from advertising vehicles, and emissions from leaf blowers, among others, through assisting with implementation and enforcement of district programs once they are adopted.

Analysis: Mitigation measures from the SCAQMD CEQA *Air Quality Handbook* are recommended in this section that would, if implemented, reduce air emissions associated with the Palmdale Recreational Facilities Development Program. As such, the project would be consistent with this policy to implement and enforce SCAQMD programs to improve air emissions in the MDAB.

Policy ER5.3.2: Work with Caltrans and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department to minimize non-recurrent congestion which contributes emissions from vehicle idling, by designing effective street systems and identifying appropriate truck routes.

Analysis: This policy is oriented toward City staff rather than toward the development proposal; therefore, no further policy analysis is required.

Policy ER5.3.3: Reduce reactive organic gas (ROG) and particulate emissions from building materials and construction methods, by promoting the use of nonsolvent-based, high-solid, or water-based coatings, and requiring compliance with all pertinent SCAQMD rules.

Analysis: Architectural coatings and other construction materials available in the MDAB have low ROG emissions (usually referred to as low volatile organic compounds [VOC]). This is consistent with SCAQMD Rule 1113. Therefore, by using locally available building materials, the project would be consistent with this policy.

- Objective ER5.4:** Minimize emissions of air toxins and pollutants which contribute to global warming and ozone depletion.
- Policy ER5.4.1:** Promote community awareness of the effects of global warming and ozone depleting gases, as well as methods to minimize the creation of those gases, by preparing and distributing educational materials, and cooperating with SCAQMD in establishing regional programs.
- Analysis:** This policy is oriented toward City staff and no further policy analysis is required.
- Policy 5.4.2:** Through the environmental review process for new development applications, ensure that emissions of air toxins as defined by South Coast Air Quality Management District are minimized.
- Analysis:** The nature of the Palmdale Recreational Facilities Development Program is such that it would not emit air toxins; nonetheless, the project is consistent with this policy because this issue is analyzed below in this impact analysis.
- Objective ER5.5:** Reduce air pollution caused by energy consumption.
- Policy 5.5.1:** Encourage energy conservation from all sectors of the community by promoting the use of energy efficient appliances, processes and equipment, and promoting energy audits of existing structures.
- Analysis:** The project is consistent with this policy in that SCAQMD mitigation is recommended in this section to that would, if implemented, reduce air emissions through use of energy conservation measures at the park facilities, including compliance with Title 24.
- Policy 5.5.2:** Require local government, Palmdale citizens, and local businesses and industries to recycle, as mandated by state law, and to otherwise recycle to the extent possible.
- Analysis:** Mitigation ~~is~~ measures are recommended in this section ensure recycling of demolition/construction wastes at each park site, to use recycled content building materials, and to install recycling containers at each park site to encourage local residents and park users to place their recyclables in the containers.
- Policy 5.5.3:** Require that new construction promote the use of solar energy systems by providing maximum solar access.
- Analysis:** The project would be consistent with this policy if it complies with mitigation recommended in this section to incorporate passive solar design into the park facilities, such as orienting buildings to the north and by providing shade trees around buildings at each site.
- Objective ER5.6:** Minimize emissions from indirect sources such as commercial, residential and recreational development.
- Policy ER5.6.1:** Ensure that new development reduces project-related vehicle miles traveled to the maximum extent provided by law.
- Analysis:** The proposed parks are consistent with this policy because the facilities would be located in populated areas not already served by community parks. As such many, local residents would be able to ride their bikes or walk to the parks. For those who would drive to the parks, the number of vehicle miles necessary to travel to

recreational facilities would be reduced. Mitigation is recommended in this section to ensure that adequate bike lanes and sidewalks to the site are provided.

- Policy ER5.6.2:** Promote the creation of high occupancy vehicle lanes on State Route 14.
- Policy ER5.6.3:** Reduce the number of people commuting to the Los Angeles metropolitan area by promoting actions to increase the area's jobs/housing balance.
- Policy ER5.6.4:** Support the development of a rail system between Palmdale and Los Angeles.
- Analysis:** Policies ER5.6.2, 5.6.3, and 5.6.4 are oriented to City staff and no further policy analysis relative to these policies is necessary.

3.3.3 THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The City's Initial Study (**Appendix 1.0**) suggests that a project may result in significant air quality impacts if it would:

1. result in significant air emissions or deterioration of ambient air quality either from stationary or mobile sources;
2. produce potentially toxic air emissions;
3. potentially result in the creation of objectionable odors; and/or
4. result in the alteration of air movement, moisture or temperature, or any change in climate either locally or regionally.

As stated in the Initial Study,

"there is potential for the proposed recreational uses to produce significant emissions or air pollutants from vehicles entering and exiting each of the project uses. Long-term air quality impacts would consist of mobile source emissions fumes due to the anticipated number of vehicle trips generated by the recreation facilities. In addition, development of the project site will generate temporary mobile source and particulate emissions resulting from construction activity."

The size and nature of the facilities proposed within the Palmdale Recreational Facilities Development Program are such that the parks would not produce potentially toxic emissions; create objectionable odors; or alter air movement, moisture or temperature, or effect a change in climatic conditions. Given these findings, the project would not exceed significance criteria 2, 3, and 4 above; therefore, the project is only evaluated relative to criterion 1. Until the AVAPCD develops its thresholds of significance for air quality impacts for its area of jurisdiction, EIRs prepared for projects

in the City typically refer to the following thresholds recommended by the SCAQMD for the Southeast Desert Air Basin (SEDAB) in its CEQA *Air Quality Handbook*.³

3.3.3.1 Construction Emission Thresholds

Major air quality concerns with regard to construction include PM₁₀ emissions during site clearing and grading, as well as exhaust emissions from grading and construction equipment, construction worker vehicles, and highway haul trucks. Such impacts from project construction could have a direct significant effect on surrounding residences, some of which are located near the area of proposed construction activities. The SCAQMD recommends that projects in the SEDAB with construction-related emissions that exceed any of the following emissions thresholds should be considered significant:

- 24.75 tons per quarter or 550 pounds per day of CO;
- 2.5 tons per quarter or 75 pounds per day of VOC;
- 2.5 tons per quarter or 100 pounds per day of NO_x;
- 6.75 tons per quarter or 150 pounds per day of SO_x;
- 6.75 tons per quarter or 150 pounds per day of PM₁₀.

3.3.3.2 Operational Emissions

The SCAQMD has recommended the following two types of air pollution thresholds to assist lead agencies in determining whether or not the operational phase of a project's development would be significant: Emission Significance Thresholds and Additional Indicators of Potential Air Quality Impacts.

3.3.3.2(a) Emission Significance Thresholds

The SCAQMD recommends that a project's impacts be considered significant if any of these thresholds is exceeded within the SEDAB.

- 550 pounds per day of CO;
- 75 pounds per day of VOC;

³ Telephone interview with Alan DeSalvio, Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District, 17 May 2000.

- 100 pounds per day of NO_x;
- 150 pounds per day of SO_x;
- 150 pounds per day of PM₁₀.

3.3.3.2(b) Additional Indicators of Potential Air Quality Impacts

The SCAQMD recommends that projects meeting any of the following criteria also be considered to have significant air quality impacts:

- project could interfere with the attainment of the Federal or State ambient air quality standards by either violating or contributing to an existing or projected air quality violation;
- project could result in population increases within an area which would be in excess of that projected by SCAG in the AQMP, or increase the population in an area where SCAG has not projected that growth for the project's build-out year;
- project could generate vehicle trips that cause a CO hotspot or project could be occupied by sensitive receptors that are exposed to a CO hotspot;
- project will have the potential to create, or be subjected to, an objectionable odor that could impact sensitive receptors;
- project will have hazardous materials on site and could result in an accidental release of toxic air emissions or acutely hazardous materials posing a threat to public health and safety;
- project could emit a toxic air contaminant regulated by SCAQMD rules or that is on a Federal or State air toxic list;
- project could be occupied by sensitive receptors within one-quarter mile of an existing facility that emits air toxins identified in SCAQMD Rule 1401; and/or
- project could emit carcinogenic or toxic air contaminants that individually or cumulatively exceed the maximum individual cancer risk of one in one million.

Project consistency with these criteria is addressed below in Subsection 3.3.4, Project Impacts.

3.3.3.3 Result in a Cumulatively Considerable Net Increase in Any Criteria Pollutant for Which the Region is in Non-Attainment

In large part, the 1997 AQMP of the SCAQMD was prepared to accommodate growth, to meet state and federal air quality standards, and to minimize the fiscal impact that pollution control measures have on the local economy. According to the *CEQA Air Quality Handbook*, projects that are within the

emission thresholds identified above should be considered less-than-significant unless there is other pertinent information to the contrary.⁴

If a project is not within the emission thresholds, the Handbook identifies possible methods to determine the cumulative significance of land use projects.⁵ The method employed for this project is whether or not the project can demonstrate a one percent per year reduction in emissions of CO, VOC, NO_x, SO_x, and PM₁₀. This method differs from the methodology used in other sections of this Program EIR in which all foreseeable future development within a given service boundary or geographical area is predicted and its impacts measured. The SCAQMD has not identified thresholds to which the total emissions of all cumulative development can be compared. Instead, the SCAQMD's methods are based on performance standards and emission reduction targets necessary to attain the federal and state air quality standards identified in the AQMP. Project consistency with this criterion is addressed below in Subsection 3.3.6, Cumulative Impacts.

3.3.4 PROJECT IMPACTS

3.3.4.1 Construction Emissions

Project construction would involve demolition or relocation of any surface or subgrade improvements that may exist on either site, grading, infrastructure installation, construction of buildings and other athletic facilities, and site clean-up. Combined, both sites would require grading of approximately 93 acres of land to prepare each site for construction, plus approximately 3.0 acres of Marie Kerr Park to construct the amphitheater. This grading would include excavation for swimming pools and the amphitheater; trenching for footings and utilities (i.e., waterlines, sewer lines, storm drainage facilities, and other utilities); contouring for drainage and any berms that may be constructed on the site; and rough and finish grading. Subsequent to grading, utilities would be installed; internal roadways and parking lots would be laid; buildings and athletic facilities would be constructed; and landscaping would be installed. Finally, site clean-up would occur.

Types of equipment used during the construction phase would include graders, scrapers, tractors, dozers, rollers, loaders, fork lifts, off-highway trucks, water trucks, and construction worker vehicles. Each of these pieces of equipment would generate mobile source air emissions. Another important source of air

⁴ South Coast Air Quality Management District, CEQA *Air Quality Handbook* (Diamond Bar, California: South Coast Air Quality Management District, April 1993), p. 9-12.

⁵ South Coast Air Quality Management District, CEQA *Air Quality Handbook* (Diamond Bar, California: South Coast Air Quality Management District, April 1993), p. 9-12.

emissions during construction would be fugitive dust, including PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}. Under SCAQMD Rule 403 - Fugitive Dust, the project would be required to implement Best Available Control Measures and Reasonably Available Control Measures to control fugitive dust emissions during construction.

Depending upon the level of effort expended on each site, it could take six months to more than one year to construct all improvements proposed at each park site.⁶ Because of this extended construction time frame, the overlap of each construction phase, the normal day-to-day variability in construction activities, and the lack of project detail at this planning stage, it is difficult, if not impossible, to precisely quantify the daily emissions associated with the construction of each park facility. Furthermore, data for each construction phase that include types of equipment used, numbers of on-site construction workers, daily miles for each highway truck, etc., will not be specifically quantified until the project construction goes out to bid. Nonetheless, preliminary construction emission calculations reveal that NO_x emissions are expected to exceed emissions thresholds during all construction phases, while PM₁₀ emissions are expected to exceed emissions thresholds during the grading, infrastructure, and building construction phases (see Appendix 3.3 for these preliminary construction activity emissions). Therefore, unless mitigated, the Palmdale Recreational Facilities Development Program would result in a significant air quality impact relative to these two pollutants unless mitigated.

3.3.4.2 Operational Emissions

Operational emissions would be generated by both stationary and mobile sources as a result of normal day-to-day activities at each park after occupation. Stationary source emissions would be generated by the consumption of natural gas for space and water heating devices, the operation of landscape maintenance equipment, and from consumer products. Mobile source emissions would be generated by the motor vehicles traveling to and from each park.

Daily operational emissions for the project were calculated utilizing a computer model developed by Impact Sciences, Inc. that incorporates the data and methodologies identified in the SCAQMD's CEQA *Air Quality Handbook*. The computer model, which has been approved by the SCAQMD for this analysis,⁷ utilizes the most current emission factors (EMFAC7G) available from the California Air Resources Board.

⁶ Susan Koleda, City of Palmdale, correspondence to Impact Sciences, Inc., 11 October 2001.

⁷ Interview with Steve Smith, South Coast Air Quality Management District, Diamond Bar, California, January 25, 1996.

Table 3.3-2, Estimated Day-to-Day Palmdale Recreational Facilities Development Program Emissions, shows the daily emissions expected to occur in the year 2005 if the project is approved and developed as proposed. Mobile sources would account for the clear majority of day-to-day project emissions. As shown, air emissions generated by the project would not exceed the recommended emissions thresholds; therefore, the daily emissions generated by the proposed project would be considered less than significant.

Table 3.3-2
Estimated Day-to-Day Palmdale Recreational Facilities Development Program Emissions

Emissions Source	Emissions in Pounds per Day				
	CO	VOC	NO _x	SO _x	PM ₁₀
Vehicular Sources	146.9	20.7	38.1	2.7	1.1
Stationary Area Sources	0.6	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.0
Total Emissions:	147.5	44.4	38.4	2.7	1.1
SEDAB Threshold:	550.0	75.0	100.0	150.0	150.0
Exceeds Threshold?:	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

Source: Impact Sciences, Inc. Emissions calculations are provided in **Appendix 3.3**.

Totals in table may not appear to add exactly due to rounding in the computer model calculations.

3.3.4.3 Additional Indicators of Potential Air Quality Impacts

As previously discussed, if the Palmdale Recreational Facilities Development Program meets any one of the following SCAQMD indicators of potential air quality impacts, project air quality impacts would be significant relative to that indicator.

- Project could interfere with the attainment of the Federal or State ambient air quality standards by either violating or contributing to an existing or projected air quality violation.

Upon completion, the Palmdale Recreational Facilities Development Program would not generate air emissions that would exceed the SCAQMD's thresholds of significance and would, therefore, not interfere with federal or state ambient air quality goals. The project would not result in a significant impact relative to this criterion.

- Project could result in population increases within an area which would be in excess of that projected by SCAG in the AQMP, or increase the population in an area where SCAG has not projected that growth for the project's buildout year.

The Palmdale Recreational Facilities Development Program would generate no population, either directly or indirectly; therefore, this criterion is not applicable to the project.

- Project could generate vehicle trips that cause a CO hotspot or project could be occupied by sensitive receptors that are exposed to a CO hotspot.

Traffic congestion within the Project Study Area is not such that it would cause a carbon monoxide hotspot at intersections affected by project traffic. Carbon monoxide hotspots are predominantly a phenomenon of congested urban areas rather than the areas in which the park sites are located. As a result, the project would not result in a significant air quality impact relative to this criterion.

- Project will have the potential to create, or be subjected to, an objectionable odor that could impact sensitive receptors.

Development and operation of each park would not produce objectionable odors that could impact on-site or nearby sensitive receptors. Operations and maintenance of the parks would require various chemicals for cleaning and maintaining the buildings, fields, pools, and equipment. However, the chemicals would be stored and used in accordance with the manufacturers' specifications and federal, state, and local requirements, and would not represent a significant source of odors. Therefore, the project would not result in a significant impact relative to this criterion.

- Project will have hazardous materials on site and could result in an accidental release of toxic air emissions or acutely hazardous materials posing a threat to public health and safety;
- Project could emit a toxic air contaminant regulated by SCAQMD rules or that is on a Federal or State air toxic list;
- Project could be occupied by sensitive receptors within one-quarter mile of an existing facility that emits air toxins identified in SCAQMD Rule 1401; or

Operations of each park would require various chemicals for cleaning and maintaining the buildings, fields, pools, and equipment. Hazardous materials would include cleaning and janitorial supplies, fertilizers, pesticides, oils, degreasers, solvents, and sodium hypochlorite (chlorine) and muriatic acid for the pools. Chemicals would be used in accordance with best management practices to minimize use and waste. Nonetheless, there is potential for an accidental spill of these chemicals and a resulting release of toxic air emissions, which would be a significant impact unless mitigated. Neither of the park sites is within one-quarter mile of an existing facility that emits air toxins.

- Project could emit carcinogenic or toxic air contaminants that individually or cumulatively exceed the maximum individual cancer risk of one in one million.

Carcinogenic or toxic air pollutants with a maximum individual cancer risk of one in one million are not expected to occur in conjunction with operation of the proposed parks. As a result, the project would not result in a significant air quality impact relative to this criterion.

3.3.4.4 Project Operational Impacts Conclusion

Based upon the discussion concerning operational impacts indicated above, the Palmdale Recreational Facilities Development Program would not generate emissions in excess of SCAQMD thresholds; therefore, project emissions would be less than significant.

3.3.5 MITIGATION MEASURES

3.3.5.1 Measures Already Incorporated in the Project

No mitigation for air quality impacts have already been incorporated into either of the proposed park facilities.

3.3.5.2 Measures Recommended in this Program EIR

The following mitigation measures are appropriate for both the Westside Softball and Event Complex and the Eastside Recreation Complex.

3.3.5.2(a) Construction Mitigation

The following measures were selected from the CEQA *Air Quality Handbook* to target construction emissions:

- 3.3-1 Trucks shall not be permitted to be left idling longer than two minutes.
- 3.3-2 Electrical power shall be taken from existing electrical poles or other sources rather than from temporary diesel or gasoline generators. Implementation of this measure during construction may reduce ROC emissions by as much as 99 percent, NO_x emissions by as much as 97 percent, CO emissions by as much as 98 percent, and PM₁₀ emissions by as much as 98 percent.

- 3.3-3 To the extent feasible, use methanol- or natural gas-fueled on-site mobile equipment instead of diesel-fueled equipment. Implementation of this measure during construction may reduce ROC emissions by as much as 54 percent, CO emissions by as much as 25 percent, and PM₁₀ emissions by as much as 95 percent. NO_x emissions, however, may increase by as much as 29 percent.
- 3.3-4 To the extent feasible, use propane- or butane-powered on-site mobile equipment instead of gasoline-fueled equipment. Implementation of this measure during construction may reduce ROC emissions by as much as 53 percent, CO emissions by as much as 96 percent, and PM₁₀ emissions by as much as 18 percent. NO_x emissions, however, may increase by as much as 53 percent.
- 3.3-5 To reduce fugitive dust emissions during grading operations, develop and implement a dust control plan, as approved by the City, that includes the following measures or equivalently effective measures approved by the AVAPCD:
- a. Apply approved non-toxic chemical soil stabilizers according to manufacturer's specification to all inactive construction areas (previously graded areas inactive for four days or more).
 - b. Replace ground cover in disturbed areas as quickly as possible.
 - c. Enclose, cover, water twice daily, or apply approved soil binders to exposed piles (i.e., gravel, sand, dirt) according to manufacturers' specifications.
 - d. Water active grading sites at least twice daily.
 - e. Suspend all excavating and grading operations when wind speeds (as instantaneous gusts) exceed 25 mph.
 - f. Provide temporary wind fencing consisting of three- to five-foot barriers with 50 percent or less porosity along the perimeter of sites that have been cleared or are being graded.
 - g. All trucks hauling dirt, sand, soil, or other loose materials are to be covered or should maintain at least two feet of freeboard (i.e., minimum vertical distance between top of the load and the top of the trailer), in accordance with Section 23114 of the California Vehicle Code.
 - h. Sweep streets at the end of the day if visible soil material is carried over to adjacent roads (recommend water sweepers using groundwater from on-site wells).
 - i. Install wheel washers where vehicles enter and exit unpaved roads onto paved roads, or wash off trucks and any equipment leaving the site each trip.
 - j. Apply water three times daily or chemical soil stabilizers according to manufacturers' specifications to all unpaved parking or staging areas or unpaved road surfaces.

- k. Enforce traffic speed limits of 15 mph or less on all unpaved roads.
- l. Pave construction roads when the specific roadway path would be utilized for 120 days or more.
- m. All finished graded areas to be landscaped shall be seeded and watered as soon as possible after grading to prevent fugitive dust.

Implementation of these measures during construction may reduce PM_{10} emissions during grading by as much as 92.5 percent.

3.3.5.2(b) *Operational Mitigation*

The project would not result in significant air quality impacts; therefore, no operational mitigation is required. However, in order to ensure that the project is consistent with the goals, objectives, and policies of the *General Plan* and the AQMP, the following measures are recommended:

- 3.3-6 Install low emission water heaters at each park facility.
- 3.3-7 Use energy-efficient and automated controls for air conditioners.
- 3.3-8 Use double-glass-paned windows.
- 3.3-9 Use automatic on/off lighting controls and energy-efficient lighting.
- 3.3-10 Orient buildings to the north, as feasible, to augment natural cooling and include passive solar design and access (e.g., daylighting) as part of the project.
- 3.3-11 Provide shade trees to reduce heating/cooling needs of structures.
- 3.3-12 Use light-colored roof materials to reflect heat.
- 3.3-13 Increase walls and attic insulation beyond Title 24 requirements.
- 3.3-14 Prepare and implement on-site circulation plans for the parking lots to reduce vehicle queuing.

- 3.3-15 Use electric mowers and other emission-efficient landscaping equipment to maintain landscaping.
- 3.3-16 Construct bicycle facility improvements, including bike lanes adjacent to the park sites and bicycle racks.
- 3.3-17 Construct bus passenger benches and shelters
- 3.3-18 Construct sidewalks along the park frontages and throughout the parks.
- 3.3-19 Synchronize traffic lights on streets impacted by development.
- 3.3-20 To the extent feasible, implement flexible work schedules for employees at each park site.
- 3.3-21 To the extent feasible, any vehicles that the City purchases for either of the park sites shall be alternative fuel vehicles.
- 3.3-22 Recycling containers shall be installed at each park site to encourage local residents and park users to recycle to the extent possible.
- 3.3-23 During construction of each park, demolition debris and construction wastes shall be recycled to the extent feasible. The City shall coordinate the recycling of these materials with on-site contractors, local waste hauler(s) and/or other facilities that recycle construction/demolition wastes.
- 3.3-24 In order to stimulate the market for recycled content building materials, all building construction specifications for the parks shall encourage contractors to use recycled content building materials.
- 3.3-25 Each park site shall have an area permanently set aside that is accessible to the local haulers, that is large enough accommodate multiple bins for on-site materials separation, and that meets any other requirements specified by City of Palmdale, Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, local waste haulers, and Los Angeles County Fire Department.

3.3-2326 All landscape chemicals shall be locked in hazardous materials cabinets and stored, used, and disposed of in accordance with all federal, state, and local requirements.

3.3-2427 Pool chemicals shall be stored in separate, locked rooms with secondary containment. Monitoring and maintaining of pool water quality shall be accomplished through an automated and enclosed system that monitors the pool water and adds chemicals as necessary. Pool chemicals shall be used and stored in accordance with all federal, state, and local requirements.

3.3.6 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

As discussed earlier, the 1997 AQMP was prepared to accommodate growth, to reduce the high levels of pollutants within the Basin, to meet state and federal air quality standards, and to minimize the fiscal impact that pollution control measures have on the local economy. According to the *CEQA Air Quality Handbook*, projects that are consistent with the AQMP performance standards and emission reduction targets should be considered less-than-significant unless there is other pertinent information to the contrary.⁸ The project is consistent with the AQMP performance standards and emission reduction targets and would not result in a significant operational air quality impact. Therefore, the project would also not result in a significant cumulative air quality impact.

3.3.7 CUMULATIVE MITIGATION MEASURES

Cumulative impacts are not considered significant; therefore, no additional mitigation measures above and beyond those already identified in this Program EIR section are required or recommended.

3.3.8 UNAVOIDABLE SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS

Neither the proposed project nor cumulative projects would result in unavoidable significant air quality impacts.

⁸ South Coast Air Quality Management District, *CEQA Air Quality Handbook* (Diamond Bar, California: South Coast Air Quality Management District, April 1993), p. 9-12.

3.4.1 INTRODUCTION

Noise is usually defined as unwanted sound. It is an undesirable by-product of society's normal day-to-day activities. Sound becomes unwanted when it interferes with normal activities, when it causes actual physical harm, or when it has adverse effects on health. The definition of noise as unwanted sound implies that it has an adverse effect on people and their environment.

Noise is measured on a logarithmic scale of sound pressure level known as a decibel (dB). Because decibels are logarithmic units, sound pressure levels cannot be added or subtracted by ordinary arithmetic means. For example, if one automobile produces a sound pressure level of 70 dB when it passes an observer, two cars passing simultaneously would not produce 140 dB; they would, in fact, combine to produce 73 dB. When two sounds of equal sound pressure level are combined, they will produce a combined sound pressure level that is 3 dB greater than the original sound pressure level. In other words, sound energy must be doubled to produce a 3 dB increase. In general, if two sound levels differ by 10 dB or more, the combined sound pressure level is equal to the higher sound pressure level. In other words, the lower sound level does not increase the higher sound level, but is "masked" by it.

Sound pressure alone is not a reliable indicator of loudness because the human ear does not respond uniformly to sounds at all frequencies. For example, it is less sensitive to low and high frequencies than it is to medium frequencies that more closely correspond with human speech. In response to the sensitivity of the human ear to different frequencies, the A-weighted noise level, referenced in units of dB(A), was developed to better correspond with people's subjective judgment of sound levels. In general, changes in a community noise level of less than 3.0 dB(A) are not typically noticed by the human ear.¹ Changes from 3.0 to 5.0 dB(A) may be noticed by some individuals who are extremely sensitive to changes in noise. A greater than 5.0 dB(A) increase is readily noticeable, while the human ear perceives a 10.0 dB(A) increase in sound level to be a doubling of sound.

Noise sources occur in two forms: (1) point sources, such as stationary equipment, individual motor vehicles, or a concert; and (2) line sources, such as a roadway with a large number of point sources (motor vehicles). In general, sound generated by a point source typically diminishes (attenuates) at a rate of 6.0 dB(A) for each doubling of distance from the source to the receptor at acoustically "hard" sites and

¹ U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Highway Noise Fundamentals*, (Springfield, Virginia: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, September 1980), p. 81.

7.5 dB(A) at acoustically "soft" sites.² For example, a 60 dB(A) noise level measured at 50 feet from a point source at an acoustically hard site would be 54 dB(A) at 100 feet from the source and 48 dB(A) at 200 feet from the source. Sound generated by a line source typically attenuates (i.e., becomes less) at a rate of 3.0 dB(A) and 4.5 dB(A) per doubling of distance from the source to the receptor for hard and soft sites, respectively.³ Sound levels can also be attenuated by man-made or natural barriers, as illustrated in Figure 3.4-1, Noise Attenuation by Barriers.

Solid walls and berms may reduce sound levels by 5.0 to 10.0 dB(A).⁴ Sound levels may also be attenuated 3.0 to 5.0 dB(A) by a first row of houses and 1.5 dB(A) for each additional row of houses.⁵ The minimum attenuation of exterior to interior noise provided by typical structures in California is provided in Table 3.4-1. As shown, structures with closed windows can attenuate exterior noise by a minimum of 8 dB(A).

Table 3.4-1
Outside to Inside Noise Attenuation (dB(A))

Building Type	Open Windows	Closed Windows	Attenuation
Residences	17	25	-8
Schools	17	25	-8
Churches	20	30	-10
Hospitals/Convalescent Homes	17	25	-8
Offices	17	25	-8
Theaters	20	30	-10
Hotels/Motels	17	25	-8

Source: Transportation Research Board, National Research Council, Highway Noise: A Design Guide for Highway Engineers, National Cooperative Highway Research Program Report 117.

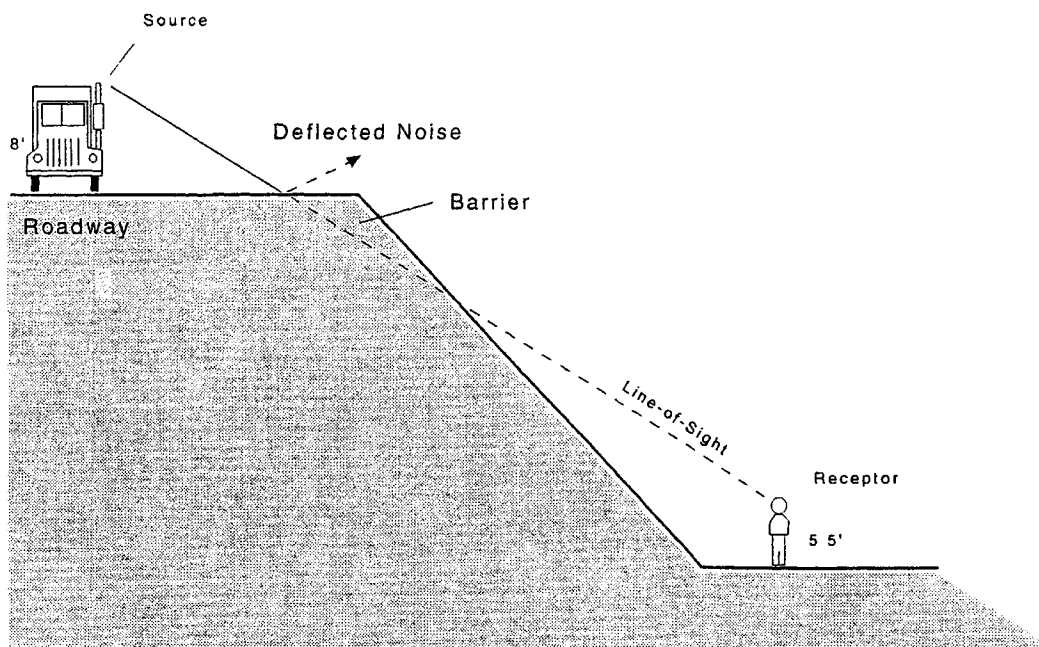
When assessing community reaction to noise, there is an obvious need for a scale that averages sound pressure levels over time and quantifies the result in terms of a single numerical descriptor. Several scales have been developed that address community noise levels. Those that are applicable to this analysis are the Equivalent Noise Level (L_{eq}) and the Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL). L_{eq}

² U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Highway Noise Fundamentals, (Springfield, Virginia: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, September 1980), p. 97. A "hard" or reflective site does not provide any excess ground-effect attenuation and is characteristic of asphalt, concrete, and very hard packed soils. An acoustically "soft" or absorptive site is characteristic of normal earth and most ground with vegetation.

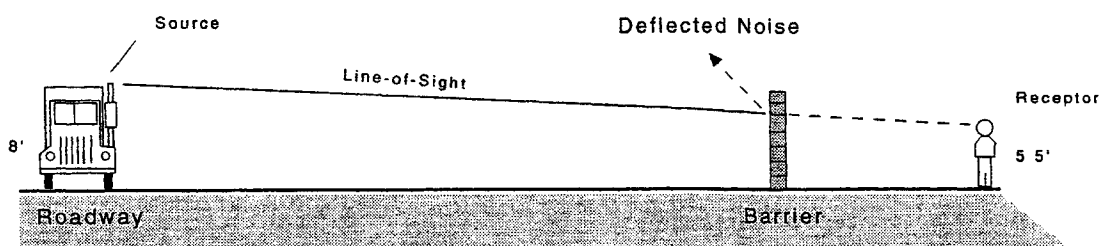
³ U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Highway Noise Fundamentals, (Springfield, Virginia: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, September 1980), p. 97.

⁴ U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Highway Noise Mitigation, (Springfield, Virginia: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, September 1980), p. 18.

⁵ T. M. Barry and J. A. Reagan, FHWA Highway Traffic Noise Prediction Model, (Washington D.C.: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Office of Research, Office of Environmental Policy, December 1978), NTIS, FHWA-RD-77-108, p. 33.



"Barrier Effect" Resulting from Differences in Elevation.



"Barrier Effect" Resulting from Typical Soundwall.

is the average A-weighted sound level measured over a given time interval. L_{eq} can be measured over any time period, but is typically measured for 1-minute, 15-minute, 1-hour, or 24-hour periods. CNEL is another average A-weighted sound level measured over a 24-hour time period. However, this noise scale is adjusted to account for some individuals' increased sensitivity to noise levels during the evening and nighttime hours. A CNEL noise measurement is obtained after adding 5.0 decibels to sound levels occurring during the evening from 7 p.m. to 10 p.m., and 10.0 decibels to sound levels occurring during the nighttime from 10 p.m. to 7 a.m. The 5.0 and 10.0 decibel penalties are applied to account for peoples' increased noise sensitivity during the evening and nighttime hours. The logarithmic effect of adding these penalties to the one hour L_{eq} measurements typically results in a CNEL measurement that is within approximately 3 dB(A) of the peak hour L_{eq} .⁶

3.4.2 METHODOLOGY

3.4.2.1 Existing and Predicted On-Site Noise Measurements

A primary concern regarding noise levels at each of the proposed park sites is the potential for the proposed uses to be exposed to noise levels that exceed the adopted or recommended thresholds discussed later in this Program EIR section. This noise could come from future stationary activities and equipment and from existing or future traffic on adjacent roadways. Estimated stationary source noise levels are based on available technical reports and literature that are cited throughout this Program EIR section. On-site noise contours were calculated using the Federal Highway Administration Highway (FHWA) Noise Prediction Model (FHWA-RD-77-108).

3.4.2.2 Existing and Predicted Off-Site Noise Measurements

Because each proposed park use would have the potential to increase noise levels at off-site sensitive locations from on-site stationary source activities, including during construction, and from the addition of project-related traffic on roadways, both stationary and off-site line source noise impacts as a result of the project were calculated.

The City of Palmdale General Plan (p. N-7) defines noise sensitive land uses as residential (single and multi-family dwellings, mobile home parks, dormitories, and similar uses); transient lodging (including hotels, motels, and similar uses); hospitals, nursing homes, convalescent hospitals, and other facilities for long-term medical care; public or private educational facilities; libraries; churches; and

⁶ California Department of Transportation, Technical Noise Supplement; A Technical Supplement to the Traffic Noise Analysis Protocol, (Sacramento, California: October 1998), pp. N51-N54.

places of public assembly. According to the City of Palmdale General Plan (p. N-8), certain types of recreational uses (not specified in the General Plan) are less noise sensitive than those listed above because of the relative infrequency of their use and the voluntary nature of their use by the public.

Noise sensitive uses that could be affected by stationary source noise at the proposed Eastside Recreation Complex during and after construction include residential uses to the west, south, and east of the site, as well as the Los Amigos/Golden Poppy Elementary Schools to the north. Noise sensitive uses that could be affected by stationary source noise at the proposed Westside Softball and Event Complex include residential uses to the north and south, as well as the church proposed immediately to the east of the site. Noise sensitive uses that could be affected by traffic from the project were determined based on a survey of land uses along roadway segments that would be affected by project traffic.

Existing and future noise levels along affected roadways were calculated using existing and future average daily traffic volumes provided by the project traffic engineer and the FHWA Noise Prediction Model, which calculates the average noise level at specific locations based on traffic volumes, average speeds, and roadway geometrics. This model also considers the physical conditions at each site such as setbacks from roadways, and existing noise barriers and other physical elements that may attenuate noise at those locations.⁷ To determine if the proposed Palmdale Recreational Facilities Development Program would increase noise levels at off-site sensitive locations in excess of the thresholds of significance for noise identified below, noise levels were calculated along roadways for existing traffic volumes and for future traffic volumes both with and without the proposed parks.

3.4.3 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

3.4.3.1 Westside Softball and Event Complex

The Westside Softball and Event Complex site is currently undeveloped with the exception of a multi-car garage within its northwestern most corner; therefore, it does not support activities that generate noise. To the east, the property is surrounded by 25th Street West and vacant land with a development proposal by Highland Church; Rancho Vista Boulevard (Avenue P) and single family residences are located to the south; Marie Kerr Park is to the west; and Avenue O-12 and large lot single family

⁷ The average vehicle noise rates (energy rates) utilized in the FHWA Model have been modified by Caltrans to reflect average vehicle noise rates identified for California. Caltrans data show that California automobile noise is 0.8 to 1.0 dB(A) higher than national levels and that medium and heavy truck noise is 0.3 to 3.0 dB(A) lower than national levels. Rudolf W. Hendriks, California Vehicle Noise Emission Levels, (Sacramento, California: California Department of Transportation, January 1987), NTIS, FHWA/CA/TL-87/03.

residences within unincorporated Los Angeles County are to the north. All of the residential uses and the proposed church are considered noise sensitive uses.

The Westside Softball and Event Complex site is not located within the noise contours of Plant 42 and the primary noise source affecting the site and its vicinity is vehicular traffic along Rancho Vista Boulevard. On-site noise monitoring indicates average weekday morning sound levels between 66 and 70 dB(A).⁸ Off-site stationary noise sources in the area that are audible on the site are activities in the residential areas to the south and north of the site, and activities at the Marie Kerr Park to the west. Property to the east of the site is undeveloped and generates no stationary source noise. Stationary sources of noise typical of the residential areas and the park include people talking, doors slamming and tires squealing, lawn care equipment operation, stereos, domestic animals, etc. Noise levels generated by these sources contribute to the ambient noise levels experienced in all similarly-developed areas and typically do not exceed the standards set by the City of Palmdale Maximum Acceptable Noise Levels or State Recommended Noise Level Guidelines (discussed below).

Using traffic data for Rancho Vista Boulevard, Table 3.4-2, Existing On-Site Roadway Noise Contours, Westside Softball and Event Complex, provides the distances of modeled on-site noise contours from the centerlines of Rancho Vista Boulevard. As shown, the 75 dB(A) CNEL contour from this 104-foot wide roadway lies along the edge of the right-of-way, while the 70 dB(A) CNEL contour extends approximately 46 feet ($98 - (104/2) = 46$) onto the project site.

Table 3.4-2
Existing On-Site Roadway Noise Contours - Westside Softball and Event Complex

ROADWAY	CNEL at 75-Foot	Distance to Contour ¹		
		70 CNEL	65 CNEL	60 CNEL
RANCHO VISTA BOULEVARD	71.9	98	205	435

Source: Impact Sciences, Inc. Calculations are provided in Appendix 3.4.

w/o = west of, e/o = east of, s/o = south of, n/o = north of

¹ Distances are from the centerline of the roadway.

Average existing noise levels at noise sensitive uses along Avenue P and 30th Street West resulting from traffic on these roadways were also calculated. These noise levels are presented in Table 3.4-3, Existing Off-Site Roadway Noise Levels at Noise Sensitive Locations, Westside Softball and Event Complex.

⁸ Sound levels were measured on the site along the Rancho Vista Boulevard frontage on August 16, 2001 between 11:00 and 11:30 a.m.

Measurements for these uses were calculated for the nearest possible edge of the structure housing the noise sensitive use. Where there are a number of similar noise sensitive uses along a roadway segment with varying setbacks, the use closest to the roadway was analyzed. Sensitive noise receptors that are located farther from the roadways would experience lower noise levels.

Table 3.4-3
Existing Off-Site Roadway Noise Levels at Noise Sensitive Locations
Westside Softball and Event Complex

ROADWAY • Segment	Noise Sensitive Land Uses	dB(A) CNEL
AVENUE P		
• w/o 30 th Street West	Residential	59.4
• w/o 25 th Street West	Residential	60.8
• e/o 25 th Street West	Residential	61.1
30th STREET WEST		
• n/o Avenue P	Residential	54.6
• s/o Avenue P	Residential	52.4

Source: Impact Sciences, Inc. Calculations are provided in Appendix 3.4. Noise levels are calculated for the nearest edge of the nearest existing building to the roadway.
w/o = west of, e/o = east of, s/o = south of, n/o = north of

Sound levels shown in Table 3.4-3 are characteristic of a suburban environment. As shown, sound levels are below the maximum acceptable noise limits of 65 dB(A) CNEL for residential uses pursuant to the City's Noise Element.

3.4.3.2 Eastside Recreation Complex

The Eastside Recreation Complex site is currently undeveloped and is surrounded by undeveloped land and single family residences to the east; single family residences to the south and west; and Los Amigos/Golden Poppy Elementary Schools to the north. Vacant land exists northeast of the intersection of Avenue S and 40th Street East. All of the residential uses and the elementary schools are considered noise sensitive uses.

The Eastside Recreation Complex site is not located within the noise contours of Plant 42, is undeveloped and, does not support activities, which generate noise. The primary noise source affecting the site and vicinity is vehicular traffic on Avenue S and 40th Street East, which are designated as major arterials. On-site noise monitoring indicate average weekday morning sound levels between 65

and 70 dB(A) along Avenue S.⁹ Secondary noise sources include activities as the elementary schools and from nearby residences, and local wildlife (i.e., birds), etc.; however, these secondary noise sources are largely masked by the primary noise source.

Table 3.4-4, Existing On-Site Roadway Noise Contours, Eastside Recreation Complex, provides the distances of modeled on-site noise contours from the centerlines of Avenue S and 40th Street East. As shown, the 70 dB(A) CNEL contour from 104-foot wide Avenue S extends approximately 41 feet ($93 - (104/2) = 41$) onto the site, while the 70 dB(A) CNEL contour from 84-foot wide 40th Street East extends approximately 14 feet ($65 - (84/2) = 14$) onto the site.

Table 3.4-4
Existing On-Site Roadway Noise Contours
Eastside Recreation Complex

ROADWAY	CNEL at 75 Feet	Distance to Contour ¹		
		70 CNEL	65 CNEL	60 CNEL
AVENUE S	71.8	93	187	395
40 th STREET EAST	67.6	56	108	225

Source: Impact Sciences, Inc. Calculations are provided in Appendix 3.4.

w/o = west of, e/o = east of, s/o = south of, n/o = north of

¹ Distances are from the centerline of the roadway.

Average existing noise levels at noise sensitive uses along Avenue S and 40th Street East resulting from traffic on these roadways was also calculated. These noise levels are presented in Table 3.4-5, Existing Off-Site Roadway Noise Levels at Noise Sensitive Locations, Eastside Recreation Complex. Roadway noise in the vicinity of the Eastside Recreation Complex site was calculated in the same manner that noise was calculated for the vicinity of the Westside Softball and Event Complex site.

Sound levels shown in Table 3.4-5 are characteristic of a suburban environment. As shown, sound levels adjacent to residential uses do not exceed maximum acceptable levels as specified in the City's Noise Element. The sound level at the Los Amigos/Golden Poppy Elementary Schools approaches 65 dB(A). The City's Noise Element does not specify a maximum acceptable noise level for exteriors of schools.

⁹ Sound levels were measured on the site along the Avenue S frontage on August 16, 2001 between 9:30 and 10:30 am.

Table 3.4-5
Existing Off-Site Roadway Noise Levels at Noise Sensitive Locations
Eastside Recreation Complex

ROADWAY		dB(A) CNEL
• Segment	Noise Sensitive Land Uses	
AVENUE S		
• w/o 37 th Street East	Residential	60.8
• w/o 40 th Street East	Elementary Schools	64.6
• e/o 40 th Street East	Residential	60.2
40th STREET EAST		
• n/o Avenue S	Residential	55.6
• s/o Avenue S	Residential	55.6

Source: Impact Sciences, Inc. Calculations are provided in Appendix 3.4. Noise levels are calculated for the nearest edge of the nearest existing building to the roadway.

w/o = west of, e/o = east of, s/o = south of, n/o = north of

3.4.4 PLANS AND POLICIES ANALYSIS

Since property north of the Westside Softball and Event Complex site is within unincorporated Los Angeles County and could be impacted by noise generated by the proposed project, both City of Palmdale and Los Angeles County plans and policies relative to noise are addressed in this subsection.

3.4.4.1 City of Palmdale Noise Element

The City of Palmdale has no noise ordinance at the time of this writing; therefore, the goal, objectives, and policies identified in the Noise Element of the City of Palmdale General Plan are identified and analyzed as follows:¹⁰

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Goal N1 | Minimize the exposure of residents to excessive noise to the extent possible, through the land planning and development review process. |
| Objective N1-1 | Utilize appropriate land use planning as the primary method of achieving noise compatibility among adjacent land uses. |
| Policy N1.1.1 | Locate noise compatible land uses near existing and future air, rail and highway transportation noise sources. |

¹⁰ Michael Brandman Associates, DKS Associates, and Karin Palley & Associates, City of Palmdale General Plan, (Palmdale, California: City of Palmdale, Adopted January 25, 1993), pp. N3 - N5.

- Policy N1.1.2** Restrict noise sensitive land uses near existing or future air, rail or highway transportation noise sources unless mitigation measures have been incorporated into the design of the project to reduce the noise levels at the noise sensitive land uses to less than 65 dB(A) CNEL at all exterior living spaces including but not limited to, single family yards and multi-family patios, balconies, pool areas, cook-out areas and related private recreation areas.
- Analysis:** Neither park site is near an existing or future air, rail, or highway transportation noise source; therefore, Policies N1.1.1 and N1.1.2 do not apply to the Palmdale Recreational Facilities Development Program.
- Policy N1.1.3** When proposed stationary noise sources could exceed an exterior noise level of 65 dB(A) CNEL at present, or could impact future noise sensitive land uses, require preparation of an acoustical analysis and mitigation measures to reduce noise levels to no more than 65 dB(A) CNEL exterior and 45 dB(A) CNEL interior; if the noise level cannot be reduced to these thresholds through mitigation, the new noise source should not be permitted.
- Analysis:** The project is consistent with this policy because this noise impact analysis is prepared to determine whether or not the Westside Softball and Event Complex and/or the Eastside Recreation Complex could exceed an exterior noise level of 65 dB(A) CNEL at existing noise sensitive uses, or could impact future noise sensitive land uses. Mitigation is recommended in this section to reduce noise levels to no more than 65 dB(A) CNEL exterior and 45 dB(A) CNEL interior for residential uses, and to noise levels consistent with the City of Palmdale's Maximum Acceptable Noise Levels (Table 3.4-6, City of Palmdale Maximum Acceptable Noise Levels).
- Policy N1.1.4** Consider the noise environment when making land use decisions with respect to the guidelines contained in [Figure 3.4-2, State Recommended Noise Level Guidelines, of this document], and require noise standards consistent with the criteria listed on [Table 3.4-6, City of Palmdale Maximum Acceptable Noise Levels, of this document]. The State Recommended Acceptable Noise Guidelines, listed in Figure 3.4-2, State Recommended Noise Level Guidelines, are provided as guidelines only, and are not represented as standards.
- Analysis:** The project is consistent with this policy because this noise impact analysis takes both the State Recommended Noise Level Guidelines and the City of Palmdale Maximum Acceptable Noise Levels into account.
- Objective N1-2** Protect and maintain those areas having acceptable noise environments.
- Policy N1.2.1** Locate new major noise sources in areas containing existing noise sources, and avoid their location adjacent to noise sensitive land uses unless a finding can be made, based on evidence in the record, that the placement of the new noise source will not result in adverse impacts to the existing noise sensitive land use.

Table 3.4-6
City of Palmdale Maximum Acceptable Noise Levels

Land Use	Maximum Acceptable Noise Levels	
	Exterior	Interior
Residential		
Single Family	65 dB(A) CNEL	45 dB(A) CNEL
Multi-Family	65 dB(A) CNEL	45 dB(A) CNEL
Mobile Home Park	65 dB(A) CNEL	45 dB(A) CNEL
Commercial		
including but not limited to:		
Retail	A noise level which does not jeopardize health, safety, and welfare of visitors	55 dB(A) $L_{eq(h)}$
Services		55 dB(A) $L_{eq(h)}$
Office		55 dB(A) $L_{eq(h)}$
Institutional		
including but not limited to:		
Schools	A noise level which does not jeopardize health, safety, and welfare of visitors	45 dB(A) $L_{eq(h)}$
Hospitals		45 dB(A) $L_{eq(h)}$
Nursing Homes		45 dB(A) $L_{eq(h)}$
Industrial		
including but not limited to:		
Industrial Park	A noise level which does not interfere with normal business activity	65 dB(A) $L_{eq(h)}$
Business Park		65 dB(A) $L_{eq(h)}$
Quarry	Maximum 65 dB(A) $L_{eq(h)}$ at the interface with residentially designated land	N/A

Source: Michael Brandman Associates, DKS Associates, and Karin Palley & Associates, City of Palmdale General Plan, (Palmdale, California: City of Palmdale, Adopted 25 January 1993), p. N11.

Analysis: Neither the Westside Softball and Event Complex nor the Eastside Recreation Complex are considered major noise sources; however, the proposed amphitheater at Marie Kerr Park may be considered a major noise source on the occasions that it would be used for concerts. As single family residential uses exist to the south, west, and north of the proposed amphitheater site, this section includes an impact analysis to determine the level of noise impact that concerts at the amphitheater could have on these noise-sensitive uses. Due to the lack of planning detail at this level of analysis, a definitive finding cannot be made at this time whether or not the amphitheater would result in adverse impacts to the residences to the south, west, and north; however, mitigation is recommended to ensure noise levels do not exceed the City of Palmdale Maximum Acceptable Noise Levels for these uses. As such, the amphitheater would be consistent with this policy with implementation of the recommended mitigation.

Policy N1.2.2 Restrict construction hours during the evening, early morning and Sundays.

Analysis: Mitigation restricting construction hours during the evening, early morning and Sundays is included in this Program EIR section. With its implementation, the project would be consistent with this policy.

LAND USE CATEGORY

55 60 65 70 75 80

RESIDENTIAL—
Low Density Single Family,
Duplex, Mobile Homes

RESIDENTIAL—
Multifamily

TRANSIENT LODGING—
Motels, Hotels

SCHOOLS, LIBRARIES, CHURCHES,
HOSPITALS, NURSING HOMES

AUDITORIUMS, CONCERT HALLS,
AMPHITHEATERS

SPORTS ARENAS, OUTDOOR
SPECTATOR SPORTS

PLAYGROUNDS, NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

GOLF COURSE, RIDING STABLES,
WATER RECREATION, CEMETERIES

OFFICE BUILDINGS, BUSINESS COMMERCIAL
AND PROFESSIONAL

INDUSTRIAL, MANUFACTURING, UTILITIES,
AGRICULTURE



NORMALLY ACCEPTABLE

Specified land use is satisfactory, based upon the assumption that any buildings involved are of normal conventional construction, without any special noise insulation requirements



CONDITIONALLY ACCEPTABLE

New construction or development should be undertaken only after a detailed analysis of the noise reduction requirements is made and needed noise insulation features included in the design. Conventional construction, but with closed windows and fresh air supply systems or air conditioning will normally suffice



NORMALLY UNACCEPTABLE

New construction or development should generally be discouraged. If new construction or development does proceed, a detailed analysis of the noise reduction requirements must be made and needed noise reduction features included in the design



CLEARLY UNACCEPTABLE

New construction or development should generally not be undertaken

CONSIDERATIONS IN DETERMINATION OF NOISE-COMPATIBLE LAND USE

A NORMALIZED EXPOSURE INFORMATION DESIRED

Where sufficient data exists, evaluate land use suitability with respect to a "normalized" value CNEL or L_{dn} . Normalized values are obtained by adding or subtracting the constraints in Table 1 to the measured or calculated value of CNEL or L_{dn} .

B NOISE SOURCE CHARACTERISTICS

The land use-noise compatibility recommendations should be viewed in relation to the specific source of the noise. For example, aircraft and railroad noise is normally made up of higher single noise events than auto traffic but occurs less frequently. Therefore, different sources yielding the same composite noise exposure do not necessarily create the same noise environment. The State Aeronautics Act uses 65 dB CNEL as the criterion which airports must eventually meet to protect existing residential communities from unacceptable exposure to aircraft noise in order to facilitate the purposes of the Act, one of which is to encourage land uses compatible with the 65 dB CNEL criterion wherever possible, and in order to facilitate the ability of airports to comply with the Act, residential uses located in Community Noise Exposure Areas greater than 65 dB should be discouraged and considered located within normally unacceptable areas.

C SUITABLE INTERIOR ENVIRONMENTS

One objective of locating residential units relative to a known noise source is to maintain a suitable interior noise environment at no greater than 45 dB CNEL of L_{dn} . This requirement, coupled with the measured or calculated noise reduction performance of the type of structure under consideration, should govern the minimum acceptable distance to a noise source.

D ACCEPTABLE OUTDOOR ENVIRONMENTS

Another consideration, which in some communities is an overriding factor, is the desire for an acceptable outdoor noise environment. When this is the case, more restrictive standards for land use compatibility, typically below the maximum considered "normally acceptable" for that land use category, may be appropriate.

FIGURE 3.4-2

State Recommended Noise Level Guidelines

- Policy N1.2.3** Utilize any or all of the following measures in order to maintain acceptable noise environments throughout the City:
- a. Control of noise at its source, including noise barriers and other muffling devices built into the noise source.
 - b. The provision of buffer areas and/or wide setbacks between the noise source and other development.
 - c. The reduction of densities, where practical, adjacent to the noise source (freeway, airport, railroad).
 - d. The use of sound insulation, blank walls, double paned windows and other design or architectural techniques to reduce interior noise levels.
 - e. Designation of appropriate land uses adjacent to known noise sources.

Analysis: Wide setbacks between potentially significant noise sources and surrounding noise-sensitive receptors have already been incorporated into the park design. This noise impact analysis evaluates the noise impact of each of the proposed parks with these setbacks. Wherever a significant noise impact is identified, mitigation is recommended to reduce the impact to less than significant, including the use of noise barriers. With the proposed setbacks and implementation of mitigation recommended in this section to reduce project noise impacts to less than significant, an acceptable post-project noise environment would be maintained in the project area and the project would be consistent with this policy.

Policy 1.2.4 Where deemed appropriate based upon available information, acoustical analysis and appropriate mitigation for noise-sensitive uses should be required in areas which may be adversely impacted by significant intermittent noise sources. Such noise sources may include but not be limited to railroads, racetracks, stadiums, aircraft overflights and similar uses.

Analysis: The project is consistent with this policy because this section includes an acoustical analysis for the Palmdale Recreational Facilities Development Program and recommends appropriate mitigation for significant impacts on noise-sensitive uses.

Goal N2 Promote noise compatible land uses within the 65 CNEL contour and the Frequent Overflight Area of Air Force Plant 42.

Analysis: The proposed park sites are not within the 65 CNEL contour or the Frequent Overflight Area of Air Force Plant 42; therefore, no further analysis relative to this goal is necessary.

3.4.4.2 Los Angeles County Noise Ordinance

Section 12.08 of the County of Los Angeles Code, "Noise Control," establishes criteria for the noise environments of residential, commercial, and industrial uses. Hereinafter referred to as the County's

Noise Ordinance, Section 12.08 of the County Code specifically identifies exterior noise standards for stationary and point noise sources, specific noise restrictions, exemptions, and variances for exterior point, or stationary, noise sources for these uses. Several of these are applicable to the project and are discussed below.

According to the County's Noise Ordinance, exterior noise levels caused by stationary or point noise sources shall not exceed the levels identified below in Table 3.4-7, **County of Los Angeles Allowed Hourly Residential Noise Limits**, or the ambient noise level,¹¹ whichever is greater, when the ambient noise level is determined without the project. The Noise Ordinance also states that interior noise levels within multi-family residential units resulting from outside point or stationary sources shall not exceed 45 dB(A) L_{eq} between 7:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m., and 40 dB(A) L_{eq} between 10:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m.

The County exempts all vehicles of transportation (with a few exceptions) that operate in a legal manner within the public right-of-way, railway, or air space, or on private property, from the standards of the Noise Ordinance. The County has no adopted ordinance regulating individual motor vehicle noise levels. These are regulated by the State.

Table 3.4-7
County of Los Angeles Allowed Hourly Residential Noise Limits ¹

Duration in Any Hour	Allowed Noise Level				Symbol ²
	7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.		10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.		
	Outside	Inside	Outside	Inside	
30 Minutes	50	--	45	--	L50
15 Minutes	55	--	50	--	L25
5 Minutes	60	45	55	40	L8
1 Minute	65	50	60	45	L2
Maximum	70	55	65	50	L _{max}

¹ For commercial properties, the allowed outside limits are 10 dB(A) higher. For industrial properties, the 7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. limit is 20 dB(A) higher, and the 10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. limit is 25 dB(A) higher. There are no interior requirements for these uses.

² L50 represents the average noise level for 50 percent of the length of noise monitoring; L25 is the average noise level for 25 percent of the length of noise monitoring, etc. L_{max} is the maximum noise level for the period of monitoring.

¹¹ Ambient noise level is defined as the existing background noise level at the time of measurement or prediction.

3.4.5 PROPOSED NOISE-RELATED IMPROVEMENTS

3.4.5.1 Westside Softball and Event Complex

As was illustrated in Figure 2.0-4, Westside Softball and Event Complex, the proposed park site would be developed with three groups of four ball fields, with the ball fields arranged in a circular fashion within each group, resulting in a 360 degree orientation for the fields and seating arrangement. The northernmost portion of the site would be developed with parking, walking and jogging paths, concession areas, and picnic and play areas. The southern portion of the site would be developed with the recreation center, play and picnic areas, and parking. The site would be accessed from Rancho Vista Boulevard, 25th Street West, Avenue O-12, and 28th Street West.

Anticipated hours of operation for the recreation centers would be 8:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m., while ballfields would be available for use until 10:00 p.m. on weekdays, and until 10:30 p.m. during weekend tournaments. Some public address system is anticipated at the ball fields. This will likely be something small, with speakers under eaves of buildings, rather than poles with speakers attached. Public address systems would be used mainly for tournaments to let people know what is happening, changes in schedules, etc. City staff anticipates that, through the course of the year, approximately twenty sixteen-team softball tournaments would be scheduled on non-concert weekends.

3.4.5.2 Eastside Recreation Complex

As was illustrated in Figure 2.0-5, Eastside Recreation Complex, the northern portion of this site is proposed to be developed with the recreation center, year-round indoor/outdoor swimming pool, and family aquatic center. The southern portion of the site would be developed with up to four ball fields, while a children's play area would be developed along the eastern portion of the site close to the park entrance from 40th Street East. The community event area would be in the northwestern corner of the site. Parking would largely occupy the central and northwestern portions of the site. As shown in the figure, the ballfields and seating would be oriented to the southeast and southwest.

Anticipated hours of operation for the recreation centers would be 8:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m., while ballfields would be available for use until 10:00 p.m. on weekdays, and until 10:30 p.m. during weekend tournaments. Ball fields would be used for league play, but not for hosted tournaments. No public address system would be installed around ballfields.

3.4.5.3 Amphitheater

The outdoor public (Starlight) amphitheater would be developed on a 3.0-acre redeveloped portion of the 17.19-acre Marie Kerr Park that is currently occupied by a ball field. The amphitheater would include a covered stage, two 15' x 30' dressing rooms, restrooms, storage, concession court pad for portable concession stands, and contoured lawn seating for a maximum of 7,000 people. According to City staff, the types of concerts at the amphitheater are expected to be easy listening, country, and classical. The amphitheater would have its own sound system that would be set up for use for each concert. At the time of this writing, City staff anticipates five concerts per year, all during the summer months.

3.4.6 THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The City's Initial Study (Appendix 1.0) suggests that a project may result in a significant noise impact if:

- it is residential or noise sensitive, and would expose people to severe noise because it is adjacent to a freeway, within 200 feet of the railroad, and/or adjacent to an existing or future arterial street;
- it is within the Plant 42 over-flight area, or the 65 CNEL boundary; and/or
- it would generate a noise level exceeding 65 CNEL at the project boundary after construction, and it would significantly impact an adjoining land use.

According to the project Initial Study, each park site is located along major arterials and is subject to noise from traffic along these roadways. There is also potential that each of the park sites would generate noise levels exceeding 65 CNEL at their boundaries, both during construction and during normal operations. Neither park site, however, is within the Plant 42 over-flight areas or in a 65 CNEL boundary; therefore, there would be no significant adverse impacts to either site relative to this facility, and no further analysis relative criterion 2 is required.

The following thresholds of significance were developed for project-related noise impacts and are based on Figure 3.4-2, State Recommended Noise Level Guidelines, and Table 3.4-6, City of Palmdale Maximum Acceptable Noise Levels. For the purposes of this impact analysis, a temporary noise level would be one that lasts for a limited time, while a permanent noise level is one that does not change over the long term. As such a baseball game would be considered a temporary noise event that occurs during certain times of the day, on certain days, and during a certain season. Conversely, roadway noise from average daily traffic volumes on adjacent roadways would be a permanent source of noise. It

should be noted that the temporary thresholds do not apply to construction activity, which the City of Palmdale considers to be less than significant impact, with the implementation of standard construction techniques.

3.4.6.1 Temporary Noise Thresholds

A significant temporary noise impact would occur if mobile or stationary source noise levels at on- or off-site noise-sensitive locations would exceed normally acceptable noise levels pursuant to the State Recommended Noise Level Guidelines or the City of Palmdale Maximum Acceptable Noise Levels, whichever is more restrictive, for properties within the City of Palmdale. For properties within unincorporated Los Angeles County, standards set by the County's Noise Ordinance are used as the temporary noise threshold.

3.4.6.2 Permanent On-Site Noise Thresholds

A significant noise impact would occur if components of the proposed project were to be subject to stationary source operational noise levels originating on or off the project site that would exceed normally acceptable noise levels for parks pursuant to the State Recommended Noise Level Guidelines (i.e., 70 dB(A) CNEL)). The City of Palmdale Maximum Acceptable Noise Levels has no noise standard for parks.

A significant on-site mobile (line) source noise impact would occur if park design would cause on-site exterior locations to be exposed to continuous noise levels greater than the normally acceptable noise levels recommended for parks in the State Recommended Noise Level Guidelines (i.e., 70 dB(A)).

3.4.6.3 Permanent Off-Site Noise Thresholds

For off-site locations within the City of Palmdale, evaluation of off-site noise impacts during project operation takes into account the State Recommended Noise Level Guidelines or the City of Palmdale Maximum Acceptable Noise Levels, whichever is more restrictive, as well as community responses to changes in noise levels. For properties within unincorporated Los Angeles County, the evaluation of off-site noise impacts takes the Los Angeles County Noise Ordinance and the community response to changes in noise levels into account. As discussed previously, changes in a noise level of less than 3.0 dB(A) are not typically noticed by the human ear. Changes from 3.0 to 5.0 dB(A) may be noticed by some individuals who are extremely sensitive to changes in noise. A 5.0 dB(A) increase is readily

noticeable. Based on this information, significant off-site noise impacts would occur under the following criteria:

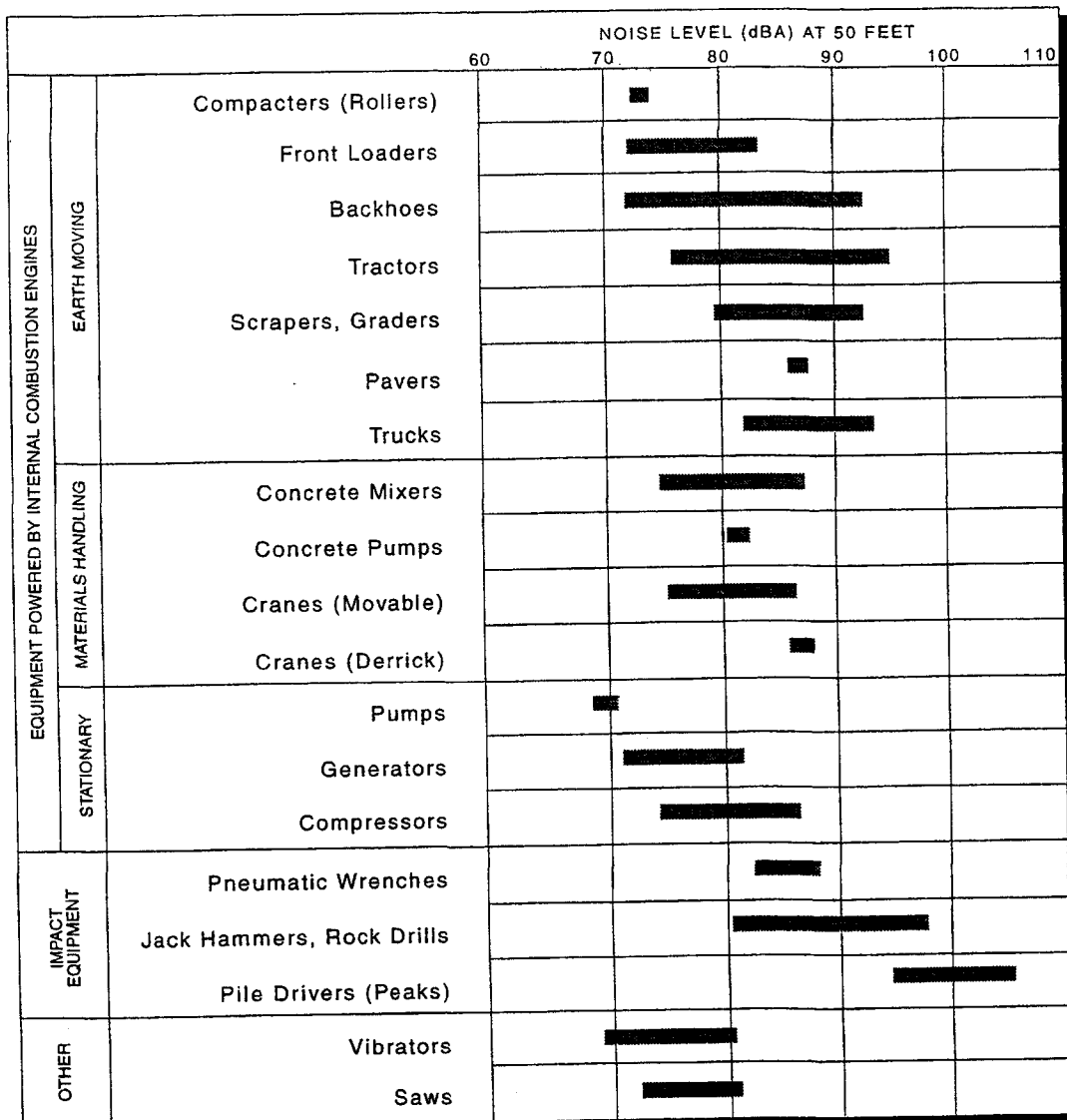
- Criterion 1 - an increase of 5.0 dB(A) or greater in noise level occurs from project-related activities if levels remain within the same land use compatibility classification (e.g., noise levels remain within the normally acceptable range); or
- Criterion 2 - an increase of 3.0 dB(A) or greater in noise level occurs from project-related activities which results in a change in land use compatibility classification (e.g., noise levels change from normally acceptable to conditionally acceptable).

3.4.7 PROJECT IMPACTS

3.4.7.1 Construction Noise Impacts

Project construction would involve demolition or relocation of any surface or subgrade improvements that may exist on site, grading, infrastructure installation, building construction, and site clean-up. Project development activities typically involve the use of heavy equipment, such as graders, scrapers, tractors, dozers, rollers, loaders, fork lifts, off-highway trucks, water trucks, concrete mixers, cranes, etc. Trucks would be used to deliver building materials and to haul away wastes. Smaller equipment, such as jack hammers, pneumatic tools, saws, and hammers may also be used throughout each site during the construction phases. This equipment would generate both steady state and episodic noise that would be heard both on and off each park site. In addition to equipment noise associated with the project would be noise associated with construction-worker traffic and equipment.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) has compiled data on the noise-generating characteristics of specific types of construction equipment. These data are presented in **Figure 3.4-3, Noise Levels of Typical Construction Equipment**. As shown, noise levels generated by heavy equipment can range from approximately 68 dB(A) to greater than 100 dB(A) when measured at 50 feet from the noise source. However, these stationary source noise levels may diminish rapidly with distance from the construction site at a rate of approximately 6.0 to 7.5 dB(A) per doubling of distance. Nonetheless, any locations that would have an uninterrupted line of sight to the construction site could be exposed to some level construction noise. It should be noted, however, that each piece of construction equipment would not be used continuously; the loudest piece of equipment operating at any one time would represent the ambient noise at that time as it would drown out or partially mask the other, lesser noise sources.



Note: Based on limited available data samples.

SOURCE: United States Environmental Protection Agency, 1971, "Noise from Construction Equipment and Operations, Building Equipment, and Home Appliances," NTID 300-1

FIGURE 3.4-3

Noise Levels of Typical Construction Equipment

Noise levels generated during the site development phases may affect occupants on uses constructed on each park site during earlier development phases, as well as nearby receptors for the duration of the construction. The noise levels experienced would depend upon distance between the construction activity and the affected uses, as well as the noise attenuation effects of any intervening structures built during earlier phases of the project. Detailed information on construction activities is not available at this time and it is not possible to accurately predict on- and off-site noise levels during the buildout of each site. Therefore, this construction noise impact analysis assumes the worst case scenario by assuming that the loudest construction equipment would operate at the property lines. For the proposed proposal, the loudest equipment would be a scraper or cement truck. A scraper is known to generate a noise level of 95 dB(A) at 50 feet. In reality, this equipment would only operate at the property line for very limited short periods of time, while the majority of the work would occur within the interior of each site.

3.4.7.1(a) *Westside Softball and Event Complex*

Noise levels generated during the development of the Westside Softball and Event Complex would affect occupants of the residences to the north of the site, occupants of the proposed church to the east of the site, occupants of the residences south of Rancho Vista Boulevard, and visitors at Marie Kerr Park. During grading operations with the loudest machinery on the perimeter of the site, residents to the north of the site may experience short-term noise levels up to 89 dB(A) L_{eq} , while residents to the south may experience short-term noise levels up to 84 dB(A) L_{eq} . The noise level at the property line of the proposed church and Marie Kerr Park is estimated at 89 dB(A) L_{eq} . In addition, park visitors and employees of earlier phases of the Westside Softball and Event Complex could be temporarily exposed to noise levels during grading up to 95 dB(A). Therefore, it is expected that both onsite and nearby receptors could be subject to noise levels which could intermittently exceed comfortable levels. However, construction activities would be restricted on a daily basis in accordance with City noise controls and, given the common use of construction equipment, the finite time period associated with grading and construction both off site and in various portions of the site itself, noise impacts associated with these activities are considered a short-term nuisance, but not a significant impact to local land uses.

In addition to equipment noise, the movement of equipment and workers onto the project site during construction would generate traffic noise along access routes to the project areas. The major pieces of heavy equipment would be moved into the development areas once for each construction project, and

thus would have an insignificant short-term effect on traffic noise levels. Although the daily transportation of construction workers is expected to cause increases in noise levels along project roadways, this traffic would not be a substantial percentage of daily volumes in the area and thus would not increase levels by more than 3 dB(A). Therefore, the potential traffic noise level increases are considered to be less than significant.

3.4.7.1(b) Eastside Recreation Complex

Noise levels generated during development of the Eastside Recreation Complex would affect students at Los Amigos/Golden Poppy Elementary Schools to the north of the site and Avenue S, as well as occupants of the residences to the east, south, and west of the site.

During grading operations at the site perimeter, students at Los Amigos/Golden Poppy Elementary Schools would experience noise levels up to 89 dB(A), while the existing residences to the east, south, and west of the project site would experience noise levels up to 81.5, 90, and 84 dB(A), respectively. In addition, park visitors and employees of earlier phases of the Eastside Recreation Complex could be temporarily exposed to construction noise levels up to 95 dB(A) during usage of the loudest grading equipment. Therefore, it is expected that both onsite and nearby receptors could be subject to noise levels which could intermittently exceed comfortable levels. However, construction activities would be restricted on a daily basis in accordance with City noise controls and, given the common use of construction equipment, the finite time period associated with grading and construction both off site and in various portions of the site itself, noise impacts associated with these activities are considered a short-term nuisance, but not a significant impact to local land uses.

In addition to equipment noise, the movement of equipment and workers onto the project site during construction would generate traffic noise along access routes to the project areas. The major pieces of heavy equipment would be moved into the development areas once for each construction project, and thus would have an insignificant short-term effect on traffic noise levels. Although the daily transportation of construction workers is expected to cause increases in noise levels along project roadways, this traffic would not be a substantial percentage of daily volumes in the area and thus would not increase levels by more than 3 dB(A). Therefore, the potential traffic noise level increases are considered to be less than significant.

3.4.7.1(c) *Amphitheater*

Noise levels generated during amphitheater construction would affect occupants of the residences to the west, northwest, and north of Marie Kerr Park, as well as visitors to the park. The existing soccer field and a planted berm along the northern park boundary separate residences to the north from the amphitheater site. As a result of the distance between the amphitheater site and the berm, construction noise levels at the residences are expected to be in the range of 65 to 70 dB(A) L_{eq} . Within the park itself, park visitors and employees would be temporarily exposed to construction noise levels up to 95 dB(A) during usage of the loudest grading equipment. Therefore, it is expected that both onsite and nearby receptors could be subject to noise levels which could intermittently exceed comfortable levels. However, construction activities would be restricted on a daily basis in accordance with City noise controls and, given the common use of construction equipment, the finite time period associated with grading and construction both off site and in various portions of the site itself, noise impacts associated with these activities are considered a short-term nuisance, but not a significant impact to local land uses.

3.4.7.2 **Operational Noise Impacts**

Noise sources at the Westside Softball and Event Complex and the Eastside Recreation Complex would consist primarily of vehicle movement (both visitor and maintenance), activities at each of the recreational facilities, pools, ball fields, play and picnic areas, as well as ancillary equipment, such as roof-mounted heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems.

Crowd cheering is considered the loudest noise source at an athletic field with sound levels that can range from 60 to 65 dB(A) at 100 feet for non-amplified sounds. These levels are usually highly random in distribution and frequency. As previously mentioned, a small public address system is anticipated at the Westside Softball and Event Complex, but not at the Eastside Recreation Complex.

Due to the low intensity of use of walking paths and play areas on the sites, and their relative separation from sensitive receptors at each park site, no significant stationary source noise impacts from these facilities are anticipated. Due to the low noise levels from parking lots, they are also not expected to have a significant noise impact on nearby sensitive receptors. Given that the ball fields and the amphitheater would be the loudest stationary noise sources, these facilities represent the focus of the project's stationary source noise impacts. Also addressed are the impacts of the project's mobile source noise on on- and off-site uses. Noise calculations are provided in Appendix 3.4 of this Program EIR.

3.4.7.2(a) Westside Softball and Event Complex

3.4.7.2(a)(1) Stationary Source Noise Impacts

The proposed park site would be developed with twelve ball fields in a circular arrangement, with the largest ball fields on the westernmost and easternmost portions of the site. In addition to the ball fields, the northernmost portion of the site would be developed with parking, walking and jogging paths, concession areas, and picnic and play areas. The southern portion of the site would be developed with the recreation center, play and picnic areas, and parking.

The use of a public address system at the Westside Softball and Event Complex ball fields would randomly and intermittently increase sound levels at the park during ball games to as late as 10:00 p.m. during weekday tournaments, and as late as 10:30 p.m. during weekend tournaments. The sound level of the public address system would depend upon its volume setting, so it is not possible to calculate its precise noise impact on nearby residences. At minimum, the public address system would be an annoying noise intrusion into the currently very quiet neighborhood to the north; at worst, it would result in a significant impact unless mitigated. For the sake of analysis, the following impact analysis assumes a sound level from a public address system at 80 dB(A) at 50 feet, which should be a more than adequate for tournament purposes.

Potential Off-Site Stationary Source Impacts to Residents to the North. The minimum distance between the proposed ball field bleachers (the greatest noise source) and the closest residences to the north would be approximately 300 feet. Given that sound generated by a point source typically diminishes (attenuates) at a rate of 6.0 dB(A) for each doubling of distance from the source to the receptor at acoustically "hard" sites and 7.5 dB(A) at acoustically "soft" sites, the sound level at the residences from non-amplified activities at the ball fields would range from 50 to 55 dB(A), which is consistent with the Los Angeles County Noise Ordinance. Under a worst case scenario, an amplified public address system at this ball field would generate a random and intermittent sound level in the range of 60 to 65 dB(A) at the nearest residence. Although this temporary noise impact is consistent with the County's Noise Ordinance, there is potential for the public address system to exceed the 65 dB(A) limit and result in a significant noise impact.

Potential Off-Site Stationary Source Impacts to the Church Site to the East. The minimum distance between the proposed ball field bleachers and the church property line to the east is 400 feet, and the expected sound level at this location during non-amplified activities at the ball fields is estimated to

range from 47 to 52 dB(A). An amplified public address system would increase this sound level to between 55 and 60 dB(A). These sound levels are consistent with the City of Palmdale Maximum Acceptable Noise Levels for institutional uses and this temporary noise impact is less than significant.

Potential Off-Site Stationary Source Impacts to the Residences to the South. The minimum distance between the proposed ball field bleachers and the residences to the south is 300 feet. The distance between these uses, as well as the sound wall between Rancho Vista Boulevard and the residences, would result in an attenuated, non-amplified sound level in the range of 45 to 50 dB(A) at the residences. An amplified public address system would increase this sound level to between 52 and 57 dB(A). These sound levels are consistent with the City of Palmdale Maximum Acceptable Noise Levels for residential uses and would not be considered significant. They would also be masked by roadway noise along Rancho Vista Boulevard (see discussion on mobile source noise impacts below).

Potential Off-Site Stationary Source Impacts to Marie Kerr Park. Marie Kerr Park is a compatible use to the Westside Softball and Event Complex; therefore, the proposed facilities would have no significant noise impact on the existing park.

Potential On-Site Stationary Source Impacts to Park Users. There is potential for amplified public address systems at each ball field to adversely affect the enjoyment of other facilities by visitors to the Westside Softball and Event Complex. The maximum acceptable noise level for park facilities under the recommended State guidelines is 70 dB(A). If noise levels from the public address systems exceed this limit outside of the ball fields, the public address systems would result in a significant noise impact on park users.

3.4.7.2(a)(2) Mobile Source Noise Impacts

As stated in Section 3.2, **Transportation and Circulation**, of this EIR, the proposed Westside Softball and Event Complex project is projected to generate approximately 2,400 vehicle trips per day on local roadways when it is completed and fully operational. These additional trips would generate additional noise on Avenue P and 30th Street West, but as demonstrated below, this additional noise would not result in a significant mobile source noise impact at nearby sensitive receptors (i.e., and single family residences along these roadways).

Mobile source noise impacts were assessed based on the difference between the existing and existing plus projected traffic volumes for the project study area. The noise levels that would be generated on Avenue P and 30th Street West by these traffic volumes are identified in Table 3.4-8, **Predicted Roadway Noise**

Levels at Noise Sensitive Uses, Westside Softball and Event Complex. As shown, no residential use along either roadway would be exposed to noise levels in excess of the City's thresholds of significance for noise and the Westside Softball and Event Complex would not result in a significant off-site noise impact.

Table 3.4.8
Predicted Roadway Noise Levels at Noise Sensitive Uses
Westside Softball and Event Complex

ROADWAY • Segment	Sensitive Land Use	Existing CNEL	Existing Plus Project CNEL	Increase in CNEL	Significant Impact?
AVENUE P					
• w/o 30 th Street West	Residential	59.4	59.5	+ 0.1	NO
• w/o 25 th Street West	Residential	60.8	61.0	+ 0.2	NO
• e/o 25 th Street West	Residential	61.1	61.3	+ 0.2	NO
30th STREET WEST					
• n/o Avenue P	Residential	54.6	54.7	+ 0.1	NO
• s/o Avenue P	Residential	52.4	52.5	+ 0.1	NO

Source: Impact Sciences, Inc. Calculations are provided in Appendix 3.4.

w/o = west of, e/o = east of, s/o = south of, n/o = north of

3.4.7.2(b) Eastside Recreation Complex

3.4.7.2(b)(1) Stationary Source Noise Impacts

The northern portion of the Eastside Recreation Complex site is proposed to be developed with the recreation center, year-round indoor/outdoor swimming pool, family aquatic center. The southern portion of the site would be developed with ball fields, while a children's play area would be developed along the eastern portion of the site close to the park entrance from 40th Street East. The community event area would be in the northwestern corner of the site. The ballfields and seating would be oriented to the southeast and southwest. The primary sources of noise on the site would be the ball fields, family aquatic center, and the community event area, which is expected to be used for special events only.

Potential Off-Site Stationary Source Impacts to Elementary Schools to the North. The minimum distance between the property line at the Los Amigos/Golden Poppy Elementary Schools to the north and the proposed family aquatic center and community event area is approximately 150 feet. The expected sound level at this location during peak usage at the aquatic center is estimated to range from

58 to 63 dB(A), while the expected sound level during a special event at the community area would range from 63 to 68 dB(A). Although there is no maximum acceptable noise level for exteriors of schools, these noise levels would not have a significant impact on the school because the peak usage time at the aquatic center and the timing of the special events would occur when school is out and families are able to visit these facilities. In addition, ambient noise condition due to traffic along Avenue S would mask noise conditions.

Potential Off-Site Stationary Source Impacts to Residences to the East. The minimum distance between the proposed ball field bleachers and the closest residence to the east is approximately 800 feet, and the expected sound level at this location during activities at the ball fields is estimated to range from 40 to 45 dB(A). (Note: there would be no public address system at the ball fields at the Eastside Recreation Complex.) The minimum distance between the proposed aquatic center and the closest residence to the east is approximately 250 feet. The sound level at the residence at project buildout is estimated to range from 53 to 58 dB(A). These noise levels would not have a significant impact on the occupants of the residence because they are within the thresholds of significance for temporary noise impacts, and because they would be largely masked by roadway noise (see discussion below on mobile source noise impacts).

Potential Off-Site Stationary Source Impacts to Residences to the South. The minimum separation between the proposed bleachers on the southern portion of this site and the closest residences would be approximately 225 feet, and the expected sound level at this location during activities at the ball fields is estimated to range from 50 to 55 dB(A) with the existing masonry wall in place. These temporary sound levels are consistent with the City of Palmdale Maximum Acceptable Noise Levels for residential uses and do not represent a significant noise impact.

Potential Off-Site Stationary Source Impacts to Residences to the West. The minimum distance between the proposed ball field bleachers and the residences to the west is approximately 450 feet, and the expected sound level at the residences during activities at the ball fields is estimated to range from 43 to 48 dB(A) with the existing masonry walls in place. The minimum distance between the proposed community event area to the residences to the west is approximately 150 feet. The expected sound level at these residences during a special event at the community area would range from 58 to 63 dB(A). These temporary sound levels are consistent with the City of Palmdale Maximum Acceptable Noise Levels for residential uses and do not represent a significant impact.

Potential On-Site Stationary Source Impacts to Park Users. The maximum acceptable noise level for park facilities under the recommended state guidelines is 70 dB(A) and noise levels at the site are not

anticipated to approach or exceed this limit. Therefore, there would be no on-site stationary source impacts to park users.

3.4.7.2(b)(2) Mobile Source Noise Impacts

As stated in Section 3.2, **Transportation and Circulation**, of this EIR, the proposed Eastside Recreation Complex project is projected to generate approximately 1,530 vehicle trips per day on local roadways when it is completed and fully operational. These additional trips would generate additional noise on Avenue S and 40th Street East, but as demonstrated below, this additional noise would also not result in a significant mobile source noise impact at nearby sensitive receptors (i.e., single family residences and Los Amigos/Golden Poppy Elementary Schools along these roadways).

Mobile source noise impacts were assessed based on the difference between the existing and existing plus projected traffic volumes for the project study area. The noise levels that would be generated on Avenue P and 30th Street West by these traffic volumes are identified in Table 3.4-9, **Predicted Roadway Noise Levels at Noise Sensitive Uses, Eastside Recreation Complex**. As shown, no residential use along either roadway would be exposed to noise levels in excess of the City's thresholds of significance for noise and the Westside Softball and Event Complex would not result in a significant off-site noise impact.

Table 3.4.9
Predicted Roadway Noise Levels at Noise Sensitive Uses
Eastside Recreation Complex

ROADWAY • Segment	Sensitive Land Use	Existing CNEL	Existing Plus Project CNEL	Increase in CNEL	Significant Impact?
AVENUE S					
• w/o 37 th Street East	Residential	60.8	61.0	+ 0.2	NO
• w/o 40 th Street East	Elementary School	64.6	64.7	+ 0.1	NO
• e/o 40 th Street East	Residential	60.2	60.3	+ 0.1	NO
40th STREET EAST					
• n/o Avenue S	Residential	55.6	55.7	+ 0.1	NO
• s/o Avenue S	Residential	55.6	55.7	+ 0.1	NO

Source: Impact Sciences, Inc. Calculations are provided in Appendix 3.4.

w/o = west of, e/o = east of, s/o = south of, n/o = north of

3.4.7.2(c) Amphitheater

3.4.7.2(c)(1) Stationary Source Noise Impacts

The outdoor public (Starlight) amphitheater would be developed on a 3.0-acre redeveloped portion of the 17.19-acre Marie Kerr Park that is currently occupied by a ball field. It would have its own sound system that would be set up for use for each concert. At the time of this writing, City staff anticipates five evening concerts per year, all during the summer months.

The stage is currently proposed to be oriented to the northeast, so the noise energy from the concerts would radiate towards the proposed Westside Softball and Event Complex and residences to the north. The closest residence to the proposed stage location is approximately 600 feet, and there is a berm separation between the two uses and south of Avenue O-12. Noise levels at 50 feet from rock concerts have been documented in excess of 100 dB(A); however, the types of concerts at the amphitheater are expected to be easy listening, country, and classical concerts, which would generate lower sound levels in the range of 75 to 85 dB(A) at 50 feet. A concert that would generate a sound level of 85 dB(A) at 50 feet (which is considered on the high end for easy listening, country, and classical concerts) would have an audible sound level in the range of 58 to 63 dB(A) at the nearest residence. These temporary sound levels are consistent with the County of Los Angeles Noise Ordinance for residential uses and do not represent a significant impact. It should also be noted that no noise complaints against prior concert events at Marie Kerr Park have been filed with the Sheriff's Department. Nonetheless, because the projected noise level at the residences is close to the maximum permitted, mitigation is recommended in this Program EIR section to ensure that the 65 dB(A) noise standard is not exceeded.

3.4.8 MITIGATION MEASURES

3.4.8.1 Mitigation Already Incorporated in the Project

Many of the ball fields at each park site have been set back from property lines, which serves to attenuate noise from these facilities. Furthermore, the placement and orientation of the amphitheater at Marie Kerr Park places the greatest distance possible between the amphitheater and existing residences, and directs sound from the facility away from the majority of the residences in the area.

3.4.8.2 Recommended Construction Mitigation

The following construction mitigation measure is applicable to both the Westside Softball and Event Complex and the Eastside Recreation Complex.

3.4-1 Prior to issuance of grading permits, a construction noise control plan shall be prepared that would include, but not be limited to, the following. Noise attenuating construction requirements shall be enforced by the Building Official.

- Limit on-site construction activities to between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m., and exclude all Sundays and all public holidays. Do not start equipment and/or construction vehicles before 7:00 a.m.
- Stockpiling and vehicle staging areas shall be located as far away as possible from occupied residences, the church (if constructed and occupied at the time of park construction), and elementary schools.
- All construction equipment shall be fitted with modern sound-reduction equipment per manufacturer's specifications.
- All stationary construction equipment (e.g., air compressor, generators, etc.) shall be operated as far away from noise sensitive uses as possible. If this is not possible the equipment shall be shielded with temporary sound barriers, sound aprons, or sound skins.

With successful implementation of an approved noise control plan, daytime construction noise levels at each park site would be reduced to a short-term annoyance to on-site and nearby noise sensitive uses.

3.4.8.3 Recommended Operational Mitigation

Unless otherwise noted, the following mitigation measures are applicable to both the Westside Softball and Event Complex and the Eastside Recreation Complex.

3.4-2 For all ball fields at the Westside Softball and Event Complex, speakers for public address systems shall be mounted in such a fashion that they face the bleachers, and the settings shall be fixed by the manufacturer's representative to ensure that sound levels from the systems not exceed 70 dB(A) at the far edge of each playing field.

3.4-3 All use of public address systems shall cease at 10:00 p.m. on weekdays, and 10:30 p.m. on weekends.

- 3.4-4 For the amphitheater, speakers shall be mounted in such a fashion that they face the intended audience, and the settings shall be fixed by the manufacturer's representative to ensure that sound levels from the systems not exceed 65 dB(A) at the park property line.

3.4.9 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Cumulative noise impacts would primarily occur as a result of increased traffic on local roadways due to ambient growth and other developments in the vicinity of the project site. Cumulative traffic-generated noise impacts are based on the difference between existing traffic volumes and future (2005) traffic volumes with the proposed Palmdale Recreational Facilities Development Program. Therefore, a comparison is made between the existing and future (year 2005) with project noise levels. The results of this comparison are presented below in Table 3.4-10, Year 2005 Cumulative Off-Site Noise Level Increases. As shown, future noise levels in the year 2005 with the proposed project and other cumulative projects are expected to be between 0.6 and 0.8 dB(A) greater than under existing conditions which would not be audible over existing conditions. It should be noted that the project would contribute between 0.1 to 0.2 dB(A) of the total increase in cumulative conditions. Consequently, no significant noise impacts under either significance criterion 1 or 2 would occur to any of the noise sensitive uses evaluated in this impact analysis.

Table 3.4-10
Year 2005 Cumulative Off-Site Noise Level Increases

ROADWAY • Segment	Existing Sensitive Land Use	Existing CNEL	Future (2005) With Project CNEL	Increase in CNEL	Significant Impact?
AVENUE P					
• w/o 30 th Street West	residential	59.4	60.1	+ 0.7	NO
• w/o 25 th Street West	residential	60.8	61.6	+ 0.8	NO
• e/o 25 th Street West	residential	61.1	61.8	+ 0.7	NO
30th STREET WEST					
• n/o Avenue P	residential	54.6	55.3	+ 0.7	NO
• s/o Avenue P	residential	52.4	53.0	+ 0.6	NO
AVENUE S					
• w/o 37 th Street East	residential	60.8	61.5	+ 0.7	NO
• w/o 40 th Street East	elementary school	64.6	65.2	+ 0.6	NO
• e/o 40 th Street East	residential	60.2	60.8	+ 0.6	NO
40th STREET EAST					
• n/o Avenue S	residential	55.6	56.3	+ 0.7	NO
• s/o Avenue S	residential	55.6	56.3	+ 0.7	NO

Source: Impact Sciences, Inc. Calculations are provided in Appendix 3.4. Noise levels are calculated for the nearest edge of the nearest existing building to the roadway.

w/o = west of, e/o = east of, s/o = south of, n/o = north of

Noise levels were also calculated for the edge of roadway at the proposed park site. Although activities at the site would occur well within the park boundaries, their exact setbacks from the roadways are unknown at this program level of planning. For the Westside Park Complex, the noise level at the edge of Avenue P along the park site would be 64.6 dB(A) CNEL under 2005 cumulative conditions. This is below 70 dB(A) CNEL and would not result in a significant mobile source noise impact at the proposed park facility.

For the Eastside Park Complex, the noise level at the edge of Avenue S along the park site would be 69.0 dB(A) CNEL under 2005 cumulative conditions, while the noise level at the edge of 40th Street East would be 58.7 dB(A) CNEL (see Appendix 3.4 for calculations). This is below 70 dB(A) CNEL and would not result in a significant mobile source noise impact at the proposed park facility.

3.4.10 CUMULATIVE MITIGATION MEASURES

No mitigation measures are required.

3.4.11 UNAVOIDABLE SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS

3.4.11.1 Palmdale Recreational Facilities Development Program

Project site development noise impacts would be reduced to less than significant with implementation of the required and recommended mitigation. With implementation of mitigation measures recommended in this section, there would be no on or off-site operational noise impacts. As a result, the Palmdale Recreational Facilities Development Program would create no unavoidable significant noise impacts.

3.4.11.2 Cumulative Projects

There would be no unavoidable significant cumulative noise impacts at any of the sensitive receptors evaluated in this impact analysis.

3.5 AESTHETICS/LIGHT AND GLARE

3.5.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

3.5.1.1 Westside Softball and Event Complex

The 60-acre Westside Softball and Event Complex site is generally bound by Avenue O-12 to the north, 25th Street West to the east, Rancho Vista Boulevard (Avenue P) to the south, and the existing Marie Kerr Park to the west. With the exception of one expanded garage in its northwestern corner, the site is currently vacant, relatively flat, and disturbed with no native vegetation.

The character of the project vicinity can be described as partially developed. Land immediately south of Rancho Vista Boulevard is developed with single family residences and a church, while land north of the roadway is undeveloped, with the exception of Marie Kerr Park at the intersection of Rancho Vista Boulevard and 30th Street West. Uses surrounding the proposed park site include the following:

- East – vacant with a development proposal by Highland Church;
- South – Rancho Vista Boulevard (Avenue P) and single family residences;
- West – 28th Street West and Marie Kerr Park; and
- North – Avenue O-12 and large lot single family residences within unincorporated Los Angeles County.

3.5.1.2 Eastside Recreation Complex

The 33-acre Eastside Recreation Complex site is bound by Avenue S to the north, 40th Street East to the east, Jacarte Avenue to the south, and 37th Street East to the west. It is undeveloped, relatively flat, and disturbed with a number of dirt paths intersecting the site.

Land uses surrounding the site are summarized as follows:

- East – vacant with a development proposal;
- South – single family detached (Fairfield) Conventional/Joshua Hills Specific Plan;
- West – single family residential, vacant;
- North – residential, Los Amigos/Golden Poppy Elementary Schools;
- Northeast – vacant; and
- Southeast – single family residential.

3.5.2 PLANS AND POLICIES ANALYSIS

3.5.2.1 City of Palmdale Zoning Code

Section 86.03 of the City's Zoning Ordinance deals with lighting requirements. The following lighting standards from the Zoning Ordinance that are pertinent to the proposed project, and light and glare impacts are listed below:

1. Lighting fixtures within or abutting residential zones within a distance of 150 feet from the zone boundary shall not exceed fourteen (14) feet in height. Particular care must be given in these areas to avoid glare and light spread.
2. Exterior lighting standards and fixtures should be located and designed to minimize direct glare beyond the site boundaries. Lighting is to be shielded to confine light spread within the site boundaries. There shall be no illumination or glare from the exterior lighting system onto adjacent properties or streets.
3. Illumination levels should be compatible with the character and use of surrounding development. Excessive illumination will not be allowed.
4. Security lighting fixtures shall not project above the fascia or roof line of the building on which they are mounted.
5. Lighting intensity shall be a minimum of one (1) foot-candle, maintained. There shall be no more than a seven to one (7:1) ratio (maximum to minimum) level of illumination shown between lighting standards.
6. No low-pressure sodium lighting fixtures are allowed. Flashing lights are strictly prohibited.
7. An exterior lighting (photometric) plan consisting of a point-by-point foot candle layout (based on a ten foot grid center) extending a minimum of twenty (20) feet outside the property lines, prepared by an electrical engineer registered in the State of California, shall be prepared for new development as required by the reviewing authority, in conformance with this Section [of the Zoning Ordinance] and any applicable conditions of approval.

No lighting plans have been prepared for either park at this level of park planning; therefore, it is not possible to determine if the project is in compliance with standards 1 through 6 above.

3.5.2.2 County of Los Angeles Planning and Zoning Code

The Los Angeles County Planning and Zoning Code has no lighting requirements.

3.5.3 PROPOSED EXTERIOR LIGHTING IMPROVEMENTS

Exterior lighting would be provided for all sports fields, outdoor courts, aquatic centers, streets, and parking lots. The athletic fields would represent the largest areas of each park to be illuminated. Outdoor athletic lighting would be on only during evening and nighttime use of the facilities, while security and street lighting would remain illuminated all night long. No lighting plans have been prepared for either park site; however, it is anticipated that any such plans would be typical for any other similar recreational facility in the Antelope Valley.

Table 3.5-1, **Sports and Recreational Lighting Criteria by Skill Level**, summarizes the Illuminating Engineering Society of North America (IESNA) athletic field lighting criteria for professional/college, high school, schools/amateur leagues, and recreational play. In general, as the level of competition increases, so does the need for illumination.

Table 3.5-1
Sports and Recreational Lighting Criteria by Skill Level

Class ¹	Application	Average Horizontal Foot-Candles Within Primary Playing Area			
		Soccer	Baseball Infield/Outfield	Tennis	Basketball
I	Professional/College	100	150/100	125	100
II	High School	50	100/70	75	75
III	Schools/Amateur Leagues	30	50/30	50	50
IV	Recreational	20	30/20	40	30

Source: IESNA *Lighting Handbook, Reference and Application* (1993).

¹Class I – Competition play in large-capacity arenas and stadiums with up to 10,000 spectators.

Class II – Competition play with less than 5,000 spectators.

Class III – Competition play primarily for players, though with due consideration for spectators.

Class IV – Social and recreational play only, with secondary consideration for spectators.

3.5.4 THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The City's Initial Study (Appendix 1.0) suggests that a project may result in significant light or glare impact if it would produce significant new sources of light or glare that would disturb neighboring uses or significantly change the light environment that is visible from other areas of the City.

For the purposes of this analysis, the term "light spill" refers to the illumination of areas outside of the target area and which becomes an annoyance or nuisance. Glare can be caused by directly viewing a light source (direct glare), or by viewing a reflection of the light source from a polished surface (reflected glare). Finally, sky glow is the brightness in the sky that is caused by the scattering of light in the atmosphere.

3.5.5 PROJECT IMPACTS

Although each site is expected to be lit for security reasons during construction, no nighttime construction that would use high intensity lamps would occur. Therefore, there would be no significant light impacts at either site during construction. There may be glare impact from construction equipment on each during construction that may affect motorists along adjacent roadways; however, the machinery would be moving and the glare effect, if any, would be instantaneous and not result in a significant impact.

Upon development of both park sites, light sources would be introduced on both properties which are currently not illuminated. As mentioned above, exterior lighting would be provided for all sports fields, outdoor courts, aquatic center, streets, and parking lots, with lighting of the sports field representing the largest area of each park to be illuminated.

Based on information for the Palmdale Sports Complex, field lights may result in a maximum light spill effect of .49 foot-candles¹ at a distance of 150 feet,² which would be less than that of a dinner candle. At the Westside Softball and Event Complex site, the closest sensitive uses to a ball field perimeter would be approximately 130 feet to the north, 200 feet to the east, and 230 feet to the south. At the Eastside Recreation Complex site, the closest sensitive uses to a ball field perimeter would be approximately 600 feet to the east, 50 feet to the south, and 230 feet to the west. With the exception of the residences to the south of the Eastside Recreation Complex site, all other uses would be far enough away from the field lights to not be significantly affected. Light spill from the Eastside Recreation Complex ball fields could disturb the residents of homes to the south, resulting in a significant impact at these uses unless mitigated.

¹ A foot-candle is unit of measure of illumination that is equivalent to one lumen per square foot. A lumen is the basic unit of measurement for light. A dinner candle, for example, shines at about 12 lumens, while a 60-watt soft white bulb shines at 855 lumens.

² City of Palmdale Office of the Planning Department, correspondence to Members of the Planning Commission Regarding Variance 97-1, May 1, 1997,

Lighting mounted on 45- to 70-foot high poles do not typically have direct glare effects as the lamps would be directed downward so as to not directly shine into the eyes of either a player or spectator. The lamps are also directed inwards towards the ball fields, rather than outwards so that no use outside of the ball fields would be subjected to direct glare. However, since residences to the south of the Eastside Recreation Complex site are at a slightly higher elevation than the ball fields and would be within 50 feet of the ball fields, there is potential for direct and indirect glare effect that would disturb these residents. Furthermore, given the closeness of residences to the north of the Westside Softball and Event Complex site, there is also potential for direct glare effects on these residents. Therefore, unless mitigated, there would be a significant glare impact on residents to the south of the Eastside Recreation Complex and residents to the north of the Westside Softball and Event Complex.

Finally, sky glow, or the brightness in the sky that is caused by the scattering of light in the atmosphere, is a known concern relative to nighttime use of athletic fields. In many cases, sky glow from these fields is visible from great distances, particularly on evenings when there is moisture in the air and light reflects off the minute droplets of water suspended in the air. Should the pole-mounted lamps at the ball fields result in sky glow, they would not only disturb neighboring uses, but they would also significantly change the light environment around the parks that is visible from other areas of the City. As a result, sky glow would be a significant impact of the Palmdale Recreational Facilities Development Program unless mitigated.

3.5.6 MITIGATION MEASURES

3.5.6.1 Mitigation Already Incorporated in the Project

No mitigation to reduce potential light and glare impacts of proposed facilities has already been incorporated into the project.

3.5.6.2 Recommended Mitigation

- 3.5-1 The project shall comply with the lighting requirements of Section 86.03 of the City's Zoning Ordinance, including preparation of an exterior lighting (photometric) plan consisting of a point-by-point foot candle layout (based on a ten foot grid center) extending a minimum of 20 feet outside the property lines by an electrical engineer registered in the State of California.
- 3.5-2 The exterior lighting plan shall demonstrate that no light trespass shall occur at off-site locations, that nighttime glare and sky glow are minimized such that the light environment

at each park site does not disturb neighboring uses or significantly change the light environment that is visible from other area of the City. The lighting plan shall include the following provisions as necessary:

- two lighting levels: one level for practice conditions and one level for tournament game conditions;
- shields, louvers, louver-aiming angles, and cutoff techniques for lamps to direct light downward and to prevent sky glow;
- lamps mounted on 70-foot high poles so that lamps can be directed at a steeper angle toward the ground and have a reduced light spill and glare effect than lighting on shorter poles.

3.5-3 All outdoor athletic lighting shall be shut off no later than 10:00 PM on weekdays and no later than 10:30 PM on weekends.

3.5-4 Tall, fast-growing trees shall be planted along the northern boundary of the Westside Softball and Event Complex and the southern boundary of the Eastside Recreation Complex to block the light from the ball field lights onto nearby residential properties.

3.5.7 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Development of both park sites would not occur in a static, non-changing environment, but would be part of a general development trend that is occurring in the vicinities of both sites. In the area of the Westside Softball and Event Complex site, there is land located to the north and east of the site that remains undeveloped. In the area of the Eastside Recreation Complex site, there are parcels to the east and northeast of the site that remain undeveloped, as well as land to the south. With eventual development of these parcels, nighttime illumination and glare would also be increased in the areas of each park site.

With the exception of individual single family residences which are exempt from the CEQA process, each development proposal in the park vicinities would be evaluated relative to its impact on the light environment and significant light and glare impacts would be mitigated to less than significant. Individual single family residences are not expected to result in significant light and glare impacts. As a result, cumulative light and glare impacts in the vicinities of each park site are not expected to be significant.

3.5.8 CUMULATIVE MITIGATION MEASURES

Light and glare impacts are largely created on the sites of the individual projects. As such, the developers of those projects would be required to mitigate the light and glare impacts unique to their future projects and this impact analysis cannot identify those measures at the time of this writing.

3.5.9 UNAVOIDABLE SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS

3.5.9.1 Palmdale Recreational Facilities Development Program

With compliance with the City's Zoning Ordinance and with the mitigation measures recommended in this section, the Palmdale Recreational Facilities Development Program would not result in significant light or glare impacts that would disturb neighboring uses, nor would it significantly change the light environment that is visible from other areas of the City. As a result, there would be no unavoidably significant light and glare impacts as a result of the Palmdale Recreational Facilities Development Program.

3.5.9.2 Cumulative Projects

With mitigation of significant light and glare impacts identified for cumulative projects during the environmental review process, cumulative development would not result in significant light or glare impacts, nor would it significantly change the light environment that is visible from other areas of the City. As a result, there would be no unavoidably significant cumulative light and glare impacts.

4.0 ALTERNATIVES

The range of alternatives in an EIR is governed by a "rule of reason" that requires the EIR to set forth only those alternatives necessary to make a reasoned choice. The alternatives shall be limited to ones that would avoid or substantially lessen any of the significant effects of the project (Section 15126.6(f)). Of those alternatives, the EIR need examine in detail only the ones that the lead agency determines could feasibly attain most of the basic objectives of the project. The range of feasible alternatives shall be selected and discussed in a manner to foster meaningful public participation and informed decision-making. When addressing feasibility, the *CEQA Guidelines* state that "among the factors that may be taken into account when addressing the feasibility of alternatives are site suitability, economic viability, availability of infrastructure, general plan consistency, other plans or regulatory limitations, jurisdictional boundaries (projects with a regionally significant impact should consider the regional context), and whether the proponent can reasonably acquire, control or otherwise have access to the alternative site (or the site is already owned by the proponent)." The *CEQA Guidelines* also state that the alternative discussion need not be presented in the same level of detail as the assessment of the proposed project.

Therefore, based on the *CEQA Guidelines*, several factors need to be considered in determining the range of alternatives to be analyzed in an EIR and the level of detail of analysis that should be provided. These factors include: (1) the nature of the significant impacts of the proposed project; (2) the ability of alternatives to avoid or substantially lessen impacts associated with the project; (3) the ability of the alternatives to meet most of the basic objectives of the project; and (4) the feasibility of the alternatives.

Section 3.0, **Setting, Impacts, and Mitigation**, identified five topics under which the proposed project could potentially result in a significant impact: land use interface, traffic, noise, air quality, and light and glare. This alternative analysis, therefore, assesses the environmental impacts of each alternative relative to each of these topics.

4.1 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

As discussed in Section 2.0, **Project Description**, of this Program EIR, the following objectives were identified by the City of Palmdale staff to guide the development of the properties and to comply with

the objectives and policies of the Parks, Trails and Recreation and Public Services Elements of the City of Palmdale *General Plan*:

- Objective PRT1.1:** Adopt and implement a standard of 5 acres of parkland per 1,000 population for the City.
- Policy PRT1.1.1:** Of the 5 acres/1,000 population, active park land must comprise no less than 3 acres per 1,000 population; open space may comprise 1 acre per 1,000 population; and the remainder can be composed of other public recreational facilities including Desert Aire Golf Course, portions of school sites which provide recreation facilities or play fields accessible to the public, or other comparable facilities. Of the 3-acre/1,000 population standard for active park land, develop 2 acres as community or specialty parks and 1 acre as neighborhood parks.
- Policy PRT1.1.2:** Ensure that park sites are located equitably, throughout the City, to maximize access to parks for all residents.
- Policy PRT1.1.3:** Provide a variety of parks throughout the City, including community and neighborhood parks, to meet the needs of all residents.
- Objective PS5.4:** Provide adequate park and recreation facilities to meet the needs of existing and future residents.
- Policy PS5.4.3:** Develop a recreation facility to meet the regional recreation needs of the community.
- Policy PS5.4.5:** Seek public input on design of all new neighborhood and community parks in Palmdale.
- Policy PS5.4.6:** Explore various means of acquiring parkland and seek creative and flexible techniques to accomplish City park goals, including but not limited to fee vouchers in exchange for parkland.

4.2 ALTERNATIVES ANALYSIS

Three alternatives to the Palmdale Recreational Facilities Development Program were selected to be evaluated in this Program EIR. They were selected on the presumption that they would have less environmental impact than the Palmdale Recreational Facilities Development Program relative to the environmental impacts identified in Section 3.0. These alternatives include:

- Alternative 1, No Project/No Development;
- Alternative 2, Development Consistent with the General Plan; and
- Alternative 3, Scaled Back Alternative.

4.2.1 Alternative 1: No Project/No Development

Under this alternative, the Westside Softball and Event Complex site would remain largely undeveloped and subdivided into multiple lots, while the Eastside Recreation Complex site would remain undeveloped and within the Joshua Hills *Specific Plan*. As a result, none of the impacts identified in Section 3.0, **Setting, Impacts, and Mitigation**, would occur; however, neither Objective PRT1.1 nor Objective PS5.4 would be met because community park sites would not then be located equitably throughout the City to maximize access to parks for all residents (Policy PRT1.1.2), and a variety of parks would, therefore, not occur throughout the City (Policy PRT1.1.3). Furthermore, there would be no recreation facility to meet the regional recreation needs of the community (Policy PS5.4.3).

4.2.2 Alternative 2: Development Consistent with the General Plan

Under Alternative 2, both sites would be developed consistent with their current *General Plan* designations. The development potential of each site and associated impacts are discussed below.

4.2.2.1 Westside Softball and Event Complex

The City of Palmdale *General Plan* land use designation for the Westside Softball and Event Complex site is SFR1 (Single Family 0-2 dwelling units/acre), with a buildout potential for 120 single family units. Buildout of the site with residential uses would be compatible with Marie Kerr Park to the west, and more compatible with the existing residential uses to the north and south, and the proposed church use to the east than the Westside Softball and Event Complex.

Using a trip generation rate of 9.55 trips per single family residence, buildout under this alternative would result in approximately 1,150 ($120 \times 9.55 = 1,146$) daily trips compared to 2,400 trips under the project proposal. As a result, it would result in fewer traffic, air quality, and traffic noise impacts than the Westside Softball and Event Complex. Furthermore, using an approximate household size of 3.17 persons per unit, 380 persons would reside on the site. These persons, as well as the residential activities on the site, would result in fewer noise and light and glare impacts than would the proposed park. Implementation of Alternative 2 on the site would result in fewer land use interface, traffic, air quality, noise, and light and glare impacts than Westside Softball and Event Complex and is environmentally superior to the proposed project, but would not meet any of the project objectives.

4.2.2.2 Eastside Recreation Complex

The designation for the Eastside Recreation Complex site is Joshua Hills *Specific Plan*. *Specific Plan* designations for this site are Commercial and Multi-Family II with 9.4 acres designated for commercial uses and the remainder of the site designated for 536 multi-family units.¹ Buildout of the site with residential uses and a small commercial center would be compatible with the surrounding residential uses and the elementary school to the north. The proposed park use is also compatible with these uses. Therefore, there is no preferred alternative relative to land use interface.

The Joshua Hills *Specific Plan* does not disclose the square footage buildout for the commercial center; however, using a conservative floor-area-ratio of 0.5:1, approximately 200,000 square feet of space could be developed on the 9.4 acre commercial site. Using a trip generation rate of 6.47 average daily trips per multi-family unit and 70.67 trips per 1000 square feet for the commercial center, the site would generate approximately 17,600 $((536 \times 6.47) + ((200,000 \times (70.67/1,000))) = 17,602$ average daily trips compared to the 1,500 trips that would be generated should the site develop as proposed. The trip generation under this alternative is, therefore, significantly greater than under the proposed project. As a result, associated air quality and traffic noise would also be greater.

This alternative would also generate light and glare impacts; however, they would not be as significant as the proposed project because the lighting intensity would not be as great under this alternative as it would be for outdoor athletic activities. The residential lighting that would occur on the site would be compatible with that of the adjacent single family uses. The parking lot and sign lighting at the commercial center on the corner of Avenue S and 40th Street East would not be visible to residents to the south, west, or northwest because of intervening structures. Residents to the northeast would be able to see the lighting as long as the lot at the northeastern corner of the intersection remains undeveloped. Residents to the east would also be able to see the lighting, but at a distance. Overall, however, the light and glare impacts under this alternative would be less than under the proposed project.

Implementation of Alternative 2 on the site would result in more traffic, air quality, and traffic noise impacts than under the proposed project, but would result in less light and glare impacts. Overall, the implementation of the project on this site would not meet any of the basic objectives of the proposed project.

1 City of Palmdale Ordinance No. 583 Adopting the Joshua Hills *Specific Plan* No. 2, Adopted 8 May 1986, p. 22.

4.2.3 Alternative 3: Scaled Back Alternative

Under this alternative, the proposed Westside Softball and Event Complex would be developed on 40 acres, instead of 60 acres. The site would be developed with the competition lap pool, the 20,000 square foot recreation center, four ball fields, and parking. Three acres of the 17.0-acre Marie Kerr Park would also be developed with the amphitheater. Furthermore, only 22 acres of the 33-acre Eastside Recreation Complex site would be developed with the competition lap pool, the 20,000 square foot recreation center, walk-in pool, activity playground, and parking.

This scaled back version of the project would result in fewer land use interface, traffic, air quality, noise, and light and glare impacts than the proposed project. However, it would not meet all of the objectives for the proposed project, and would not meet the current needs of the City for recreational facilities, especially athletic fields.

4.3 ENVIRONMENTALLY PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

The "no project" alternative is the environmentally preferred alternative. As specified in Section 12126(d) of the CEQA Guidelines, if the "no project" alternative is the environmentally superior alternative, the EIR shall also identify an environmentally superior alternative among the other alternatives. In this case, Alternative 3, the Scaled Back Alternative would be considered the environmentally preferred alternative because it reduces the degree of impact the project proposal would have on adjacent land uses area roadways, air quality, noise, and the light environment at each park site. However, this alternative, like the other two alternatives (e.g., Alternatives 1 and 2), would not meet most of the objectives for the proposed project, and would not meet the current needs of the City for recreational facilities, especially athletic fields.

5.0 OTHER REQUIREMENTS OF CEQA

5.1 GROWTH INDUCING IMPACTS

In accordance with CEQA Section 15126(g), the analysis of growth-inducing impacts evaluates the ways in which the proposed project could foster economic or population growth, or the construction of housing, either directly or indirectly, in the surrounding environment. In addition, any characteristics of the project that may encourage or facilitate other activities that could significantly affect the environment, either individually or cumulatively, should be discussed. CEQA emphasizes that growth in an area should not be considered beneficial, detrimental or of little significance.

In general terms, a project may be considered growth-inducing in a geographic area if it meets any one of the criteria identified below.

- The project directly or indirectly fosters:
 - population growth;
 - economic growth;
 - additional housing demand;
- Removes an impediment to growth such as:
 - the establishment of an essential public service;
 - the provision of new access to an area;
 - the establishment of a precedent setting action (e.g., a change in zoning or general plan designation);
 - development or encroachment in an isolated or adjacent area of open space (being distinct from an “infill” type of project);
- Encourages or facilitates other activities that could significantly affect the environment.

The project is designed to serve existing development in the City of Palmdale and would not directly or indirectly foster population growth, economic growth, or new housing. Each park site is immediately adjacent to existing development that is highly accessible and that receives public services. Although development of each park site requires a General Plan Amendment and a Zone Change, these legislative actions in and of themselves do not induce growth. Furthermore, development of each park site does not represent an encroachment into an isolated area, and would not result in development on

properties that are not already designated for development under the General Plan. Finally, the presence of each park facility would not encourage or facilitate activities in their vicinities that could significantly affect the environment.

In conclusion, since the proposed project meets none of the above referenced criteria for growth inducement, it is not considered growth-inducing.

5.2 UNAVOIDABLE SIGNIFICANT ADVERSE IMPACTS

The Palmdale Recreational Facilities Development Program would not result in any significant adverse land use interface, traffic, air quality, noise, or light and glare impacts that cannot be reduced to less than significant through the application of available mitigation measures.

5.3 IRREVERSIBLE ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES

Section 15126(c) requires a discussion of the significant irreversible environmental changes that would occur should the proposed project be implemented. Examples of irreversible environmental changes include the use of nonrenewable resources, commitment of future generations to direct and secondary environmental effects of the proposal, irreversible damages that can result from environmental accidents associated with the project, and irretrievable commitments of resources.

Non-renewable natural resources necessary to construct the proposed park improvements would primarily include sand and gravel, and fossil fuels to operate the construction equipment. Upon completion of the construction, continued consumption of fossil fuels would be required to maintain the facilities. Sand and gravel in northern Los Angeles County is plentiful and its consumption is not considered a significant irreversible environmental change. Fossil fuels are actually renewable resources, but they renew themselves very slowly and are, therefore, considered non-renewable. Fossil fuels consumed at each site are not replaceable; however, the rate of their consumption would not be wasteful and does not represent a significant environmental change.

Future generations are not necessarily committed to the park projects as these facilities may be removed from the site and replaced with other uses that may better serve the community at any time in the future. As a result, future generations are not committed to the direct and secondary effects of the proposal (none of which were determined to be unavoidably significant).

As discussed in Section 3.3, Air Quality, the only environmental accident that could be associated with either park development would be an accidental release of chlorine gas from pool chemicals. Mitigation is recommended in this Program EIR that would reduce this potential to less than significant. However, even with an accidental release of chlorine gas, no irreversible damages to the environment would occur.

Approximately 93 acres of land within the City would be developed with park uses under the Palmdale Recreational Facilities Development Program. No resources other than raw land are known to occur at either site. Development of the raw land does not represent an irretrievable commitment of a resource (i.e., the land) because future improvements can be removed, and the site can be restored to vacant land or developed with another use.

In conclusion, the proposed project would not result in a significant irreversible use of nonrenewable resources, would not commit future generations to the direct and secondary environmental effects of the proposal, would not result in irreversible damages associated with an environmental accident, and would not result in an irretrievable commitment of resources.

5.4 EFFECTS FOUND NOT TO BE SIGNIFICANT

Based on the Initial Study prepared by the City of Palmdale for the Palmdale Recreational Facilities Development Program, as well as findings of this Program EIR, the following environmental effects are found to be not significant with implementation of the project as proposed.

5.4.1 Earth Resources

Each of the park sites is identified as having low soil expansion potential, none to moderate soil erosion potential, and moderate soil infiltration capabilities. The Eastside Recreation Complex site has low to moderate subsidence potential; no data are available for subsidence potential on the Westside Softball and Event Complex site.

The use of standard City requirements for grading and building plans will ensure that impacts from soils would be reduced to less than significant. Therefore, the proposed Palmdale Recreational Facilities Development Program would not be significantly affected by the effects of shrink/swell potential, subsidence, and differential settlement.

The Eastside Recreation Complex site is located approximately 0.75 mile to the northeast of the Cementary Fault. It is not located within a fault-rupture earthquake hazard zone, but it is located within Seismic Shaking Zone 1, as shown on the Earthquake Fault Zone map of the General Plan.

The Westside Softball and Event Complex site is located approximately 1.25 miles northeast of the Alquist-Priolo Special Studies Zone. It is not located within a fault-rupture earthquake hazard zone, but it is located within Seismic Shaking Zone 1, as shown on the Earthquake Fault Zone map of the General Plan.

The proposed recreational uses are not considered critical facilities, or uses, and there is no potential for significant impact due to earthquakes.

Neither the Eastside Recreation Complex nor the Westside Softball and Event Complex site contain major landforms or areas with landslide potential and each is relatively flat; therefore, there is no potential for a significant effect relative to slopes over 10 percent, major landform modification, landslides, or project grading.

Neither site is located within an area containing significant mineral resources and their development would not have an impact on mineral resource potential.

5.4.2 Water Resources

No blueline streams, natural drainages, springs, seeps, or wetland areas are found on either the Eastside Recreation Complex site or the Westside Softball and Event Complex site. Therefore, their development would not result in a significant adverse impact to streams, wetlands, or riparian vegetation.

The Eastside Recreation Complex site is located approximately one mile north of the California Aqueduct, while the Westside Softball and Event Complex site is located approximately 0.5 mile northeast of the Aqueduct. Based on their distances from the Aqueduct, development of the facilities would not have an impact on the Aqueduct.

Neither site is located within the Lake Palmdale drainage basin or inundation area below Lake Palmdale or Littlerock Dam, and neither is subject to flood hazard from these facilities.

A review of the Federal Insurance Rate Map indicates that both sites are located outside the 500-year flood hazard areas. Each facility would incorporate sports fields which would also be used as detention basins and would include master planned drainage facilities. Design and construction of each site must conform to the City of Palmdale Municipal Code Title 15, Chapter 15.28, Flood Plain Management. Therefore, the potential for flood hazard impacts at each site would be reduced to less than significant. Each park facility is not expected to discharge storm runoff into surface waters, or alter the direction or rate of storm flows.

Based on the number of acres proposed for each facility, neither would result in a substantial reduction in the amount of water available to the public. Additionally, neither facility would disrupt the quantity of groundwater available by intercepting aquifers by cuts or excavations during construction.

5.4.3 Biological Resources

There is little to no native vegetation and no sign of wildlife habitation on either site. Existing vegetation on the sites primarily consists of weeds and grasses. Both sites have been highly impacted by previous grading on adjacent parcels and human encroachment, and are not within Significant Ecological Areas. Therefore, their development would not have a significant impact on the plant life.

No significant vegetation exists on either site that would provide habitat for any unique, rare, or endangered species. Furthermore, the sites are adjacent to existing residential areas and have been highly disturbed due to human activities and encroachment, making the presence of wildlife unlikely. Therefore, there would be no significant impacts to animal life as a result of project development.

The California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG), in its response to the Notice of Preparation of the Program EIR for the Palmdale Recreation Facilities Project, requested that a complete assessment of flora and fauna within and adjacent to the project site be undertaken, including a discussion of direct, indirect and cumulative impacts expected to adversely affect biological resources be included within the Program EIR. CDFG and requested that the EIR include identification of and mitigation for any species found on the site that is protected under the California Endangered Species Act, and that streambed alteration agreements be approved where necessary. The Lead Agency does not believe that these measures are reasonable considering the degraded nature of each of the sites. The following is a detailed assessment of each of the project sites relative to CDFG's request:

5.4.3.1 Eastside Recreation Complex Site

The Eastside Recreation Complex site is highly disturbed, with a number of dirt paths intersecting the site. A field investigation revealed that no native vegetation exists on site that might provide habitat for wildlife. The property is surrounded by development, including paved roads to the north, east and west. Residential land uses and a school are located on the north side of Avenue S, vacant land zoned Single Family Residential is located east of 40th Street East, existing single family housing lies to the south, and vacant land zoned Single Family Residential to the west of 37th Street East.

A review of the Palmdale USGS quad sheet and an inspection of the site by City Staff revealed that no blue-line streams, natural drainages, springs, seeps or wetland areas are located on the site.

The inspection further revealed that there is no native vegetation and no sign of wildlife habitation on the site. Existing vegetation on the site consists primarily of weeds and grasses, neither of which provide habitat for any unique, rare, or endangered species. The project site has been highly impacted by previous grading on surrounding parcels and human encroachment, and is not located within a Significant Ecological Area.

Finally, the Eastside Recreation Complex site is located within the Joshua Hills Specific Plan Area. An Environmental Impact Report (SCH No. 8508717) was prepared for this area in 1985. The FEIR did not identify any endangered, threaten or locally unique species. It described the project area as extensively disturbed, containing introduced grass species and notes "No state or federal listed threatened and endangered wildlife species were noted during the field survey." The FEIR also noted that, although the site was located within a potential habitat for the Mojave ground squirrel and desert tortoise, "the level of disturbance and close proximity to urban development would make the site marginal habitat for the species at best." Subsequent to the approval of the EIR and the Joshua Hills Specific Plan, a significant development occurred adjacent to the project site with further degradation of the site.

5.4.3.2 Westside Softball and Event Complex Site

The Westside Softball and Event Complex site has been disturbed due to human encroachment, activity along 27th Street West, and a north/south paved road that bisects the property. A field investigation revealed that the portion of the site west of 27th Street West appears to have been recently graded and contains no vegetation. The portion of the site east of 27th Street West contains sparse grasses and no native vegetation exists on site that might provide habitat for wildlife. Existing housing on large lots

are located to the north, vacant land and 25th Street West to the east, existing single family housing to the south across Rancho Vista Boulevard, and the existing Marie Kerr Park to the west.

A review of the Ritter Ridge USGS quad sheet and an inspection of the site by City Staff revealed that no blueline streams, natural drainages, springs, seeps or wetland areas are located on the site.

The inspection further revealed no native vegetation and no sign of wildlife habitation on the site. Existing vegetation on the site consists primarily of weeds and grasses, none of which provide habitat for any unique, rare, or endangered species. The site has been highly impacted by previous grading on surrounding parcels and human encroachment, and it is not located within a Significant Ecological Area.

Although the Westside Softball and Event Complex site is not located within the Rancho Vista Specific Plan Area (on the west side of 30th Street West), it is located adjacent to it and it may be assumed that many of the biological resources found within the Rancho Vista Specific Plan are (Rancho Vista Specific Plan FEIR, SCH No. 84110711, prepared in 1985) will be the same as those located on the project site. The FEIR noted that the area directly adjacent to the project site predominantly contained "Ruderal non-native plant species such as *Salsola Kali* (Russian thistle), *Brassica nigra* (mustard) and *Bromus* sp. (brome grass). Other less dominant and low growing species include *Pectis papposa* (chinch weed) and *Ereomocarpus setigerus* (dove weed)." The FEIR noted, "Removal of the disturbed vegetation and its associated fauna will not represent a significant loss. Species diversity, especially among bird, may even increase with the introduction of new vegetation types." In addition to the Rancho Vista Specific Plan, several Tentative Tract Maps (TTM 44879 and 45069) have been processed directly to the south of the project site and a Conditional Use Permit directly to the east. In each case the Initial Study prepared for each of the TTMs and the CUP did not identify any biological resources that would be impacted by the development of the area.

Due to the impacted nature of each of the sites, surrounding development, and the evidence contained within two Final EIRs and several Initial Studies, the Lead Agency does not believe that biological studies of each of the project sites are warranted.

5.4.4 Natural Resources

The proposed Palmdale Recreational Facilities Development Program would not engage in any direct activities designed to deplete natural resources. The recreation facilities would require the use of stone, sand, gravel, wood, metals, and combinations of these and similar natural materials (resources) in their

construction. Fossil fuels would also be consumed during construction and operation of each park site. The harvesting/mining of such resources has been approved through other agencies and the resulting products are available for the public. The amount of resources to be used is relatively insignificant and does not represent a depletion of natural resources.

5.4.5 Risk of Upset

The recreation facilities would occasionally require the application of pesticides, fertilizers, and other chemicals. All City maintenance staff who apply such chemicals have been trained and are state certified to use them. Furthermore, the proposed park facilities would not be located within a hazardous waste site or in an area which might be at risk to explosion or release of hazardous substances. Therefore, development of the facilities would not result in a significant adverse impact to the environment from explosion or release of hazardous substances.

The General Plan Safety Element identifies emergency evacuation routes located on Avenue S directly north of the Eastside Recreation Complex site and on Rancho Vista Boulevard and 30th Street West to the west and south of the Westside Softball and Event Complex site, respectively. As each project would include the dedication and construction of right-of-way along each of these frontages, thereby improving access within the area, it is not anticipated that the project would result in interference with any emergency response or evacuation plan. Therefore, the development of the proposed recreation facilities would not have the potential to interfere with any emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan.

Review by Planning staff of the State of California Hazardous Waste and Substances Sites List did not identify either project area as a known hazardous waste site. Therefore, hazardous wastes do not present the potential to result in significant adverse impacts to the environment.

Neither of the proposed park sites is within wildfire hazard zones.

5.4.6 Population and Housing

No aspect of the Palmdale Recreational Facilities Development Program would adversely impact housing in the City. The construction of the project may include a small demand for housing for construction workers; however, due to the size of the project, it is not expected that a significant demand for additional, if any, housing would be generated in order to construct the recreation facilities.

The Eastside Recreation Complex site is currently vacant, while the Westside Softball and Event Complex site contains one multi-car garage, but no residences. As a result, development of both sites would not result in significant adverse impacts to the City's housing supply.

5.4.7 Public Services

5.4.7.1 Fire Protection

The Eastside Recreation Complex site is located approximately one mile east of an existing fire station along Avenue S, while the Westside Softball and Event Complex site is located approximately 1.5 miles west of an existing fire station along Rancho Vista Boulevard. The City of Palmdale has adopted a Fire Facilities Impact Fee Ordinance and compliance with the ordinance will assist in mitigating impacts to fire protection services. Additionally, the City would provide public hydrants at each park site to provide water pressure and durations as specified by the Los Angeles County Fire Department (LACFD). In addition, the City would comply to the fullest extent with LACFD recommendations presented within their response to the NOP. Therefore, there would be no significant adverse impact to fire protection services as a result of the Palmdale Recreational Facilities Development Program.

5.4.7.2 Police Protection

The City of Palmdale and the park sites are within the contracted service area of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department. The City reviews its contract with the County from time to time and increases its level of service as needed. No significant level of service impacts are anticipated as a result of the proposed project, and the project does not constitute a significant police protection impact.

5.4.7.3 Public Schools

The project would generate no additional students and, therefore, would not result in an impact on public schools.

5.4.7.4 Parks and Recreation

The Palmdale Recreational Facilities Development Program would increase park acreage within the City by approximately 90 acres. This is a significant increase in park facilities that would positively

benefit all residents of the City by providing facilities to both the eastern and western sides of the City, and by providing a range of facilities for the use by the entire community.

5.4.7.5 *Public Facilities*

The proposed recreation facilities would be operated and maintained by the City of Palmdale. This addition of recreation facilities throughout the City has been anticipated and is consistent with the General Plan Parks, Recreation, and Trails Element's goals and objectives. Therefore, development of the park sites would result in a beneficial rather than a significant impact to public facilities.

5.4.7.6 *Library Services and Other Governmental Services*

The proposed Palmdale Recreational Facilities Development Program would not affect library facilities or other governmental services or agencies.

5.4.8 *Energy*

The project is not of a design or function that would use a substantial amount of energy; therefore, it would not have a significant impact on energy resources.

5.4.9 *Utilities*

The proposed park developments would require extension of and construction of all necessary utilities within each site. The extension of these services has been evaluated in the City's General Plan EIR and the scope of infrastructure needs for the Palmdale Recreational Facilities Development Program does not appear to be significant. Therefore, construction of the proposed parks would not create significant impacts to utilities.

5.4.10 *Human Health*

No aspects of the proposed project have been identified to have the potential to create health hazards; therefore, the Palmdale Recreational Facilities Development Program does not represent a significant impact to human health.

5.4.11 Aesthetics

The project would not result in the obstruction of a scenic view, nor would it create a visually offensive site. Therefore, development of the project would not result in a significant aesthetic impact.

5.4.12 Cultural Resources

The Joshua Hills Specific Plan Final EIR notes that a record search of the Specific Plan area (the area within which the Eastside Recreation Complex site lies) and surrounding area revealed the presence of no archaeological sites. A walk over the area by qualified archaeologists identified no potential sites.

The eastern and western project sites are vacant. Past agricultural uses of the properties have significantly disturbed them. The General Plan Environmental Resources Element identifies the project areas as having a moderately high potential for archaeological resources and an undetermined potential for paleontological resources. No evidence of archaeological or paleontological resources were discovered during site inspections. However, surface disturbance would obscure or destroy any resources which may have been present. Therefore, in the event of an unforeseen encounter with subsurface materials suspected to be of an archaeological or paleontological nature, all grading or excavation is required to cease in the immediate area, and the find left untouched until a qualified professional archaeologist or paleontologist, whichever is appropriate, is contacted and called in to evaluate the find and make recommendations as to disposition, mitigation, and/or salvage. Therefore, construction of the project does not have the potential to adversely impact paleontological and archaeological resources.

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6.0 ORGANIZATIONS AND PERSONS CONSULTED

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8.0 MITIGATION MONITORING PROGRAM

8.1 MITIGATION MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

On January 1, 1989, State of California Public Resources Code, Section 21081.6, became effective, requiring that the lead agency adopt a reporting or monitoring program to ensure implementation of mitigation measures outlined in a Certified Final Environmental Impact Report. The proposed project shall comply with the requirement of Public Resources Code, Section 21081.6, and prepare mitigation monitoring reports, in accordance with City of Palmdale CEQA procedures in effect at the time of EIR certification.

The Project Mitigation Monitoring Program is presented on the following pages. Each required mitigation measure is listed and categorized by impact area, with an accompanying discussion of:

- The agency or agencies and department responsible for implementation;
- The enforcement agency;
- The phase of the project during which the measure should be monitored (i.e., pre-construction, construction and post-occupancy); and
- The type of monitoring action required.

The project applicant shall demonstrate compliance with each mitigation measure in a written report submitted to the applicable enforcement agency prior to issuance of a building permit or certificate of occupancy and shall provide periodic reports regarding compliance with such conditions.

8.2 MITIGATION MONITORING PROGRAM

Introduction

This Mitigation Monitoring Program has been developed to ensure that mitigation measures and conditions of approval outlined in the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) State Clearinghouse No. 2001071092 prepared for the Palmdale Recreational Facilities Development Program and related permits are implemented as required. The Mitigation Monitoring Program has been prepared in conformance with Section 21081.6 of the Public Resources Code and the City of Palmdale Mitigation Monitoring requirements. Section 21081.6 of the State Public Resources Code states:

Section 1: Section 21081.6 is added to the Public Resources Code, to read. When making findings required by subdivision (a) of Section 21081 or when adopting a negative declaration pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (c) of Section 21081, the public agency shall adopt a reporting or monitoring program for the changes to the project which it has adopted or made a condition of project approval in order to mitigate or avoid significant effects on the environment. The reporting of monitoring program shall be designed to ensure compliance during project implementation. For those changes which have been required or incorporated into the project at the request of an agency, prepare and submit a proposed reporting or monitoring report (emphasis added).

Section 2: No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because the local agency or school district has the authority to levy service charges, fees, or assessments sufficient to pay for the program or level of service mandated by this act. The first component of the program satisfies the need to commit that the mitigating features added to the project through the environmental process have been incorporated into the plans, actual construction and operation of the project. The second component is that of providing the agency with information concerning the accuracy of impact predictions and the effectiveness of mitigation measures. This second component is required by Public Resources Code Section 21081.6 but is necessary to enable agencies to improve their environmental procedures and protect the environment pursuant to directives provided through the California Environmental Quality Act.

The mitigation measures contained in this document are categorized according to the primary environmental impact designations listed in the Draft Environmental Impact Report. These include: Land Use Interface, Transportation/Circulation, Air Quality, Noise, and Light and Glare. In all, thirty-seven mitigation measures are contained in the document.

Mitigation Matrix

In order to effectively track and document the status of mitigation measures, a mitigation matrix has been prepared and includes the following components:

- Mitigation Measure
- Monitoring Action
- Responsible Party
- Source Document
- Monitoring Sequence
- Compliance Verification

The timing for implementing each mitigation measure has been apportioned into several specific timing increments. Of these, the most common are:

1. Prior to issuance of grading permit.
2. During grading operations.
3. Prior to completion of grading operations.
4. Prior to issuance of building permit(s).
5. During construction.
6. Prior to occupancy.

Plan checking and verification of mitigation compliance shall be the responsibility of the City of Palmdale Planning Department.

Information pertaining to compliance with mitigation measures, or any necessary modifications or refinements, will be documented in the comments portion of the matrix.

Mitigation Monitoring Procedures

The City of Palmdale Planning Department is the designated lead agency for the Palmdale Recreational Facilities Development Program Mitigation Monitoring Program. The City is responsible for review of all monitoring

reports, enforcement actions, and document disposition. The City will rely on information provided by the monitor as accurate and up to date and will field check mitigation measure status as required.

A. In-Field Monitoring

Project monitors shall exercise caution and professional practices at all times when monitoring construction. Protective wear (hard hats, glasses, etc.) shall be worn at all times in construction areas. Injuries shall be reported immediately to the mitigation monitor.

B. Coordination with Contractors

The construction manager/superintendent is responsible for coordination of contractors, and is also responsible for contractor completion of required measures in accordance with the provisions of this program.

C. Recognized Experts

The use of recognized experts as a component of the monitoring team is required to ensure compliance with scientific and engineering based mitigation measures. While the mitigation monitoring team recognized experts assess compliance with required mitigation measures, consultation with the City of Palmdale planning staff shall take place in the event of a dispute.

D. Arbitration/Dispute Resolution

If the mitigation monitor has identified an action that, in the opinion of the monitor, has not been implemented, or has not been implemented correctly, the problem will be brought to the attention of the City for resolution. If the problem cannot be satisfactorily resolved by City staff, it will be brought before the Planning Director or designee for resolution. The arbitration committee will have the authority to issue stop work orders until the dispute is resolved.

E. Enforcement

Agencies may enforce conditions of approval through their existing police power, using stop work orders, fines, infraction citations, loss of entitlement, refusal to issue building permits or certificates of use and occupancy, or, in some cases, notice of violation for tax purposes. Criminal misdemeanor sanctions could be available where the agency has adopted an ordinance

requiring compliance with the monitoring program, similar to the provision in many zoning ordinances which state the enforcement power to bring suit against violators of the ordinances provisions.

Additional enforcement provisions included required posting of a bond or other acceptable security in the amount of the required mitigation measures. In the event of non-compliance, the City could call the bond and complete the required mitigation measures.

Mitigation Measure					Source Documentation	Monitoring Action	Monitoring Sequence	Responsible Party	Compliance Verification		
				Initial					Date	Comments	
3.1	LAND USE INTERFACE										
3.1-1	The project shall implement all mitigation measures for significant noise impacts as identified in Section 3.4, Noise, of this Program EIR.	EIR	Project Review	See Mitigation Measures 3.4-1 to 3.4-4	City Planning Dept.						
3.1-2	The project shall implement all mitigation measures for significant light and glare impacts as identified in Section 3.5, Light and Glare, of this Program EIR.	EIR	Project Review	See Mitigation Measures 3.5-1 to 3.5-4	City Planning Dept.						
3.2	TRANSPORTATION/CIRCULATION										
3.2-1	Install a traffic signal at the intersection of Avenue S and 37 th Street East.	EIR	Field Check	Prior to occupancy permit	City Traffic Engineer						
3.2-2	Develop a traffic and parking management plan that would identify specific traffic control strategies that could be used to discourage motorists from driving through or parking on the local streets in the vicinity of the Westside Softball and Event Complex during major events (and at the Eastside Recreation Complex if such events were to be proposed for that site).	EIR	Plan Check	Prior to building permit	City Traffic Engineer						
3.2-3	Develop an on-site parking plan to designate temporary parking areas that could be used during major events at the Westside Softball and Event Complex (and at the Eastside Recreation Complex if such events were to be proposed for that site).	EIR	Plan Check	Prior to building permit	City Traffic Engineer						

8.0 Mitigation Monitoring Program

Mitigation Measure		Source Document	Monitoring Action	Monitoring Sequence	Responsible Party	Compliance Verification		
						Initial	Date	Comments
3.3	AIR QUALITY							
	CONSTRUCTION-RELATED IMPACTS							
3.3-1	Trucks shall not be permitted to be left idling longer than two minutes.	EIR	Field Check	During Grading and Construction	City Planning Department			
3.3-2	Electrical power shall be taken from existing electrical poles or other sources rather than from temporary diesel or gasoline generators.	EIR	Field Check	During Grading and Construction	City Planning Department			
3.3-3	To the extent feasible, use methanol- or natural gas-fueled on-site mobile equipment instead of diesel-fueled equipment.	EIR	Field Check	During Grading and Construction	City Planning Department			
3.3-4	To the extent feasible, use propane- or butane-powered on-site mobile equipment instead of gasoline-fueled equipment.	EIR	Field Check	During Grading and Construction	City Planning Department			

Mitigation Measure	Source Document	Monitoring Action	Monitoring Sequence	Responsible Party	Compliance Verification		
					Initial	Date	Comments

3.3 AIR QUALITY (continued)

CONSTRUCTION-RELATED IMPACTS (continued)

3.3-5	EIR	Field Check	During Grading and Construction	City Planning Department			
<p>To reduce fugitive dust emissions during grading operations, develop and implement a dust control plan, as approved by the City, that includes the following measures or equivalently effective measures approved by the AVAPCD:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Apply approved non-toxic chemical soil stabilizers according to manufacturer's specification to all inactive construction areas (previously graded areas inactive for four days or more). Replace ground cover in disturbed areas as quickly as possible. Enclose, cover, water twice daily, or apply approved soil binders to exposed piles (i.e., gravel, sand, dirt) according to manufacturers' specifications. Water active grading sites at least twice daily. Suspend all excavating and grading operations when wind speeds (as instantaneous gusts) exceed 25 mph. Provide temporary wind fencing consisting of three- to five-foot barriers with 50 percent or less porosity along the perimeter of sites that have been cleared or are being graded. All trucks hauling dirt, sand, soil, or other loose materials are to be covered or should maintain at least two feet of freeboard (i.e., minimum vertical distance between top of the load and the top of the trailer), in accordance with Section 23114 of the California Vehicle Code. Sweep streets at the end of the day if visible soil material is carried over to adjacent roads (recommend water sweepers using groundwater from on-site wells). Install wheel washers where vehicles enter and exit unpaved roads onto paved roads, or wash off trucks and any equipment leaving the site each trip. Apply water three times daily or chemical soil stabilizers according to manufacturers' specifications to all unpaved parking or staging areas or unpaved road surfaces. Enforce traffic speed limits of 15 mph or less on all unpaved roads. Pave construction roads when the specific roadway path would be utilized for 120 days or more. All finished graded areas to be landscaped shall be seeded and watered as soon as possible after grading to prevent fugitive dust. 							

8.0 Mitigation Monitoring Program

Mitigation Measure	Source Document	Monitoring Action	Monitoring Sequence	Responsible Party	Compliance Verification		
					Initial	Date	Comments

3.3	AIR QUALITY (continued)						
OPERATION-RELATED IMPACTS							
3.3-6	Grading shall be scheduled for completion prior to the start of the rainy season, or detailed temporary erosion control plans shall be filed in a manner satisfactory to the City of Palmdale Department of Public Works.	EIR	Erosion Control Plan Check	Prior to grading permit	City Planning Department		
3.3-7	Use energy-efficient and automated controls for air conditioners.	EIR	Field Check	Prior to occupancy permit	City Planning Department		
3.3-8	Use double-glass-paned windows.	EIR	Field Check	Prior to occupancy permit	City Planning Department		
3.3-9	Use automatic on/off lighting controls and energy-efficient lighting.	EIR	Field Check	Prior to occupancy permit	City Planning Department		
3.3-10	Orient buildings to the north, as feasible, to augment natural cooling and include passive solar design and access (e.g., daylighting) as part of the project.	EIR	Plan Check	Prior to building permit	City Planning Department		
3.3-11	Provide shade trees to reduce heating/cooling needs of structures.	EIR	Field Check	Prior to occupancy permit	City Planning Department		
3.3-12	Use light-colored roof materials to reflect heat.	EIR	Field Check	Prior to occupancy permit	City Planning Department		
3.3-13	Increase walls and attic insulation beyond Title 24 requirements.	EIR	Field Check	On-going	City Planning Department		
3.3-14	Prepare and implement on-site circulation plans for the parking lots to reduce vehicle queuing.	EIR	Plan Check	Prior to building permit	City Traffic Engineer		
3.3-15	Use electric mowers and other emission-efficient landscaping equipment to maintain landscaping.	EIR	Notification by Parks Department	Prior to occupancy permit	City Parks Department		
3.3-16	Construct bicycle facility improvements, including bike lanes adjacent to the park sites and bicycle racks.	EIR	Plan Check	Prior to occupancy permit	City Planning Department		
3.3-17	Construct bus passenger benches and shelters.	EIR	Plan Check	Prior to occupancy permit	City Planning Department		
3.3-18	Construct sidewalks along the park frontages and throughout the parks.	EIR	Plan Check	Prior to occupancy permit	City Planning Department		

8.0 Mitigation Monitoring Program

Mitigation Measure	Source Document	Monitoring Action	Monitoring Sequence	Responsible Party	Compliance Verification		
					Initial	Date	Comments
3.3 AIR QUALITY (continued)							
OPERATION-RELATED IMPACTS (continued)							
3.3-19 Synchronize traffic lights on streets impacted by development.	EIR	Field Check	Prior to occupancy permit	City Traffic Engineer			
3.3-20 To the extent feasible, implement flexible work schedules for employees at each park site.	EIR	Notification by Parks Department	On-going	City Planning Department			
3.3-21 To the extent feasible, any vehicles that the City purchases for either of the park sites shall be alternative fuel vehicles.	EIR	Purchase Orders from Parks Department	On-going	City Planning Department			
3.3-22 Recycling containers shall be installed at each park site to encourage local residents and park users to recycle to the extent possible.	EIR	Field Check	Prior to occupancy permit	City Planning Department			
3.3-23 During construction of each park, demolition debris and construction wastes shall be recycled to the extent feasible. The City shall coordinate the recycling of these materials with on-site contractors, local waste hauler(s) and/or other facilities that recycles construction/demolition wastes.	EIR	Field Check	During construction	City Planning Department			
3.3-24 In order to stimulate the market for recycled content building materials, all building construction specifications for the parks shall encourage contractors to use recycled content building materials.	EIR	Construction Specification Review	Prior to construction bid	City Planning Department			
3.3-25 In order to stimulate the market for recycled content building materials, all building construction specifications for the parks shall encourage contractors to use recycled content building materials.	EIR	Construction Specification Review	Prior to construction bid	City Planning Department			
3.3-26 All landscape chemicals shall be locked in hazardous materials cabinets and stored, used, and disposed of in accordance with all federal, state, and local requirements.	EIR	Field Check	On-going	City Parks Department			
3.3-27 Pool chemicals shall be stored in separate, locked rooms with secondary containment. Monitoring and maintaining of pool water quality shall be accomplished through an automated and enclosed system that monitors the pool water and adds chemicals as necessary. Pool chemicals shall be used and stored in accordance with all federal, state, and local requirements.	EIR	Field Check	On-going	City Parks Department			

8.0 Mitigation Monitoring Program

Mitigation Measure	Source Document	Monitoring Action	Monitoring Sequence	Responsible Party	Compliance Verification		
					Initial	Date	Comments
3.4 NOISE							
CONSTRUCTION-RELATED IMPACTS							
3.4-1	<p>Prior to issuance of grading permits, a construction noise control plan shall be prepared that would include, but not be limited to, the following. Noise attenuating construction requirements shall be enforced by the Building Official.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit on-site construction activities to between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m., and exclude all Sundays and all public holidays. Do not start equipment and/or construction vehicles before 7:00 a.m. • Stockpiling and vehicle staging areas shall be located as far away as possible from occupied residences, the church (if constructed and occupied at the time of park construction), and elementary schools. • All construction equipment shall be fitted with modern sound-reduction equipment per manufacturer's specifications. • All stationary construction equipment (e.g., air compressor, generators, etc.) shall be operated as far away from noise sensitive uses as possible. If this is not possible the equipment shall be shielded with temporary sound barriers, sound aprons, or sound skins. 	EIR	Review of Construction Noise Control Plan Field Check	Prior to grading permit. Monitor during Grading and Construction	City Planning Department City Code Enforcement Officer		
OPERATION-RELATED IMPACTS							
3.4-2	For all ball fields at the Westside Softball and Event Complex, speakers for public address systems shall be mounted in such a fashion that they face the bleachers, and the settings shall be fixed by the manufacturer's representative to ensure that sound levels from the systems not exceed 70 dB(A) at the far edge of each playing field.	EIR	Field Check	Prior to occupancy permit	City Code Enforcement Officer		
3.4-3	All use of public address systems shall cease at 10:00 p.m. on weekdays, and 10:30 p.m. on weekends.	EIR	Field Check	On-going	City Code Enforcement Officer		
3.4-4	For the amphitheater, speakers shall be mounted in such a fashion that they face the intended audience, and the settings shall be fixed by the manufacturer's representative to ensure that sound levels from the systems not exceed 65 dB(A) at the park property line.	EIR	Field Check	Prior to each amphitheater event	City Code Enforcement Officer		

8.0 Mitigation Monitoring Program

Mitigation Measure					Compliance Verification		
Source Document	Monitoring Action	Monitoring Sequence	Responsible Party	Initial	Date	Comments	
3.5 LIGHT AND GLARE							
3.5-1	The project shall comply with the lighting requirements of Section 86.03 of the City's Zoning Ordinance, including preparation of an exterior lighting (photometric) plan consisting of a point-by-point foot candle layout (based on a ten foot grid center) extending a minimum of 20 feet outside the property lines by an electrical engineer registered in the State of California.	Exterior Lighting Plan Check	Prior to building permit	City Planning Department			
3.5-2	The exterior lighting plan shall demonstrate that no light trespass shall occur at off-site locations, that nighttime glare and sky glow are minimized such that the light environment at each park site does not disturb neighboring uses or significantly change the light environment that is visible from other area of the City. The lighting plan shall include the following provisions as necessary: <ul style="list-style-type: none">two lighting levels: one level for practice conditions and one level for tournament game conditions;shields, louvers, louver-aiming angles, and cutoff techniques for lamps to direct light downward and to prevent sky glow;lamps mounted on 70-foot high poles so that lamps can be directed at a steeper angle toward the ground and have a reduced light spill and glare effect than lighting on shorter poles.	Exterior Lighting Plan Check Field Check	Prior to building permit On-going	City Planning Department City Code Enforcement Officer			
3.5-3	All outdoor athletic lighting shall be shut off no later than 10:00 PM on weekdays and no later than 10:30 PM on weekends.	Field Check	On-going	City Code Enforcement Officer			
3.5-4	Tall, fast-growing trees shall be planted along the northern boundary of the Westside Softball and Event Complex and the southern boundary of the Eastside Recreation Complex to block the light from the ball field lights onto nearby residential properties.	Field Check	Prior to occupancy permit	City Planning Department			

9.0 RESPONSES TO COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT EIR

9.1 LIST OF PERSONS, ORGANIZATIONS AND AGENCIES COMMENTING ON THE DRAFT EIR

A list of those agencies that responded to the Draft EIR is provided below. Letters and responses to these comments are provided within this section.

State Agencies

California Department of Transportation

Local Agencies

County of Los Angeles Fire Department

County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
DISTRICT 7, REGIONAL PLANNING
IGR/CEQA BRANCH
120 SO. SPRING ST.
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
PHONE (213) 897-6536
FAX (213) 897-1337



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*Flex your power!
Be energy efficient!*

Planning Director
City of Palmdale
38300 North Sierra Highway
Palmdale, CA. 93550

Re: IGR/CEQA # 011212NY
Palmdale Recreation Facility
LA/14/51.41
SCH# 2001071092

January 11, 2002

Dear Planning Director:

Thank you for including the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) in the environmental review process for the Palmdale Recreation Facility.

Based on our review of the information received, we have the following comments:

The traffic analysis study only deals with the traffic impact on the City streets. Freeway 14 and Highway 138 have not been addressed in the DEIR. All the transportation issues requested on our letter dated August 3, 2001 must be addressed to satisfy the CEQA requirements.

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Yerjanian at (213)897-6536 and refer to IGR/CEQA # 011212NY.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Stephen J. Buswell'.

STEPHEN J. BUSWELL
IGR/CEQA Branch Chief
Transportation Planning Office
District 7

Commentor: California Department of Transportation - Stephen Buswell,
IGR/CEQA Program Manager

Date: January 11, 2002

Response:

1. According to the Circulation Element of the City of Palmdale General Plan and traffic volumes calculated by the City Traffic Department since 1998, the existing volume of traffic on State Route (SR) 14 between Ave. N and Ave. P is 68,000, with a capacity of 120,000. Between Ave. P and Palmdale Boulevard the volume is approximately 68,000, with a capacity of 80,000. The existing volume on Highway 138 (47th Street East) between Palmdale Boulevard and Avenue S is 20,400 with a capacity of 36,000, between Avenue S and Pearblossom Highway (that portion of Highway 138 known as Fort Tejon Road) the volume is 15,500 with a capacity of 30,000.

The proposed parks/recreational facilities are anticipated to draw patronage primarily from the local vicinity. It is anticipated that a maximum of 20 percent of the traffic generated by the two facilities would use SR 14. This equates to an increase of approximately 390 vehicles per day on SR 14, an increase of approximately 0.6 percent over current traffic volumes. It is projected that a maximum of five percent of the traffic generated by the Westside/Marie Kerr Park and ten percent of the traffic generated by the Eastside Park would use any portion of Highway 138. This equates to approximately 270 vehicles per day, a negligible increase to existing traffic volumes.

Special events at the parks would generate greater traffic volumes; however, such events would occur only on an occasional basis and would not necessarily coincide with peak commuter hours. It is, therefore, the professional opinion of the City of Palmdale Traffic Engineers that the average daily traffic and peak hour traffic generated by the Palmdale Recreation Facilities Project would not result in a significant impact to State Route 14 and Route 138.

Section 3.2, Transportation/Circulation, of the EIR addresses all other transportation issues identified in the Department of Transportation letter dated August 3, 2001 (this letter is included in **Appendix 1.0** of the EIR). These issues include:

1. assumptions and methods used to develop trip generation/distribution, percentages and assignments;
2. an analysis of ADT, AM, and PM peak hour volumes for existing and future conditions;
3. cumulative traffic impacts;
4. mitigation measures for project impacts, including financing, scheduling, implementation responsibilities, and monitoring (see **Section 8.0, Mitigation Monitoring Program**); and
5. developer's percent share of the costs of the mitigation, should the mitigation involve shared costs.



COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

FIRE DEPARTMENT

1320 NORTH EASTERN AVENUE
LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA 90063-3294

(323) 890-4330

P. MICHAEL FREEMAN
FIRE CHIEF
FORESTER & FIRE WARDEN

January 3, 2002

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JAN - 9 2002

PLANNING DEPT.

Ms. Susan Koleda
City of Palmdale Planning Department
38250 N. Sierra Highway
Palmdale, CA 93550

Dear Ms. Koleda:

NOTICE OF COMPLETION AND DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR THE PALMDALE RECREATION FACILITIES PROJECT PROGRAM EIR #1283/2001

We have reviewed the Notice of Completion and Draft Environmental Report for the Palmdale Recreation Facilities Project. The project consists of two softball and event complexes on 60 and 33 acres. The 60-acre site is located at Marie Kerr Park and 33-acre site is located at the Barrel Springs Park planning area. Both sites are in the City of Palmdale. This draft has been reviewed by the Planning, Land Development, and Forestry Divisions of the County of Los Angeles Fire Department. The following are their comments:

LAND DEVELOPMENT UNIT-GENERAL REQUIREMENTS:

There are no additional comments regarding this project. The conditions that were detailed in the letter dated August 15, 2001 (EIR #1192/2001) have not been changed at this time. (See enclosed copy of letter)

Should any questions arise regarding subdivision, water systems, or access, please contact Inspector Michael McHargue at (323) 890-4243.

OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES:

The statutory responsibilities of the County of Los Angeles Fire Department Forestry Division include erosion control, watershed management, rare and endangered species, vegetation, fuel modification for Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones or Fire Zone 4, archeological and cultural resources and the County Oak Tree Ordinance. The proposed project will not have significant environmental impacts in these areas. (See letter dated August 15, 2001)

If you have any additional questions, please contact this office at (323) 890-4330.

Very truly yours,

DAVID R. LEININGER, ACTING CHIEF, FORESTRY DIVISION
PREVENTION BUREAU

DRL:sc

SERVING THE UNINCORPORATED AREAS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY AND THE CITIES OF:

AGOURA HILLS	SHADBURN	CUDAHY	HAWTHORNE	LAMIRADA	MALIBU	POMONA	SIGNAL HILL
ARTESIA	CALABAGAS	DIAMOND BAR	HIDDEN HILLS	LA PUENTE	MAYWOOD	RANCHO PALM VERDES	SOUTH EL MONTE
AZUSA	CANSON	DUARTE	HUNTINGTON PARK	LAKEWOOD	NORWALK	ROLLING HILLS	SOUTH GATE
BALDWIN PARK	CERRITOS	EL MONTE	INDUSTRY	LANCASTER	PALMDALE	ROLLING HILLS ESTATES	TEMPLE CITY
BELL	CLAREMONT	GARDENA	INGLEWOOD	LAWNDALE	PALOS VERDES ESTATES	ROSEMEAD	WALNUT
BELL GARDENS	COMMERCE	GLENDORA	IRVINDALE	LOMBIA	PARAMOUNT	SAN DIMAS	WEST HOLLYWOOD
BELLFLOWER	COVINA	HAWAIIAN GARDENS	LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE	LYNWOOD	PICO RIVERA	SANTA CLARITA	WESTLAKE VILLAGE
							WITTIER

ENCLOSURE

(323) 890-4330

August 15, 2001

Ms. Susan Koleda
City of Palmdale
38250 N. Sierra Hwy
Palmdale, CA 93350

Dear Ms. Koleda:

**NOTICE OF PREPARATION AND INITIAL STUDY OF A DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL
IMPACT REPORT – RECREATIONAL FACILITIES PROJECT, "CITY OF PALMDALE"
(EIR #1192/2001)**

The Notice of Preparation and Initial Study of a Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Palmdale Recreational Facilities Project has been reviewed by the Planning, Land Development, and Forestry Divisions of the County of Los Angeles Fire Department. The following are their comments:

PLANNING SECTION:

It would be helpful if the Environmental Impact Report specifies the square footage of proposed roofed structures.

LAND DEVELOPMENT UNIT – GENERAL REQUIREMENTS:

The projected use of the proposed development may necessitate multiple ingress/egress access for the circulation of traffic, and emergency response issues. The Department may condition future development to provide additional means of access.

The development of this project must comply with all applicable code and ordinance requirements for construction, access, water mains, fire flows and hydrants. Specific fire and life safety requirements for the construction phase will be addressed at the building fire plan check. There may be additional fire and life safety requirements during this time.

Every building constructed shall be accessible to Fire Department apparatus by way of access roadways, with an all weather surface of not less than the prescribed width, unobstructed, clear-to-sky. The roadway shall be extended to within 150 feet of all portions of the exterior walls when measured by an unobstructed route around the exterior of the building.

When a bridge is required, to be used as part of a fire access road, it shall be constructed and maintained in accordance with nationally recognized standards and designed for a live load sufficient to carry a minimum of 75,000 pounds.

The maximum allowable grade shall not exceed 15% except where the topography makes it impractical to keep within such grade, and then an absolute maximum of 20% will be allowed for up to 150 feet in distance. The average maximum allowed grade, including topography difficulties, shall be no more than 17%. Grade breaks shall not exceed 10% in 10 feet.

When involved with a subdivision, Fire Department requirements for access, fire flows and hydrants are addressed during the subdivision tentative map stage.

Fire sprinkler systems are required in some residential and most commercial occupancies. For those occupancies not requiring fire sprinkler systems, it is strongly suggested that fire sprinkler systems be installed. This will reduce potential fire and life losses. Systems are now technically and economically feasible for residential use.

RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

Development may require fire flows up to 5,000 gallons per minute at 20 pounds per square inch residual pressure for up to a five-hour duration. Final fire flows will be based on the size of the buildings, their relationship to other structures, property lines, and types of construction used. Fire hydrant spacing for buildings shall be 300 feet and shall meet the following requirements:

1. No portion of lot frontage shall be more than 200 feet via vehicular access from a public fire hydrant.
2. No portion of a building shall exceed 400 feet via vehicular access from a properly spaced public fire hydrant.
3. When cul-de-sac depth exceeds 200 feet, hydrants shall be required at the corner and mid-block.
4. Additional hydrants will be required if hydrant spacing exceeds specified distances.
5. A Fire Department approved turning area shall be provided at the end of a cul-de-sac.

Fire hydrant spacing for open areas shall be determined at the tentative map phase.

Turning radii shall not be less than 42 feet. This measurement shall be determined at the centerline of the road. A Fire Department approved turning area shall be provided for all driveways exceeding 150 feet in length and at the end of all cul-de-sacs. All on-site driveways shall provide a minimum unobstructed width of 26 feet, clear-to-sky. The on-site driveway is to be within 150 feet of all portions of the exterior walls of the first story of any building.

Driveway width for "recreational" developments shall be increased when any of the following conditions will exist:

1. Provide 28 feet in width, when a building has three or more stories, or is more than 35 feet in height, above access level. Also, for using fire truck ladders, the centerline of the access roadway shall be located parallel to, and within 30 feet of the exterior wall on one side of the proposed structure.
2. Provide 34 feet in width, when parallel parking is allowed on one side of the access roadway/driveway. Preference is that such parking is not adjacent to the structure.
3. Provide 42 feet in width, when parallel parking is allowed on each side of the access roadway/driveway.
4. "Fire Lanes" are any ingress/egress, roadway/driveway with paving less than 34 feet in width, and will be clear-to-sky. All "Fire Lanes" will be depicted on the final map.
5. For streets or driveways with parking restrictions: The entrance to the street/driveway and intermittent spacing distances of 150 feet shall be posted with Fire Department approved signs stating "NO PARKING - FIRE LANE" in three inch high letters. Driveway labeling is necessary to ensure access for Fire Department use.

LIMITED ACCESS DEVICES (GATES ETC.):

1. Any single gate used for ingress and egress shall be a minimum of 26 feet in width, clear-to-sky.
2. Any gate used for a single direction of travel, used in conjunction with another gate, used for travel in the opposite direction, (split gates) shall have a minimum width of 20 feet each, clear-to-sky.

Ms. Susan Koleda
August 15, 2001
Page 4

3. Gates and/or control devices shall be positioned a minimum of 50 feet from a public right-of-way, and shall be provided with a turnaround having a minimum of 32 feet of turning radius. If an intercom system is used, the 50 feet shall be measured from the right-of-way to the intercom control device.
4. All limited access devices shall be of a type approved by the Fire Department.
5. Gate plans shall be submitted to the Fire Department, prior to installation. These plans shall show all locations, widths and details of the proposed gates.

TRAFFIC CALMING MEASURES:

All proposals for traffic calming measures (speed humps/bumps, traffic circles, roundabouts, etc.) shall be submitted to the Fire Department for review, prior to implementation.

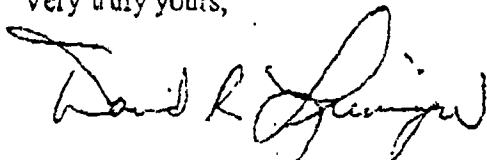
Should any questions arise regarding design and construction, and/or water and access, please contact Inspector Mike McHargue at (323) 890-4243 (E-mail: mmchargu@lacofd.org).

FORESTRY DIVISION - OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The statutory responsibilities of the County of Los Angeles Fire Department Forestry Division include erosion control, watershed management, rare and endangered species, vegetation, fuel modification for Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones or Fire Zone 4, archeological and cultural resources and the County Oak Tree Ordinance. The proposed project will not have significant environmental impacts in these areas.

If you have any additional questions, please contact this office at (323) 890-4330.

Very truly yours,



DAVID R. LEININGER, ACTING CHIEF, FORESTRY DIVISION
PREVENTION BUREAU

DRL:lc

(EIR#1192.B39)

cc: Baker-ER
Division IX
EIR #1192/Pac.
Land Development
Planning
#219

Commentor: County of Los Angeles Fire Department – David R. Leininger, Acting Chief,
Forestry Division

Date: January 3, 2002

Response:

1. The conditions identified in the letter dated August 15, 2001 (which is included in Appendix 1.0 of the EIR) will be considered as conditions of approval for the Palmdale Recreational Facilities Development Program.
2. As this comment concurs with the findings of the Initial Study and DEIR, no further response is required.



JAMES A. NOYES, Director

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

900 SOUTH FRENCH AVENUE
ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA 91803-1331
Telephone: (626) 458-5100

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:
P.O. BOX 1460
ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA 91802-1460

January 14, 2002

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PLANNING DEPT.

IN REPLY PLEASE REFER TO FILE WM-4

Ms. Susan Koledo
City of Palmdale
38250 North Sierra Highway
Palmdale, CA 93550

Dear Ms. Koledo:

RESPONSE TO A DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT PALMDALE RECREATION FACILITIES PROJECT CITY OF PALMDALE

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Report for the proposed Palmdale Recreation Facilities project. We have reviewed the submittal and offer the following comments:

Environmental Programs

As projected in the Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element, which was approved by a majority of the cities in the County of Los Angeles in late 1997 and by the County Board of Supervisors in January 1998, a shortfall in permitted daily landfill capacity may be experienced in the County within the next few years. The construction and/or predevelopment activities as well as the postdevelopment operation associated with the proposed project may increase the generation of solid waste and may negatively impact solid waste management infrastructure in the County. Therefore, the proposed environmental document must identify what measures the project proponent may implement to mitigate the impact. Mitigation measures may include, but are not limited to, implementation of waste reduction and recycling programs to divert the solid waste including construction and demolition waste from the landfills.

The California Solid Waste Reuse and Recycling Access Act of 1991, as amended, requires each development project to provide an adequate storage area for collection and removal of recyclable materials. The environmental document should include discuss standards to provide adequate waste storage areas for collection/storage of recyclable and green waste materials for this project

The existing hazardous waste management (HWM) facilities in this County are inadequate to handle the hazardous waste currently being generated. The proposed project may generate hazardous waste that could adversely impact existing HWM facilities. This issue should be addressed and mitigation measures provided.

2

Should any operation within the subject project include the construction/installation, modification or removal of underground storage tanks, industrial waste control or disposal facilities, and/or stormwater treatment facilities, our Environmental Programs Division must be contacted for required approvals and operating permits.

3

If you have any questions, please contact Ms. Genevieve Lebita at (626) 458-2196.

Land Development (Grading and Drainage)

The project may have an impact to the County-maintained facilities in the area. The applicant shall submit a drainage concept addressing the impact to all County-owned facilities in the area for review and approval prior to approval of the environmental documents. Sufficient information must be submitted to Public Works showing the extent of drainage problems and solutions.

4

The project may also impact water quality and should incorporate permanent postconstruction Best Management Practices to mitigate this impact. These plans must be reviewed and approved by Public Works prior to issuance of permits.

If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Perfecto Tobias at (626) 458-4921.

Land Development (Transportation Planning)

We have reviewed the subject document and have no comments.

If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Hubert Seto at (626) 458-4349.

Traffic and Lighting

5

The proposed project will not have a significant impact on County roadways or intersections. No further information is required.

If you have questions, please contact Mr. Nickolas Van Gunst at (626) 458-4768.

Ms. Susan Koledo
January 14, 2002
Page 3

Watershed Management

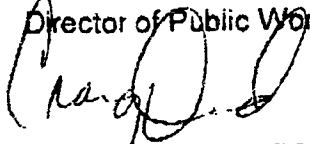
The proposed project should include investigation of watershed management opportunities to maximize capture of local rainfall on the project site, minimize or eliminate incremental flows to the storm drain system, and provide filtering of flows to capture contaminants originating from the project site.

6

If you have any questions regarding the above comments or the environmental review process of Public Works, please contact Ms. Massie Munroe at the address on the first page or at (626) 458-4359.

Very truly yours,

JAMES A. NOYES
Director of Public Works



for ROD H. KUBOMOTO
Assistant Deputy Director
Watershed Management Division

MM:sw
C:\Drainage\Wm\228 wpd

Commentor: County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works – Rod H. Kubomoto,
Assistant Deputy Director, Watershed Management Division

Date: January 14, 2002

Response:

1. According to the project Initial Study (included in Appendix 1.0 of the EIR), the project would result in a less than significant impact on solid waste disposal services. Nonetheless, mitigation is included in Section 3.3, Air Quality, of the EIR to ensure project consistency with Policy 5.5.2 of the General Plan, which states, "Require local government, Palmdale citizens, and local businesses and industries to recycle, as mandated by state law, and to otherwise recycle to the extent possible."¹ Specifically, Mitigation Measure 3.3-22 states, "Recycling containers shall be installed at each park site to encourage local residents and park users to recycle to the extent possible."

Development of each park site would involve demolition and removal of existing vegetation and improvements, as necessary, that would require disposal. Construction wastes typically include small scrap materials (e.g., wood, gypsum, metals, asphalt, brick and blocks, plastics, fiberglass, cardboard, used fixtures, metals, etc.) and construction employee food wastes. Materials recovery facilities and recycling centers exist within Los Angeles County that accept demolition and construction wastes and that recycle them to the extent feasible and as market demand for the recycled materials warrants. Therefore, it can be reasonably assumed that some, but not all demolition/construction wastes from the parks projects would be recovered and that the wastes that are landfilled would result in an incremental and intermittent (over the buildout of the parks) increase in an unknown quantity of solid waste disposal at the landfills serving the project area.

The following construction mitigation measures are, therefore, included in Section 3.3 to respond to Policy 5.5-2 and to ensure recycling of demolition and construction wastes. Implementation of these measures would also indirectly respond to General Plan Objective ER5.5 which states, "Reduce air pollution caused by energy consumption."

¹ This policy is in response to Objective ER5.5 which states, "Reduce air pollution caused by energy consumption."

- 3.3-23 During construction of each park, demolition debris and construction wastes shall be recycled to the extent feasible. The City shall coordinate the recycling of these materials with on-site contractors, local waste hauler(s) and/or other facilities that recycles construction/demolition wastes.
- 3.3-24 In order to stimulate the market for recycled content building materials, all building construction specifications for the parks shall encourage contractors to use recycled content building materials.
- 3.3-25 Each park site shall have an area permanently set aside that is accessible to the local haulers, that is large enough accommodate multiple bins for on-site materials separation, and that meets any other requirements specified by City of Palmdale, Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, local waste haulers, and Los Angeles County Fire Department.

Implementation of these measures responds to the comment and would make the project consistent with the California Solid Waste Reuse and Recycling Access Act of 1991.

2. Neither park site is expected to generate wastes that would require special handling and disposal at a hazardous waste management facility. As a result, there would be no impacts associated with hazardous wastes and no mitigation is required. No further response is necessary.
3. Development of the park sites would not involve construction/installation, modification, or removal of underground storage tanks; generate industrial wastes; or incorporate stormwater treatment facilities. As a result, no further action relative to this comment is necessary.
4. Both park sites would include stormwater detention basins that would detain on-site storm flows so that downstream discharges would not exceed current levels. As a result, storm water discharges to County storm drains would not increase as a result of additional runoff that would be generated at each site.

As construction of each park site would involve the disturbance of 5 acres or more, it would be subject to National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) requirements, and a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for construction

activities at each site would be prepared pursuant to State Water Resources Control Board Water Quality Order 99-08-DWQ. The SWPPP would be required to include Best Management Practices (BMPs) that would reduce potential water quality impacts during construction to less than significant. With compliance with this NPDES requirement, the Palmdale Recreational Facilities Development Program would not result in a significant water quality impact during construction. After construction, the park sites would not be subject to NPDES requirements.

Potentially hazardous materials that would be used at each park site upon completion include cleaning and janitorial supplies, fertilizers, pesticides, oils, degreasers, solvents, and sodium hypochlorite (chlorine) and muriatic acid for the pools. Materials that could enter storm runoff and affect the quality of runoff include petro-carbons from the parking lots (oil leaks), fertilizers, pesticides, and nitrates from domestic animal droppings at the park.

The amount of petro-carbons from parking lots is not expected to significantly impact runoff quality because not all parked cars leak oil and because the length of time a car with an oil leak would be parked at either park site would not exceed more than a few hours and not on a daily basis. Furthermore, the runoff from the parking lots would discharge to on-site detention basins where many of the petro-carbons would settle or filter out of the runoff before it is discharged downstream.

Due to the cost of fertilizers, pesticides, and irrigation water, as well as their application by trained City personnel, overuse of these chemicals and water at either park site such that they would run off the site and into off-site storm facilities is not expected. The depth of groundwater at each site is unknown; however, based on Table PS-1 in the Public Services Element of the City's General Plan, depth to groundwater should be at least 120 feet below ground surface. As a result, migration of these substances to the groundwater is unlikely. As with runoff from parking lots, surface runoff from the site would also discharge to on-site storm water detention basins where these nutrients (if any) would settle or filter out of the runoff.

Finally, nitrates from domestic animal droppings at the park are expected to be minimal as the number of animals visiting the site would be low, and as their presence at the site is not expected to exceed a few hours at most. Droppings are also expected to be either picked up by the owners of the animals or park personnel. Droppings that are

not picked up are expected to decompose into the soil and not contribute significant amounts of nutrients (if any) to storm runoff.

5. As these comments concur with the findings of the Initial Study and DEIR, no further response is required.
6. Please see response 4 above regarding the use of on-site storm water detention basins and water quality issues associated with each park development.

APPENDIX 1.0

Initial Study, Notice of Preparation (NOP) and Responses to the NOP

Notice of Preparation

To: State Clearinghouse
1400 Tenth Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

From: City of Palmdale
38250 N. Sierra Hwy.
Palmdale, CA 93550

Subject: Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report

The City of Palmdale will be the Lead Agency and will prepare an Environmental Impact Report for the project identified below. We need to know the views of your agency as to the scope and content of the environmental information which is germane to your agency's statutory responsibilities in connection with the proposed project. Your agency will need to use the EIR prepared by our agency when considering your permit or other approval for the project.

The project description, location, and the potential environmental effects are contained in the attached materials. A copy of the Initial Study is attached.

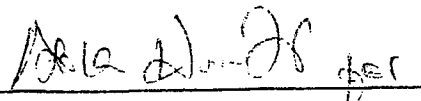
Due to the time limits mandated by State law, your response must be sent at the earliest possible date but not later than 30 days after receipt of this notice, August 18, 2001.

Please send your response to Susan Koleda at the address shown above. We will need the name of a contact person and phone number in your agency.

Project Title: Palmdale Recreation Facilities Project

Project Applicant: City of Palmdale

Date: July 17, 2001

Signature: 

Title: Director of Planning

Telephone: (661) 267-5200

ATTACHMENT

Project Title: Palmdale Recreation Facilities Project

Project Applicant: City of Palmdale

Projection Location: Two project sites have been identified. The first (eastside facility) is generally bound by Avenue S to the north, 40th Street East to the east, Jacarte Avenue to the south, and 37th Street East to the west. The second (westside facility) project site is generally bound by Avenue O-12 to the north, 25th Street West to the east, Rancho Vista Boulevard (Avenue P) to the south, and existing Marie Kerr Park to the west. See attached maps for project locations.

Project Description: Two recreation facilities to be constructed on the east and west sides of the City of Palmdale, located in the High Desert area of Los Angeles County. The east side facility, located on approximately 40 acres, will include a recreation complex, approximately three softball fields, public open space and a family aquatics center. The west side facility, located on approximately 60 acres adjacent to the existing Marie Kerr park, will include a recreation complex and approximately twelve softball fields. A portion of the existing Marie Kerr Park will be redeveloped into an outdoor amphitheater. It is anticipated that the proposed EIR will also address issues related to property acquisition, land use entitlement, including amendments to the General Plan and Zoning maps), project construction and facility operation for both locations.

Environmental: After the preparation of an Initial Study, the City has identified the following probable environmental effects of the project as topics for analysis in the EIR: land use interface, transportation and circulation, noise, light and glare, and air quality. Based on the scope of the proposed development and the information and conclusions contained in the City's General Plan EIR, Joshua Hills EIR and other available sources of information, the project will not result in other potentially significant or significant impacts.

Copies sent to:

City of Palmdale

- Case Planner
- City Hall Counter Copy
- Director of Parks and Recreation
- Director of Public Works
- Library
- Planning Counter Copy
- Traffic Engineer

State Agencies

- Air Resources Board
- California Integrated Waste Management Board
- State Clearinghouse, Office of Planning and Research

County of Los Angeles

- Los Angeles County Dept. of Public Works
- Los Angeles County Fire Department
- Los Angeles County Health Department
- Los Angeles County Regional Planning
- Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts
- Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department
- Los Angeles County Water Works Districts

School Districts

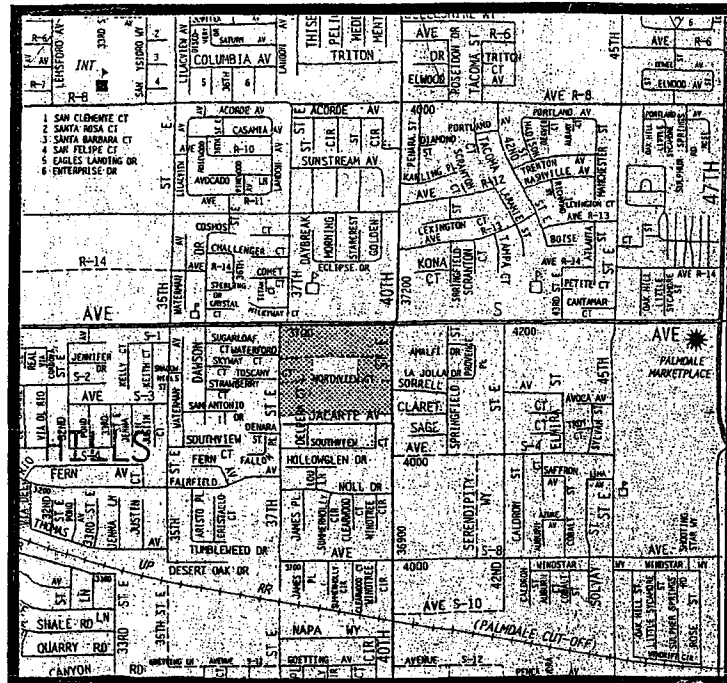
- Antelope Valley Union High School District
- Palmdale School District
- Westside Union School District

Utilities/Services

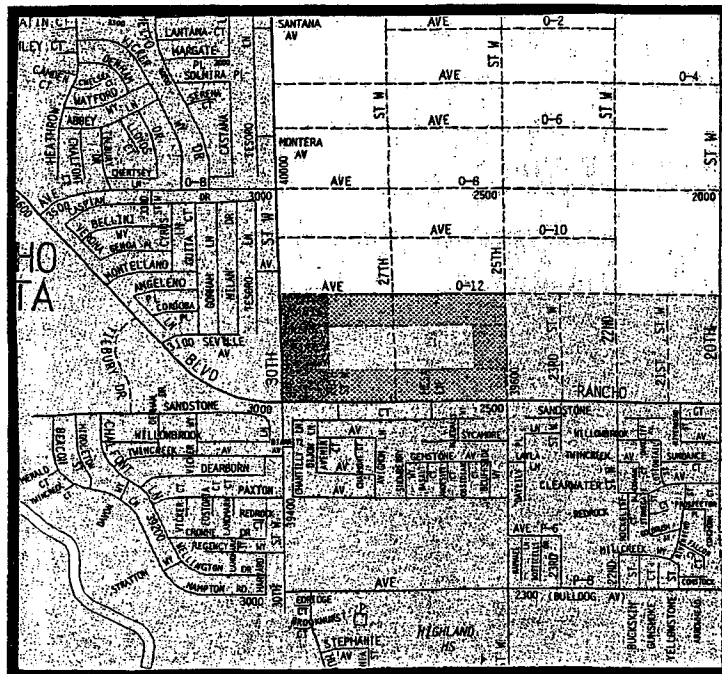
- Antelope Valley - East Kern (AVEK) Water Agency
- Antelope Valley Transit
- Palmdale Water District
- Southern California Gas

Other

- Antelope Valley Air Pollution Control District
- Antelope Valley Archaeological Society
- City of Lancaster
- Palmdale Chamber of Commerce
- West Antelope Valley Historical Society



EASTSIDE FACILITY



WESTSIDE FACILITY

CITY OF PALMDALE
PLANNING DEPARTMENT
INITIAL STUDY
QUESTIONNAIRE

APPLICATION NO: Palmdale Recreation Facility Program

NAME OF APPLICANT: City of Palmdale Parks and Recreation Department

LOCATION OF PROJECT: Two project sites have been identified. The first (Eastside Facility) is generally bounded by Avenue S to the north, 40th Street East to the east, Jacarte Avenue to the south, and 37th Street East to the west. The second (Westside Facility) project site is generally bounded by Avenue O-12 to the north, 25th Street West to the east, Rancho Vista Boulevard (Avenue P) to the south, and existing Marie Kerr Park to the west. See attached maps for project locations.

EXISTING GENERAL PLAN
LAND USE DESIGNATION: Eastside Facility: Joshua Hills Specific Plan
Westside Facility: SFR1 (Single Family, 0-2 DU/acre)

PROPOSED GENERAL PLAN
LAND USE DESIGNATION: To be addressed through the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report

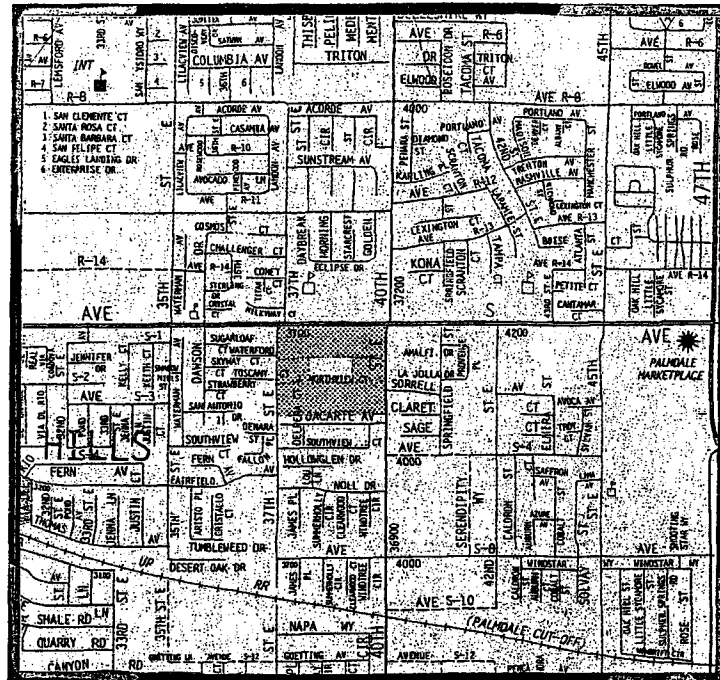
EXISTING ZONING: Eastside Facility: Commercial and Multiple-Family II
Westside Facility: R-1-20,000 (Single Family Residential)

PROPOSED ZONING: To be addressed through the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report

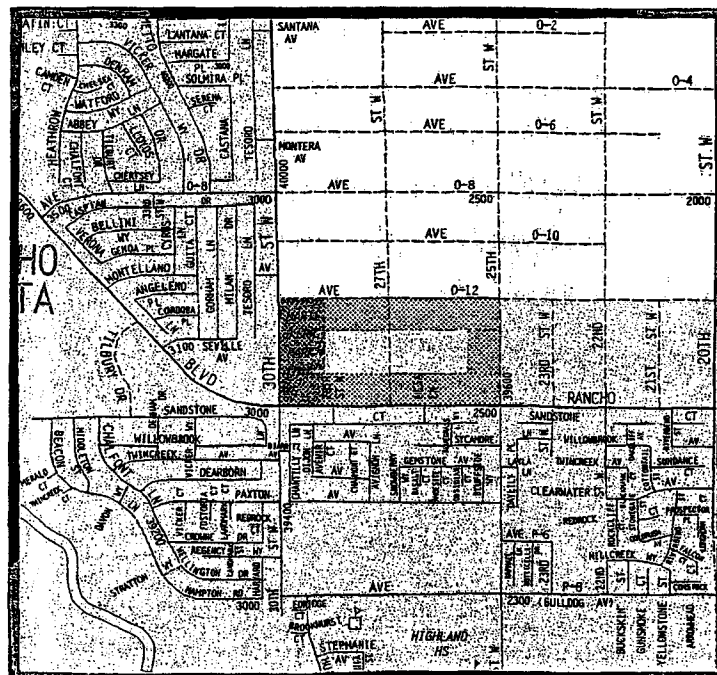
PRESENT LAND USE: Eastside Facility: Vacant
Westside Facility: Residential and vacant

Initial Study
Palmdale Recreation Facility Program
Page 2

LOCATION MAP:



EASTSIDE FACILITY



WESTSIDE FACILITY

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PALMDALE RECREATION FACILITIES PROGRAM
Page 2

I. APPLICABILITY OF THE INITIAL STUDY

- A. Is the proposed action a "project" as defined by CEQA?
☒ Yes ☐ No

1. If the project qualifies for one of the Categorical Exemptions listed in Section 6.C. of the City's CEQA Guidelines, is there a reasonable possibility that the activity will have a significant effect due to special circumstances? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ N/A

II. INITIAL STUDY REVIEW

- A. Does the project require a 30-day State Clearinghouse review?
☐ Yes ☒ No

III. PROJECT ASSESSMENT

- A. Project Description: Two recreation facilities to be located on the east and west sides of the City of Palmdale. The east side facility, located on approximately 40 acres, will include a recreation complex, approximately three softball fields, public open space and a family aquatics center. The west side facility, located on approximately 60 acres adjacent to the existing Marie Kerr park, will include a recreation complex and approximately twelve softball fields. A portion of the existing Marie Kerr Park will be redeveloped into an outdoor amphitheater. The project includes property acquisition, land use entitlement, including amendments to the General Plan Land Use and Zoning Maps, project construction and facility operation.

- B. Description of the Project Site

Eastside Facility: The project site is approximately 30 acres located on the south side of Avenue S between 37th and 40th Streets East. The site is currently vacant and relatively flat. The land has an approximate one and a half percent downslope in a northeasterly direction. The site is disturbed, with a number of dirt paths intersecting the site. A field investigation revealed no native vegetation exists onsite that might provide habitat for wildlife.

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PALMDALE RECREATION FACILITIES PROGRAM
Page 3

Westside Facility: The project site is approximately 60 acres located on the north side of Rancho Vista Boulevard (Avenue P) between 25th Street West and the existing Marie Kerr Park at 30th Street West. The site is currently vacant and relatively flat. The land has an approximate two and a half percent downslope in a northerly direction. The site has been disturbed due to human encroachment and 27th Street West, a north/south dirt road bisects the property. A field investigation revealed no native vegetation exists onsite that might provide a habitat for wildlife.

C. Surrounding Land Uses:

Eastside Facility

- North: Residential, school on the north side of Avenue S / R-1-7,000 (Single Family Residential) / SFR3 (Single Family 3.1-6 dwelling units/acre)
- East: Single Family Residential east of 40th Street East / R-1-7,000 (Single Family Residential) / SFR3 (Single Family 3.1-6 dwelling units/acre)
- South: Single Family Detached (Fairfield) Conventional / Joshua Hills Specific Plan
- West: Single Family Residential to the east of 37th Street East / R-1-7,000 (Single Family Residential) / SFR3 (Single Family 3.1-6 dwelling units/acre)

Westside Facility

- North: Vacant / A-1-2.5 PZ (Agriculture - Pre Zone) / ER (Equestrian Residential)
- East: Vacant and 25th Street West / R-1-20,000 (Single Family Residential) / SFR1 (Single Family 0-2 dwelling units/acre)
- South: Single Family Residential on the south side of Rancho Vista Boulevard (Avenue P) / R-1-7,000 (Single Family Residential) / SFR3 (Single Family 3.1-6 dwelling units/acre)
- West: Marie Kerr Park / OR (Open Space and Recreation) / OS (Open Space)

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PALMDALE RECREATION FACILITIES PROGRAM
Page 4

D. Is the proposed project consistent with:

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
City of Palmdale General Plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Applicable Specific Plan	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
City of Palmdale Zoning Ordinance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Air Quality Management Plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Congestion Management Plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Regional Comprehensive Plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

E. Have any of the following studies been submitted?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Geology Report | <input type="checkbox"/> Historical Report |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrology Report | <input type="checkbox"/> Archaeological Report |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Soil Report | <input type="checkbox"/> Paleontological Study |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Study | <input type="checkbox"/> Line of Sight Exhibits |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Noise Study | <input type="checkbox"/> Visual Analysis |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Biological Study | <input type="checkbox"/> Slope Map |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Native Vegetation | <input type="checkbox"/> Fiscal Impact Analysis |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation Plan | <input type="checkbox"/> Air Quality Report |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Solid Waste | <input type="checkbox"/> Hazardous Materials/ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Generation Report | Waste |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Public Services/
Infrastructure Report | |

(Studies may be reviewed by contacting the case planner at (661) 267-5200.)

IV. DETERMINATION

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect(s) on the environment, but at least one effect: 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards; and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on

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PALMDALE RECREATION FACILITIES PROGRAM
Page 5

attached sheets, if the effect is a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated". An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.

This initial study was prepared by: Susan Koleda

July 17, 2001
Date

Asoka Herath
Asoka Herath
Assistant Director of Planning

July 17, 2001
Date

Laurie Lile
Laurie Lile
Director of Planning

V. EARLIER ANALYSIS

Earlier analyses may be used where, pursuant to the tiering, program EIR, or other CEQA process, one or more effects have been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or (mitigated) negative declaration. In this case, a discussion should identify the following:

A. Earlier analyses used.

City of Palmdale General Plan FEIR, (SCH No. 87120908) prepared for the City of Palmdale by Michael Brandman Associates, and certified by the Palmdale City Council (Resolution No. 93-10) on January 25, 1993. This document was prepared to analyze the potential impacts from full build-out of the City's General Plan, including the provision of roadways, infrastructure and development of urban uses. The General Plan EIR anticipated that significant impacts to air quality, loss of open space, seismic related risks, biological resources, jobs/housing balance, traffic impacts at 11 roadway links and cumulative impacts to groundwater resources would occur with implementation of the City's General Plan. All other impacts were found to be mitigatable to a level of insignificance through the mitigation measures imposed under the EIR and implementation measures contained within the General Plan. A copy of

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this EIR is available for review at the City of Palmdale Planning Department.

Joshua Hills Specific Plan FEIR, (SCH 85080717)

Previous analysis is contained in Final EIR 84-27 (Joshua Hills Specific Plan) and was sufficiently detailed to analyze some of the potential impacts of developing the specific plan area. However, because the ultimate design of individual planning areas was not known at the time of preparation, the EIR did not provide the detail required to completely address specific projects within the Specific Plan boundaries. The EIR did serve, however, to provide a base of information from which CEQA compliance may be "tiered". Therefore, this project is subject to the applicable mitigation measures presented in Final EIR 84-27 as well as project specific measures that will be identified during preparation of an Environmental Impact Report for the project. Final EIR 84-27 is available for review at the Palmdale Planning Department.

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PALMDALE RECREATION FACILITIES PROGRAM
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Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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VI. EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

A. Earth:

Based on the geotechnical or soils study for the project, review by the City's Engineering Department, and/or the General Plan Update:

1. Soils

- a) Are there any areas of potential differential settlement on the project site which could significantly impact development of the proposed project?

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

- b) Is the site in an area of high shrink/swell (hydrocompaction) potential which could significantly impact development of the proposed project?

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

- c) Is the site in an area of potential subsidence?

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

- d) Will the project result in a significant increase in wind or water erosion of soils, either on- or off-site?

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

- e) Could the project result in siltation deposition, or erosion which may modify a stream channel, or adversely affect downstream flood control facilities?

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

INITIAL STUDY
PALMDALE RECREATION FACILITIES PROGRAM
Page 8

Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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Eastside Facility

The project site is identified as having low soil expansion potential, none to slight soil erosion potential, moderate soil infiltration capabilities and low to moderate subsidence potential according to Exhibits S-10, S-11, S-12 and S-14 of the Palmdale General Plan.

Westside Facility

The project site is identified as having low soil expansion potential, moderate soil erosion potential, moderate soil infiltration capabilities, and no data is available for subsidence potential according to Exhibits S-10, S-11, S-12 and S-14 of the Palmdale General Plan.

The use of standard City requirements for grading and building plans will ensure that impacts from soils will be reduced to a level of insignificance. Therefore, the proposed project will not be significantly affected by impacts on shrink/swell potential, subsidence and differential settlement and the EIR will not address this issue.

2. Earthquakes

Based on the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map (as amended 1994) and California Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42 (1997), or the geotechnical report for the project site:

- a) Is the site in a fault rupture hazard zone? ☐ Yes ☒ No
- b) Is the site in a zone subject to seismic ground shaking, ground failure, or liquefaction?

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

Eastside Facility

The project site is located approximately three quarters of a mile to the northeast of the Cemetery Fault. It is not located within a fault-rupture

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PALMDALE RECREATION FACILITIES PROGRAM
Page 9

Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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earthquake hazard zone but it is located within Seismic Shaking Zone 1 as shown in the Earthquake Fault Zone map of the General Plan.

Westside Facility

The project site is located approximately one and one quarters miles to the northeast of the Alquist Priolo Special Studies Zone. It is not located within a fault-rupture earthquake hazard zone but it is located within Seismic Shaking Zone 1 as shown in the Earthquake Fault Zone map of the General Plan.

The proposed recreation uses are not considered critical facilities, or uses, and therefore, there is not the potential for a significant impact due to earthquakes.

According to General Plan Exhibit PS-1, Aquifers and Groundwater Surface, the groundwater level at each of the sites is in excess of 120 feet below the surface, and therefore, the sites will not be subject to liquefaction because of the depth to groundwater level and building design requirements as required by the Uniform Building Code will minimize potential damage due to shaking. Therefore, fault rupture, groundshaking and liquefaction do not constitute the potential for a significant impact on the proposed project and the EIR will not address this issue.

3. Slopes

Based on the U.S.G.S. Topographic Map, the slope map submitted for the project, the geotechnical report for the project, and/or a site inspection:

- a) Does the project site contain slopes of 10% or greater?

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

- b) Is any significant modification of major landforms proposed?

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

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PALMDALE RECREATION FACILITIES PROGRAM
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Potentially Significant <u>Impact</u>	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation <u>Incorporated</u>	Less Than Significant <u>Impact</u>	No <u>Impact</u>
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- c) Is the project in an area of landslide risk, or are landslides present on the project site?

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	-------------------------------------

- d) Will project grading create slopes, on- or off-site, that could be subject to landslides, mud slides, or erosion?

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	-------------------------------------

Neither the east nor west side project sites contain major landforms or areas with landslide potential and each is relatively flat. The eastside project site has a downslope of approximately one and one half percent trending in a northeasterly direction, as confirmed by a site inspection. The westside project site has a downslope of approximately two and one half percent trending in a northerly direction, as confirmed by a site inspection. Therefore, there is no potential for a significant effect on the environment due to intrusion into slopes over 10%, major landform modification, landslides or project grading and the EIR will not address this issue.

4. Quarry Zone

Based on a site inspection, the City's General Plan Land Use Map, and/or the Significant Gravel Resource Area Maps of the State Department of Mines and Geology:

- a) Would development of the project impede the extraction of significant mineral resource deposits?

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	-------------------------------------

Neither project site is located within an area containing significant mineral resources according to the State of California Division of Mines and Geology map. Therefore, this does not constitute the potential for a

INITIAL STUDY
PALMDALE RECREATION FACILITIES PROGRAM
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Potentially Significant <u>Impact</u>	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation <u>Incorporated</u>	Less Than Significant <u>Impact</u>	No <u>Impact</u>
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significant impact on the environment and the EIR will not address this issue.

B. Air:

Based on the criteria in the South Coast Air Quality Management Handbook for the Preparation of EIRs (1987), the Air Quality Study prepared for the proposed project, the South Coast Air Quality Management Plan, and EIR (1991), and/or the land use proposed:

1. Emissions

- a) Will the project result in significant air emissions or deterioration of ambient air quality either from stationary or mobile sources?

☒ ☐ ☐ ☐

- b) Could the proposed project produce potentially toxic air emissions?

☒ ☐ ☐ ☐

- c) Will the project potentially result in the creation of objectionable odors?

☒ ☐ ☐ ☐

- d) Could the project result in the alteration of air movement, moisture or temperature, or any change in climate either locally or regionally?

☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

There is the potential for the proposed recreational uses to produce significant emissions or air pollutants from vehicles entering and exiting

INITIAL STUDY
PALMDALE RECREATION FACILITIES PROGRAM
Page 12

Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
--------------------------------------	--	------------------------------------	--------------

each of the project sites. Long-term air quality impacts would consist of mobile source emissions fumes due to the anticipated number of daily vehicle trips generated by the recreation facilities. In addition, development of the project site will generate temporary mobile source and particulate emissions resulting from construction activity. Both short and long terms sources of air emissions will be analyzed further during the preparation of the EIR.

C. Water:

1. Natural Streams, Springs, and Wetlands

Based on the type of project, the U.S.G.S. Topographics Maps, the exhibits and studies submitted for the project, and/or a site inspection:

- a) Does the project site contain a blue-line stream, spring, seep, or wetland?

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

- b) Will the project include changes in the course or volume of water in a local stream or wetland which require Department of Fish and Game or Army Corps of Engineers permits?

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

- c) Will the project result in the loss of, or changes to, significant stands of riparian vegetation?

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

Eastside Facility

A review of the Palmdale USGS quad sheet and a site inspection of the site by City Staff revealed that no blueline streams, natural drainages, springs, seeps or wetland areas are located on the site. Therefore,

INITIAL STUDY
PALMDALE RECREATION FACILITIES PROGRAM
Page 13

Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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development of this project will not result in significant adverse impact to streams, wetlands, or riparian vegetation and the EIR will not address this issue.

Westside Facility

A review of the Ritter Ridge USGS quad sheet and a site inspection of the site by City Staff revealed that no blueline streams, natural drainages, springs, seeps or wetland areas are located on the site. Therefore, development of this project will not result in significant adverse impact to streams, wetlands, or riparian vegetation and the EIR will not address this issue.

2. Other Surface Waters

Based on a site inspection, and review of the Map of Aqueduct Facilities (Dept. of Water Resources, East Branch Hydrology Palmdale Area), and/or the General Plan:

If the project is adjacent to or near the California Aqueduct:

- a) Could the project result in a significant increase in runoff of storm or nuisance water toward the aqueduct?

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

- b) Will the project be significantly affected by storm or nuisance water runoff flowing through aqueduct culverts or pools?

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

The Eastside Facility site is located approximately one mile north of the California Aqueduct, the Westside Facility approximately one half mile northeast of the Aqueduct, as indicated by General Plan Exhibit S-7. Based on their distance from the aqueduct, neither facility is expected to be impacted by runoff flowing through aqueduct culverts. Therefore, any future development within the project area will not result in significant

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impacts as a result of its proximity to the aqueduct and the EIR will not address this issue.

Based on a review of the General Plan and/or a site inspection:

- c) Is the project located above Lake Palmdale where urban runoff could significantly impact the lake?

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

- d) Is the project located in an inundation area below Lake Palmdale dams, or Littlerock Dam?

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

Neither the east or westside facilities are located within the Lake Palmdale drainage basin or inundation area below Lake Palmdale or Littlerock Dam according to Exhibit S-6 of the General Plan. Therefore, this project does not have the potential for a significant impact on the environment and the EIR will not address this issue.

Based on review of the FIRM Map, the Master Plan of Drainage and/or review by the Department of Public Works/Engineering:

- e) Is the site in an area of flood hazard as shown on the FIRM Map, or as identified by the Engineering or Public Works Departments?

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

- f) Will the project result in a significant increase in peak runoff that could increase flood hazard off-site?

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

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- g) Would development of the project impede the implementation of the City's Master Plan of Drainage or Drainage Management Plan?

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

A review of the FIRM map indicates that the project is located in Zone X, outside the 500 year flood plains, as indicated on Flood Insurance Rate Map, Community Panel Numbers 060144 0040 D (Eastside Facility) and 060144 0010 D (Westside Facility) dated March 30, 1998. Design and construction of the project must conform to the City of Palmdale Municipal Code Title 15, Chapter 15.28, Flood Plain Management. The design of each of the recreation facilities will incorporate sports fields which will also be used for detention purposes when required. Therefore, each of the sites will include master planned drainage facilities. Compliance with these requirements will reduce the potential for flood hazard impacts to a level of insignificance and this issue will not be addressed in the EIR.

- h) Will any aspect of the project result in discharge of materials into surface waters, or in any alteration of surface water quality, including but not limited to, temperature, dissolved oxygen, or turbidity?

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

- i) Will the project result in the significant alteration of the direction or rate of flow of groundwater?

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

The project is not expected to result in discharge of materials into surface waters. The possibility of altering the direction or rate of flow of groundwater is unlikely given that the groundwater is in excess of 120 feet below each of the sites. Therefore, this does not constitute the potential for significant impacts to the environment and will not be addressed in the EIR.

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Based on the type of project, project submittals and exhibits, and/or a site inspection:

- j) Could the project result in a change in the quantity or quality of groundwater, either through direct additions or withdrawals, or through interception of an aquifer by cuts or excavations?

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

- k) Could the project result in a substantial reduction in the amount of water otherwise available for public water supplies?

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

Based upon the number of acres proposed for recreation facilities, the proposed project would not result in a substantial reduction in the amount of water available to the public. Additionally, the project could not disrupt the quantity of groundwater available because groundwater is in excess of 120 feet deep, minimizing the potential for interception of aquifers by cuts or excavations during site preparation. Therefore, this does not constitute the potential for a significant impact to the environment and the EIR will not address this issue.

D. Plant Life:

Based on a site inspection, the biological report, and/or the Native Vegetation Preservation Plan submitted for the project:

1. Is there a significant stand of desert vegetation on the site which will be adversely impacted by the project?

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

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2. Will the project result in a reduction of the numbers of any unique, rare, or endangered species of plants?

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

3. Will the project result in the introduction of invasive, non-native species of plants into an area; or will the project create a barrier to the normal replenishment of existing native plant species?

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

4. Will the project result in a significant reduction in acreage of native vegetation?

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

An inspection of the project sites revealed that there is little or no native vegetation and no sign of wildlife habitation on the project sites. Existing vegetation on each of the sites is primarily consists of weeds and grasses. The project sites have been highly impacted by previous grading on surrounding parcels, human encroachment and are not located within a Significant Ecological Area. Therefore, development of each of the sites does not constitute the potential for significant impact on the environment due to impacts on rare or endangered plant species and will not be addressed in the EIR.

E. Animal Life:

Based on the biology report submitted for the project and/or a site inspection: Will the proposal result in:

1. Will the project result in a significant loss of biological diversity?

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

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2. Will the project result in the reduction of the numbers of any unique, rare, or endangered species of animals?

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

3. Is the project located in a Significant Ecological Area where the introduction of animals associated with urbanization could adversely affect native species; or where the project will result in a barrier to the migration or movement of animals?

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

4. Will the project cause significant deterioration of, or loss of, existing fish or wildlife habitat?

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

An inspection of each of the project sites revealed that no significant vegetation exists on-site to provide habitat for any unique, rare, or endangered species. Furthermore, the subject sites are adjacent to existing residential uses and have been highly disturbed due to human activities and encroachment making wildlife presence unlikely. Therefore, this does not constitute the potential for a significant impact to the environment and the EIR will not address this issue.

F. Noise:

1. If the project is residential or noise sensitive, will it expose people to severe noise levels because it is located:

a) adjacent to the Freeway?

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

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| b) within 200 feet of the railroad? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c) adjacent to an existing or future arterial street? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

The Eastside Facility is located at the southwest corner of two designated major arterial streets, Avenue S and 40th Street East. The Westside Facility is bounded by major arterials on the west (30th Street West), south (Rancho Vista Boulevard / Avenue P) and by a secondary arterial, 25th Street West, on the east. All potential noise impacts will be analyzed during the preparation of an EIR.

2. Is the proposed project within the Plant 42 over-flight area, or the 65 CNEL boundary?

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

The project site is not within the Plant 42 over-flight areas or in a 65 CNEL boundary; therefore there will be no significant adverse impact to this development and the EIR will not address this issue.

3. Will the project generate a noise level exceeding 65 CNEL at the project boundary after construction that could significantly impact an adjoining land use?

☒ ☐ ☐ ☐

There is the potential that each of the project sites will generate noise level exceeding 65 CNEL at the boundary of each of the projects, both during construction and during normal operations of the recreation facilities. The potential significant adverse impact to surrounding properties will be analyzed during the preparation of an EIR.

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G. Light or Glare:

Based on the type of project, and/or project submittals and exhibits:

1. Will the project produce significant new sources of light or glare that would disturb neighboring uses or significantly change the light environment visible from other areas of the City?

☒ ☐ ☐ ☐

Each of the proposed recreation facilities includes lighting within parking areas, surrounding the recreation centers and the lighting of sports fields. Potentially significant adverse impacts associated with lighting and glare will be analyzed during the preparation of the EIR.

H. Land Use.

1. Will the project result in a substantial alteration of the present or planned land use of an area?

☒ ☐ ☐ ☐

2. Are adjoining or planned land uses greatly different from that of the proposed project so that a potentially substantial interface problem would be created?

☒ ☐ ☐ ☐

3. If the project is located within the Plant 42 AICUZ zone, does it conflict with the joint land use policies established for those zones?

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

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Eastside Facility

The proposed project will result in an alteration of the planned land uses in the area from a mixture of commercial and multi-family to open space and recreation.

Westside Facility

The proposed project will result in an alteration of the planned land use in the area from single family residential with between 0-2 dwelling units per acre to open space and recreation.

Neither of the proposed recreation land use will be consistent with the City's General Plan Land Use or Zoning Maps, nor the Joshua Hills Specific Plan. The proposed project will create the potential for a land use interface conflict between the existing residential and the proposed recreation uses. Significant adverse environmental impacts of the land use interface and amendments to the City's General Plan Land Use and Zoning Maps will be analyzed during the preparation of the EIR.

I. Natural Resources:

1. Will the project result in a significant increase in the rate of use of any natural resources?

☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

2. Will the project result in the substantial depletion of any non-renewable natural resources?

☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

The proposed project will not engage in any direct activities designed to deplete natural resources. The construction of the recreation facilities will require the use of stone, sand, gravel, wood, metals and combinations of these and similar natural materials (resources) in their construction. The harvesting/mining of such resources has been approved through other agencies and the resulting products are available to the applicant for construction of this project. The amount of resources to be used is

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relatively insignificant. Therefore, development of the project site would not result in adverse impacts to the environment due to a significant depletion of natural resources and will not be addressed in the EIR.

J. Risk of Upset:

1. Will the project result in a risk of an explosion or the release of hazardous substances (including, but not limited to, oil, pesticides, chemicals, or radiation) in the event of an accident or upset condition?

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

The recreation facilities proposed under this project will occasionally require the application of pesticides, fertilizers and other chemicals. All City maintenance staff who apply such chemicals have been trained and are state certified.

The project sites are not located within a hazardous waste site or an area which might be of risk to explosion or release of hazardous substances. Therefore, development of this project site would not result in a significant adverse impact to the environment from explosion or release of hazardous substances and the EIR will not address this issue.

2. Will the project result in possible interference with any emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

The General Plan Safety Element Exhibit S-1 identifies emergency evacuation routes located on Avenue S directly north of the Eastside Facility and on Rancho Vista Boulevard and 30th Street West to the south and west of the Westside Facility. As each project will include the dedication and construction of right-of-way along each of these frontages, thereby improving access within the area, it is not anticipated that the project would result in interference with any emergency response or evacuation plan. Therefore, the development of the proposed recreation facilities does not have the potential to interfere with any emergency

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response plan or emergency evacuation plan and the EIR will not address this issue.

3. Is the site included on any known State Hazardous Waste Site list?

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

Review by Planning staff of the State of California Hazardous Waste and Substances Sites List did not identify the project area as a known hazardous waste site. Therefore, hazardous wastes do not present the potential to result in significant adverse impacts to the environment and the EIR will not address this issue.

4. Is the project within or adjacent to a high fire hazard area as shown in the General Plan, identified by the Los Angeles County Fire Department or based on a site inspection?

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

The project sites are not located within wildfire hazard zones, based on a review of the General Plan Safety Element, Exhibit S-16. Therefore, this does not constitute the potential for a significant impact to the environment and the EIR will not address this issue.

K. Population:

Based on the type of project:

1. Will the project significantly alter the location, distribution, density, or growth rate of the human population of an area?

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

No aspect of the proposed project will adversely impact housing in the City.

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L. Housing:

Based on the type of project?

1. Will the project create a significant demand for additional housing?

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

2. Will the project result in displacement of people from existing housing on the site?

☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

The construction of this project may include a small demand for housing for construction workers; however, due to the size of the project, it is not expected that a significant demand for additional housing will be generated in order to construct the recreation facilities.

The Eastside Facility site is currently vacant, the Westside Facility site contains one unit with an expanded garage and an unoccupied maid quarters. In order to develop the Westside site, the unoccupied dwelling with an expanded garage will need to be removed. Adequate housing and other facilities exists throughout the community to compensate for the removal of this unit. Therefore, the development of the project sites would not result in significant adverse impacts to the housing supply. Therefore, this issue will not be addressed in the EIR.

M. Transportation/Circulation:

Based on review of the type of project, project exhibits, a site inspection, and/or review of the Institute of Transportation Engineers, Trip Generation or the applicant's traffic study:

1. What is the estimated number of average daily vehicle trips, and a.m. and p.m. peak hour trips, generated by the proposed project?

Unknown ADT: Unknown a.m. peak, Unknown p.m. peak

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| 2. Will the traffic generated by this project cause a reduction of Level of Service at an intersection or on a street segment? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Does circulation within the project prevent the safe and orderly flow of people and vehicles, including emergency vehicles? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Will the project create or experience access problems as designed, or create any obstruction to the safe flow of traffic? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Could the project result in a significant alteration to rail or air traffic? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. Will the project create a significant shortage of parking? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

There is the potential for significant adverse impacts to the environment from traffic and circulation associated with the proposed projects. All potential significant impacts will be analyzed during the preparation of the EIR.

N. Public Services:

1. Fire Protection

What is the roadway distance and location of the nearest fire station:

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Eastside Facility: Approximately one mile west of the project site along Avenue S

Westside Facility: Approximately one and one half miles east of the project site along Rancho Vista Boulevard.

- a) Will the project result in a need for significant additional fire protection services?

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

The City of Palmdale has adopted a Fire Facilities Impact Fee Ordinance and compliance with that Ordinance will assist in mitigating impacts to fire protection services. Additionally, the City will provide public hydrants which provide water pressure and durations as specified by the Los Angeles County Fire Department. Therefore, this does not constitute the potential for a significant impact to the environment and the EIR will not address this issue.

2. Police Protection

Are there any aspects of the project that would create a significant impact to police protection?

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

The project is within the existing boundaries of the City in which contract services are obtained from the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department. The City reviews this contract from time to time and increase services if needed. However, no additional impacts are anticipated as a result of the proposed project. Therefore, this does not constitute the potential for a significant impact to the environment and the EIR will not address this issue.

3. Schools

- a) In what elementary and high school attendance area is the project? N/A

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b) Approximately how many students will the project generate?
N/A

c) Would the students generated by the project significantly contribute to the affected schools exceeding their designed capacity?

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

The proposed project will not generate additional students and, therefore, there is not the potential for a significant adverse impact and the EIR will not address this issue.

4. Parks and Recreation

Will the proposed project result in an impact on the quality or quantity of existing parks or recreational facilities, including trails or bicycle paths?

☒ ☐ ☐ ☐

The proposed project will increase park acreage within the City by approximately 90 acres. This is a significant increase in park facilities and will positively benefit all residents of the City by providing facilities to both the east and west sides of the City and by providing a range of facilities for the use of the entire community.

5. Public Facilities

Will the proposed project have a significant impact on maintenance of public facilities, including roads, drainage facilities, slopes, open space and trails?

☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

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The proposed recreation facilities will be operated and maintained by the City of Palmdale. This addition of recreation facilities throughout the City has been anticipated and is consistent with the General Plan Parks, Recreation and Trails Element's goals and objectives. Therefore, development of the project site would not result in a significant impact to public facilities and the EIR will not address this issue.

6. Library Services

Will the project result in a significant impact to library services due to increased population?

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

The proposed project will not affect or impact library services.

7. Other Governmental Services

Will the project have a significant impact on a government service or agency not listed above?

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

The proposed project will not affect or impact any other government service or agency.

O. Energy:

1. Will the project result in the use of substantial amounts of fuel or energy?

☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

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2. Will the project result in a substantial increase in demands upon existing sources of energy, or require the development of new sources of energy?

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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The project is not of a design or function that would use substantial amount of energy. Therefore, the proposed project will not have a significant impact on energy resources and the EIR will not address this issue.

P. Utilities:

Will the proposal result in a need for new systems, or substantial alterations to the following utilities:

1. Power or natural gas?

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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2. Communications systems?

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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3. Water?

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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4. Sanitary sewer?

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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5. Solid waste disposal?

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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The proposed project will require extension of and construction within the site of all necessary utilities. Extension of services to all areas of the City has been evaluated in the EIR for the City's General Plan. The scope of infrastructure needs do not appear to be significant. Therefore, construction of the proposed project will not create significant impacts to the utilities and the EIR will not address this issue.

Q. Human Health:

Based on the type of project:

1. Will the project create any health hazard or potential health hazard (excluding mental health)?

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

2. Will the project result in the exposure of people to potential health hazards?

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

No aspects of the proposed project have been identified which have the potential to create any health hazards. Therefore, implementation of this project does not represent a significant impact to human health and the EIR will not address this issue.

R. Aesthetics:

1. Will the proposal result in the obstruction of any scenic vista or view open to the public, or will the proposal result in the creation of an aesthetically offensive site open to public view?

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

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The project will not result in the obstruction of a scenic view nor will it create a visually offensive site. Therefore, development of this project does not represent a significant impact to the environment and the EIR will not address this issue.

S. Cultural Resources:

1. Will the proposal result in the alteration or destruction of a prehistoric or historic archaeological site, or historic structure(s)?

☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

Site inspection performed by: Susan Koleda

2. Will the proposal result in potential adverse impacts on paleontological resources?

☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

The Joshua Hills Specific Plan FEIR notes that a record search of the Specific Plan area and surrounding area revealed the presence of no archeological sites. A walk over the area by qualified archeologists also resulted in the identification of no potential sites.

The east and west side project sites are vacant. Past uses of the property have significantly disturbed the area, with each site having been previously utilized for agriculture purposes. The General Plan Environmental Resources Element Exhibit ER-7 identifies the area as having a moderately high potential as an archaeological site. Environmental Resource Element Exhibit ER-8 identifies the sites as having an undetermined potential for paleontological resources. No evidence of archaeological or paleontological resources were discovered during a site inspections. However, surface disturbance would obscure or destroy any resources which may have been present. Therefore, in the event of an unforeseen encounter of subsurface materials suspected to be of an archaeological or paleontological nature, all grading or excavation is required to cease in the immediate area, and the find left

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untouched until a qualified professional archeologist or paleontologist, whichever is appropriate, is contacted and called in to evaluate the find and make recommendation as to disposition, mitigation and/or salvage. Therefore, construction of this project does not present the potential for adverse impacts on paleontological and archaeological resources and the EIR will not address this issue.

T Public Controversy:

1. Is the project or action environmentally controversial in nature or can it reasonably be expected to become controversial upon disclosure to the public?

☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

There are no aspects of this project which are expected to be environmentally controversial upon disclosure to the public. Therefore, this does not constitute the potential for a significant impact on the environment and the EIR will not address this issue.

VII. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

- A. Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

The proposal to construct recreation facilities on the east and west sides of the City does not have the potential to degrade the environment because both project sites are located within a highly urbanized area that has previously been disturbed by human encroachment and provides no

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fish or wildlife habitat and has no fish or wildlife species on the site. Therefore, there is no potential for a reduction in fish or wildlife habitat or population and no potential impact on rare or endangered species of plant or animal species. The project sites do not have any historical structures or resources from California history or pre-history, and therefore, there is no potential impact to California history or pre-history. Therefore, this does not constitute the potential for a significant impact on the environment.

- B. Does the project have impacts which are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? (A project may impact on two or more separate resources where the impact on each resource is relatively small, but where the effect of the total of those impacts on the environment is significant.)

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

There are no known cumulative impacts associated with the proposed project. However, impacts which are individually limited but could be cumulatively considerable are required to be addressed during the preparation of the EIR.

- C. Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?

☒ ☐ ☐ ☐

The proposed project has the potential to cause substantial adverse effects from traffic, noise, lighting, air quality and the land use interface on human beings. These five topics will be addressed in detail during the preparation of the EIR.



Gray Davis
GOVERNOR

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Governor's Office of Planning and Research
State Clearinghouse



Steve Nissen
DIRECTOR

Notice of Preparation

July 18, 2001

RECEIVED

JUL 23 2001

PLANNING DEPT.

To: Reviewing Agencies

Re: Palmdale Recreation Facilities Project
SCH# 2001071092

Attached for your review and comment is the Notice of Preparation (NOP) for the Palmdale Recreation Facilities Project draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR).

Responsible agencies must transmit their comments on the scope and content of the NOP, focusing on specific information related to their own statutory responsibility, within 30 days of receipt of the NOP from the Lead Agency. This is a courtesy notice provided by the State Clearinghouse with a reminder for you to comment in a timely manner. We encourage other agencies to also respond to this notice and express their concerns early in the environmental review process.

Please direct your comments to:

Susan Koleda
City of Palmdale
38250 North Sierra Highway
Palmdale, CA 93550

with a copy to the State Clearinghouse in the Office of Planning and Research. Please refer to the SCH number noted above in all correspondence concerning this project.

If you have any questions about the environmental document review process, please call the State Clearinghouse at (916) 445-0613.

Sincerely,

Scott Morgan
Project Analyst, State Clearinghouse

Attachments
cc: Lead Agency

**Document Details Report
State Clearinghouse Data Base**

SCH# 2001071092
Project Title Palmdale Recreation Facilities Project
Lead Agency Palmdale, City of

Type NOP Notice of Preparation
Description Recreation facilities on the east and west sides of the City, including two recreation centers, a softball complex, aquatics center and outdoor amphitheater.

Lead Agency Contact

Name Susan Koleda
Agency City of Palmdale
Phone 661/267-5200 **Fax**
email
Address 38250 North Sierra Highway
City Palmdale **State** CA **Zip** 93550

Project Location

County Los Angeles
City Palmdale
Region
Cross Streets Avenue S/40th Street East/Jacarte Avenue/37th Street East/Avenue O-12/25th Street
Parcel No.

Township	Range	Section	Base
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Proximity to:

Highways
Airports
Railways
Waterways
Schools
Land Use Eastside Facility: Vacant Westside Facility: Residential and vacant
Commercial and Multiple-Family II / R-1-20,000 (Single Family Residential)
Joshua Hills Specific Plan / SFR1 (Single Family, 0-2 DU/acre)

Project Issues Air Quality; Noise; Aesthetic/Visual; Landuse: Traffic/Circulation; Recreation/Parks

Reviewing Agencies Resources Agency; Department of Conservation; Department of Parks and Recreation; Department of Fish and Game, Region 5; Native American Heritage Commission; State Lands Commission; Caltrans, District 7; California Highway Patrol; Integrated Waste Management Board; Department of Toxic Substances Control; Regional Water Quality Control Board, Region 4

Date Received 07/18/2001 **Start of Review** 07/18/2001 **End of Review** 08/16/2001

NOP Distribution List

County: Los Angeles

SCH#

Resources Agency	Fish and Game	County: Los Angeles	SCH#	State Water Resources Contr
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resources Agency Nadell Gayou	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dept. of Fish & Game Scott Flint Environmental Services Division	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Colorado River Board Gerald R. Zimmerman	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dept. of Transportation Chris Sayre District 10	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State Water Resources Contr Board Greg Frantz Division of Water Quality
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dept. of Boating & Waterways Bill Curry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dept. of Fish & Game Donald Koch Region 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA) Lyn Barnett	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dept. of Transportation Lou Salazar District 11	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State Water Resources Contr Board Mike Falkenstein Division of Water Rights
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> California Coastal Commission Elizabeth A. Fuchs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dept. of Fish & Game Banky Curtis Region 2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Office of Emergency Services John Rowden, Manager	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dept. of Transportation Alleen Kennedy District 12	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dept. of Toxic Substances Cc CEQA Tracking Center
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dept. of Conservation Ken Troit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dept. of Fish & Game Robert Floerke Region 3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Delta Protection Commission Debby Eddy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Business, Trans & Housing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regional Water Quality Contr Board (RWQCB)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection Allen Robertson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dept. of Fish & Game William Laudermilk Region 4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy Paul Edelman	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Housing & Community Development Cathy Creswell Housing Policy Division	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RWQCB Cathleen Hudson North Coast Region (1)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Office of Historic Preservation Hans Kreutzberg	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dept. of Fish & Game Sandy Peterson Region 5, Habitat Conservation Program	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dept. of Transportation IGR/Planning District 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Caltrans - Division of Aeronautics Sandy Heshard	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RWQCB Environmental Document Coordinator San Francisco Bay Region (2)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dept. of Parks & Recreation Resource Mgmt. Division	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dept. of Fish & Game Gabrina Gatchel Region 6, Habitat Conservation Program	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dept. of Transportation Vicki Roe Local, Development Review, District 2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> California Highway Patrol Lt. Dennis Brunette Office of Special Projects	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RWQCB Central Coast Region (3)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reclamation Board Pam Bruner	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dept. of Fish & Game Tammy Allen Region 6, Inyo/Mono, Habitat Conservation Program	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dept. of Transportation Jeff Pulverman District 3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dept. of Transportation Ron Helgeson Caltrans - Planning	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RWQCB Jonathan Bishop Los Angeles Region (4)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S.F. Bay Conservation & Dev't. Comm. Steve McAdam	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dept. of Fish & Game Tom Napoli Marine Region	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dept. of Transportation Jean Finney District 4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dept. of General Services Robert Sleppey Environmental Services Section	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RWQCB Central Valley Region (5)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resources Agency Nadell Gayou Dept. of Water Resources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dept. of Fish & Game Lawrence Newland District 5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dept. of Transportation Marc Birnbaum District 6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Air Resources Board Airport Projects Jim Lemer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RWQCB Central Valley Region (5) Fresno Branch Office
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health & Welfare Wayne Hubbard Dept. of Health/Drinking Water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Independent Commissions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dept. of Transportation Stephen J. Buswell District 7	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation Projects Ann Geraghty	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RWQCB Central Valley Region (5) Redding Branch Office
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food & Agriculture Tad Bell Dept. of Food and Agriculture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> California Energy Commission Environmental Office	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dept. of Transportation Mike Slim District 8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industrial Projects Mike Tollstrup	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RWQCB Lahontan Region (6)
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Native American Heritage Comm. Debbie Treadway	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dept. of Transportation Caroline Yee for Kate Walton District 9	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> California Integrated Waste Management Board Sue O'Leary	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RWQCB Lahontan Region (6) Victorville Branch Office
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public Utilities Commission Andrew Barnsdale		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State Water Resources Control Board Diane Edwards Division of Clean Water Programs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RWQCB Colorado River Basin Region (1)
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State Lands Commission Betty Silva			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RWQCB Santa Ana Region (8)
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Governor's Office of Planning & Research State Clearinghouse Planner			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RWQCB San Diego Region (9)



JAMES A. NOYES, Director

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

900 SOUTH FREMONT AVENUE
ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA 91803-1331
Telephone: (626) 458-5100

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:
P O BOX 1460
ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA 91802-1460

August 21, 2001

IN REPLY PLEASE
REFER TO FILE: W-0

Ms. Susan Koleda
City of Palmdale Planning Department
38250 North Sierra Highway
Palmdale, CA 93550

Dear Ms. Koleda:

LOS ANGELES COUNTY WATERWORKS DISTRICT NO. 40, ANTELOPE VALLEY NOTICE OF PREPARATION OF DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR PALMDALE RECREATION FACILITIES PROJECT COMMENTS

Thank you for the opportunity to review the Notice of Preparation of Draft Environmental Impact Report for Palmdale Recreation Facility Project. We have no comments to offer since the project is not within the District's boundaries. However, since the west side facility appears to be an expansion of the existing Marie Kerr Park, which is within the District and receives water service from us, your project area will need to be annexed into the District in order to be served.

Please contact Mr. Max Rodriguez at (626) 300-3359 concerning the annexation.

Very truly yours,

JAMES A. NOYES
Director of Public Works

BRIAN D. HOOPER
Assistant Deputy Director
Waterworks and Sewer Maintenance Division

GMP:ag
WW2741

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AUG 27 2001
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NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-4082
(916) 657-5390 - Fax



July 24, 2001

Susan Koleda
City of Palmdale
38250 North Sierra Highway
Palmdale, CA 93550

RE SCH# 2001071092 - Palmdale Recreation Facilities Project

Dear Ms Koleda:

The Native American Heritage Commission has reviewed the above mentioned NOP. To adequately assess the project-related impact on archaeological resources, the Commission recommends the following action be required.

- ✓ Contact the Native American Heritage Commission for:
 - A Sacred Lands File Check.
 - A list of appropriate Native American Contacts for consultation concerning the project site and assist in the mitigation measures
- ✓ Provisions for accidental discovery of archeological resources.
 - Lack of surface evidence of archeological resources does not preclude the existence of archeological resources. Lead agencies should include provisions for accidentally discovered archeological resources during construction per California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) §15064.5 (f)
- ✓ Provisions for discovery of Native American human remains
 - Health and Safety Code §7050 5, CEQA §15064.5 (e), and Public Resources Code §5097 98 mandates the process to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a location other than a dedicated cemetery and should be included in all environmental documents

If you have any questions, please contact me at (916) 653-4040.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Rob Wood".

Rob Wood
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

CC State Clearinghouse

RECEIVED
JUL 26 2001
PLANNING DEPT.

Palmdale School District

ROY R. MARYOTT EDUCATION CENTER

39139-49 NORTH TENTH STREET EAST
PALMDALE, CALIFORNIA 93550

PHONE (661) 947-7191
FAX (661) 537-6152

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JUL 25 2001

PLANNING DEPT.

July 23, 2001

Ms. Susan Koleda
Planning Department
City of Palmdale
38250 N. Sierra Highway
Palmdale, California 93550

Re: Notice of Preparation
Draft Environmental Impact Report
"Palmdale Recreation Facilities Project"

Dear Ms. Koleda:

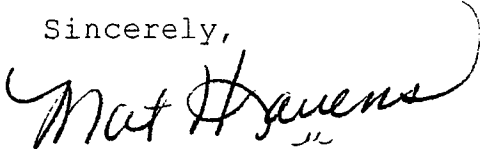
Thank you for providing our agency a copy of your Notice of Preparation of a Draft EIR for the above noted project. Our interest is in the Eastside Facility and its potential impacts to the Palmdale Elementary School Site located at the North West Corner of 40th Street East and Avenue S, due north of the Eastside Facility Project Site.

We will be available to consult with the City on issues of noise, traffic, and air quality impacts as they may have some effect on the elementary school operations.

Page Two
Ms. Susan Koleda
July 23, 2001

Please provide me with an opportunity to comment on the proposed plan and "Draft" Environmental Impact Report at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Mat Havens". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the left of the typed name.

Mat Havens
Facilities Manager

MH:cm

cc: L. Lile
R. D. Rice, Ed.D.
N. K. Smith
J. D. Vose

**DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME**

South Coast Region
4949 Viewridge Avenue
San Diego, California 92123
(858) 467-4201
FAX (858) 467-4239

RECEIVED

August 8, 2001

PLANNING DEPT.

Ms. Susan Koleda
City of Palmdale
38250 North Sierra Highway
Palmdale, CA 90012

Dear Ms. Koleda:

**Notice of Preparation of an Environmental Impact Report for
Palmdale Recreation Facilities Project
SCH# 2991971092, Los Angeles County**

The Department of Fish and Game (Department) appreciates this opportunity to comment on the above-referenced project, relative to impacts to biological resources. The proposed project consists of the construction of two recreational park facilities on a total of 100 acres of land. The facilities include two recreational centers, a softball complex, aquatics center and outdoor amphitheater. The proposed projects are located at Avenue S/40th Street East/Jacarte Avenue/37th Street East and Avenue O-12/25th Street respectively, City of Palmdale.

To enable Department staff to adequately review and comment on the proposed environmental document, we recommend the following information, where applicable, be evaluated and included in the document:

1. A complete, recent assessment of flora and fauna within and adjacent to the project area, with particular emphasis upon identifying endangered, threatened, and locally unique species.
 - a. A thorough recent assessment of rare plants and rare natural communities, following the Department's May 1984 Guidelines for Assessing Impacts to Rare Plants and Rare Natural Communities (Attachment 1).
 - b. A complete recent assessment of sensitive fish, wildlife, reptile, and amphibian species. Seasonal variations in use of the project area should also be addressed. Recent, focused, species-specific surveys, conducted at the appropriate time of year and time of day when the sensitive species are active or otherwise identifiable, are required. Acceptable species-specific survey procedures should be developed in consultation with the Department and U.S.

Fish and Wildlife Service

- c. Rare, threatened, and endangered species to be addressed should include all those which meet the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) definition (see CEQA Guidelines, § 15380). The EIR should address avoidance and mitigation measures to reduce significant direct and indirect adverse project impacts to sensitive species.
 - d. The Department's California Natural Diversity Data Base in Sacramento should be contacted at (916) 324-3812 to obtain current information on any previously reported sensitive species and habitats, including Significant Natural Areas identified under Chapter 12 of the Fish and Game Code. Also, any Significant Ecological Areas (SEAs) or environmentally Sensitive Habitat Area (ESHAs) that have been identified by the County of Los Angeles or any areas that are considered sensitive by the local jurisdiction that are located in or adjacent to the project area must be addressed.
2. A thorough discussion of direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts expected to adversely affect biological resources, with specific measures to offset such impacts.
- a. CEQA Guidelines, § 15125(a), direct that knowledge of the regional setting is critical to an assessment of environmental impacts and that special emphasis should be placed on resources that are rare or unique to the region.
 - b. Project impacts should also be analyzed relative to their effects on off-site habitats and populations. Specifically, this should include nearby public lands, open space, adjacent natural habitats, and riparian ecosystems.
 - c. A cumulative effects analysis should be developed as described under CEQA Guidelines, § 15130. General and specific plans, as well as past, present, and anticipated future projects, should be analyzed relative to their impacts on similar plant communities and wildlife habitats.
 - d. The proposed project provides habitat for ground nesting birds such as the horned lark and burrowing owl (a California Species of Special Concern and considered Rare for the purposes of CEQA review). Migratory nongame native bird species are protected by international treaty under the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918 (50 C.F.R. Section 10.13). Sections 3503, 3503.5 and 3513 of the California Fish and Game Code prohibit take of all birds and their active nests including raptors and other migratory nongame birds (as listed under the Federal MBTA). Take means to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture or kill (Fish and Game Code Section 86).

1. Proposed project activities (including disturbances to native and non-native vegetation) should take place outside of the breeding bird season which generally runs from March 1- September 1 (as early as February 1 for raptors) to avoid take (including disturbances which would cause abandonment of active nests containing eggs and/or young).
2. If project activities cannot feasibly avoid the breeding bird season, the Department recommends that beginning thirty days prior to the disturbance of suitable nesting habitat the project proponent should arrange for weekly bird surveys to detect any protected native birds in the habitat to be disturbed and any other such habitat within 300 feet of the construction work area (within 500 feet for raptors). The surveys should be conducted by a qualified biologist with experience in conducting breeding bird surveys. The surveys should continue on a weekly basis with the last survey being conducted no more than 3 days prior to the initiation of clearance/construction work. If a protected native bird is found, the project proponent should delay all clearance/construction disturbance activities in suitable nesting habitat or within 300 feet of nesting habitat (within 500 feet for raptor nesting habitat) until September 1 or continue the surveys in order to locate any nests. If an active nest is located, clearing and construction within 300 feet of the nest (within 500 feet for raptor nests) shall be postponed until the nest is vacated and juveniles have fledged and when there is no evidence of a second attempt at nesting. Limits of construction to avoid a nest should be established in the field with flagging and stakes or construction fencing. Construction personnel should be instructed on the sensitivity of the area. The project proponent should record the results of the recommended protective measures described above to document compliance with applicable State and Federal laws pertaining to the protection of native birds. Department recommends a minimum 500 foot buffer for all active raptor nests.)
3. A range of alternatives should be analyzed to ensure that alternatives to the proposed project are fully considered and evaluated. A range of alternatives which avoid or otherwise minimize impacts to sensitive biological resources. Specific alternative locations should also be evaluated in areas with lower resource sensitivity where appropriate.
 - a. Mitigation measures for project impacts to sensitive plants, animals, and habitats should emphasize evaluation and selection of alternatives which avoid or otherwise minimize project impacts. Compensation for unavoidable impacts through acquisition and protection of high quality habitat elsewhere should be

addressed.

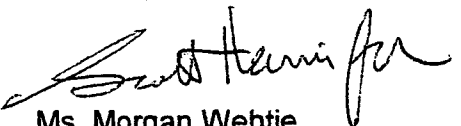
- b. The Department considers Rare Natural Communities as threatened habitats having both regional and local significance. Thus, these communities should be fully avoided and otherwise protected from project-related impacts (Attachment 2).
 - c. The Department generally does not support the use of relocation, salvage, and/or transplantation as mitigation for impacts to rare, threatened, or endangered species. Department studies have shown that these efforts are experimental in nature and largely unsuccessful. Please contact Ms. Mary Meyer, Plant Ecologist at (805) 640-8019 to discuss project related impacts to sensitive plant species and communities.
 - d. The Department requires all mitigation areas to be excluded from County or City required Fuel Modification Zones (FMZ). Acreage intended to satisfy either habitat buffer or mitigation requirements will not be considered to have value if included in a FMZ or planted with species consistent with FMZ requirements, rather than habitat restoration requirements.
4. A California Endangered Species Act (CESA) Permit must be obtained, if the project has the potential to result in "take" of species of plants or animals listed under CESA, either during construction or over the life of the project. CESA Permits are issued to conserve, protect, enhance, and restore State-listed threatened or endangered species and their habitats. Early consultation is encouraged, as significant modification to the proposed project and mitigation measures may be required in order to obtain a CESA Permit. Revisions to the Fish and Game Code, effective January 1998, require that the Department issue a separate CEQA document for the issuance of a CESA permit unless the project CEQA document addresses all project impacts to listed species and specifies a mitigation monitoring and reporting program that will meet the requirements of a CESA permit. For these reasons, the following information is requested:
- a. Biological mitigation monitoring and reporting proposals should be of sufficient detail and resolution to satisfy the requirements for a CESA Permit.
 - b. A Department-approved Mitigation Agreement and Mitigation Plan are required for plants listed as rare under the Native Plant Protection Act.
5. The Department opposes the elimination of watercourses and/or their channelization or conversion to subsurface drains. All wetlands and watercourses, whether intermittent or perennial, must be retained and provided with substantial setbacks which preserve the riparian and aquatic habitat values and maintain their value to on-site and off-site wildlife populations.

Ms. Susan Koleda
August 8, 2001
Page Five

- a. The Department requires a streambed agreement, pursuant to Section 1600 et seq. of the Fish and Game Code, with the applicant prior to any direct or indirect impact (including preliminary geotechnical activities) of a lake or stream bed, bank or channel or associated riparian resources. The Department's issuance of a stream bed alteration agreement is considered a project that is subject to CEQA. To facilitate our issuance of the agreement, the Department as a responsible agency under CEQA may consider the local jurisdiction's (lead agency) document for the project. To minimize additional requirements by the Department under CEQA the document should fully identify the potential impacts to any lake, stream or riparian resources and provide adequate avoidance, mitigation, monitoring and reporting commitments for issuance of the agreement. Early consultation is recommended, since modification of the proposed project may be required to avoid or reduce impacts to fish and wildlife resources. Please contact Ms. Betty Courtney, Environmental Specialists III, at (661) 263-8306 to discuss this further.

Thank you for this opportunity to provide comment. Questions regarding this letter and further coordination on these issues should be directed to Mr. Scott Harris, Associate Wildlife Biologist at (818) 360-8140.

Sincerely,



Ms. Morgan Wehtje
Environmental Scientist IV

Attachments

cc: Mr. Scott Harris
Department of Fish and Game

State Clearinghouse
Sacramento, California

ATTACHMENT 1

State of California
THE RESOURCES AGENCY
Department of Fish and Game
May 4, 1984

GUIDELINES FOR ASSESSING THE EFFECTS OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENTS ON RARE AND ENDANGERED PLANTS AND PLANT COMMUNITIES

The following recommendations are intended to help those who prepare and review environmental documents determine when a botanical survey is needed, who should be considered qualified to conduct such surveys, how field surveys should be conducted and what information should be contained in the survey report.

1. Botanical surveys that are conducted to determine the environmental effects of a proposed development should be directed to all rare and endangered plants and plant communities. Rare and endangered plants are not necessarily limited to those species which have been "listed" by state and federal agencies but should include any species that, based on all available data, can be shown to be rare and/or endangered under the following definitions.

A species, subspecies or variety of plant is "endangered" when the prospects of its survival and reproduction are in immediate jeopardy from one or more causes, including loss of habitat, change in habitat, over-exploitation, predation, competition or disease. A plant is "rare" when, although not presently threatened with extinction, the species, subspecies or variety is found in such small numbers throughout its range that it may be endangered if its environment worsens.

Rare plant communities are those communities that are of highly limited distribution. These communities may or may not contain rare or endangered species. The most current version of the California Natural Diversity Data Base's Outline of Terrestrial Communities in California may be used as a guide to the names of communities.

2. It is appropriate to conduct a botanical field survey to determine if, or the extent that, rare plants will be affected by a proposed project when:
 - a. Based on an initial biological assessment, it appears that the project may damage potential rare plant habitat;
 - b. Rare plants have historically been identified on the project site, but adequate information of impact assessment is lacking; or
 - c. No initial biological assessment has been conducted and it is unknown whether or not rare plants or their habitat exist on the site.
3. Botanical consultants should be selected on the basis of possession of the following qualifications (in order of importance):
 - a. Experience as a botanical field investigator with experience in field sampling design and field methods;
 - b. Taxonomic experience and a knowledge of plant ecology;
 - c. Familiarity with the plants of the area, including rare species; and
 - d. Familiarity with the appropriate state and federal statutes related to rare plants and plant collecting.
4. Field surveys should be conducted in a manner that will locate any rare or endangered species that may be present. Specifically, rare or endangered plant surveys should be:
 - a. Conducted at the proper time of year when rare or endangered species are both "evident" and identifiable. Field surveys should be scheduled (1) to coincide with known flowering periods, and/or (2) during periods of

phenological development that are necessary to identify the plant species of concern.

- b. Floristic in nature. "Predictive surveys" (which predict the occurrence of rare species based on the occurrence of habitat or other physical features rather than actual field inspection) should be reserved for ecological studies, not for impact assessment. Every species noted in the field should be identified to the extent necessary to determine whether it is rare or endangered.
 - c. Conducted in a manner that is consistent with conservation ethics. Collection of rare or suspected rare species (voucher specimens) should be made only when such actions would not jeopardize the continued existence of the population and in accordance with applicable state and federal permit regulations. Voucher specimens should be deposited at recognized public herbaria for future reference. Photograph should be used to document plant identification and habitat whenever possible, but especially when the population cannot withstand collection of voucher specimens.
 - d. Conducted using systematic field techniques in all habitats of the site to ensure a reasonably thorough coverage of potential impact areas.
 - e. Well documented. When a rare or endangered plant (or rare plant community) is located, a California Native Species (or Community) Field Survey Form or equivalent written form should be completed and submitted to the Natural Diversity Data Base.
5. Reports of botanical field surveys should be included in or with environmental assessments, negative declaration EIR's and EIS's, should contain the following information:
- a. Project description, including a detailed map of the project location and study area.
 - b. A written description of biological setting referencing the community nomenclature used and a vegetation map.
 - c. Detailed description of survey methodology.
 - d. Dates of field surveys.
 - e. Results of survey (including detailed maps).
 - f. An assessment of potential impacts.
 - g. Discussion of the importance of rare plant populations with consideration of nearby populations and total species distribution.
 - h. Recommended mitigation measures to reduce or avoid impacts.
 - i. List of all species identified.
 - j. Copies of all California Native Species Field Survey Forms or Natural Community Field Survey Forms.
 - k. Name of field investigator(s).
 - l. References cited, persons contacted, herbaria visited, and disposition of voucher specimens.

ATTACHMENT 2

Sensitivity of Top Priority Rare Natural Communities in Southern California*

*Sensitivity rankings are determined by the Department of Fish and Game, California Natural Diversity Data Base and based on either number of known occurrences (locations) and/or amount of habitat remaining (acreage). The three rankings used for these top priority rare natural communities are as follows:

- 1.- Less than 6 known locations and/or on less than 2,000 acres of habitat remaining
- 2.- Occurs in 6-20 known locations and/or 2,000-10,000 acres of habitat remaining
- 3.- Occurs in 21-100 known locations and/or 10,000-50,000 acres of habitat remaining

The number to the right of the decimal point after the ranking refers to the degree of threat posed to that natural community regardless of the ranking. For example:

S1.1 = very threatened
S2.2 = threatened
S3.3 = no current threats known

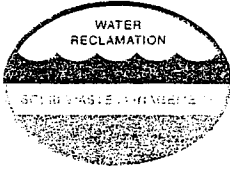
Sensitivity Rankings (February 1992)

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Community Name</u>
S1.1	Mojave Riparian Forest
	Sonoran Cottonwood Willow Riparian
	Mesquite Bosque
	Elephant Tree Woodland
	Crucifixion Thorn Woodland
	Allthorn Woodland
	Arizonan Woodland
	Southern California Walnut Forest
	Mainland Cherry Forest
	Southern Bishop Pine Forest
	Torrey Pine Forest
	Desert Mountain White Fir Forest
	Southern Dune Scrub
	Southern Coastal Bluff Scrub
	Maritime Succulent Scrub
	Riversidean Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub
	Southern Maritime Chaparral
	Valley Needlegrass Grassland
	Great Basin Grassland
	Mojave Desert Grassland
	Pebble Plains
	Southern Sedge Bog
	Cismontane Alkali Marsh

Sensitivity Rankings (Cont.)

Community Name

- S1.2 Southern Foredunes
 Mono Pumice Flat
 Southern Interior Basalt Fl. Vernal Pool
- S2.1 Venturan Coastal Sage Scrub Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh
 Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub S. Arroya Willow Riparian Forest
 Riversidean Upland Coastal Sage Southern Willow Scrub
 Scrub
 Riversidean Desert Sage Scrub Modoc-G.Bas. Cottonwood Willow R.
 Sagebrush Steppe Modoc-Great Basin Riparian Scrub
 Desert Sink Scrub Mojave Desert Wash Scrub
 Mafic Southern Mixed Chaparral Engelmann Oak Woodland
 San Diego Mesa Hardpan Vernal P. Open Engelmann Oak Woodland
 San Diego Mesa Claypan Vernal P. Closed Engelmann Oak Woodland
 Alkali Meadow Island Oak Woodland
 Southern Coastal Salt Marsh California Walnut Woodland
 Coastal Brackish Marsh Island Ironwood Forest
 Transmontane Alkali Marsh Island Cherry Forest
 S. Interior Cypress Forest
 Bigcone Spruce-Canyon Oak Forest
- S2.2 Active Coastal Dunes
 Active Desert Dunes
 Stab. and Part. Stab. Desert Dunes
 Stab. and Part. Stab. Desert Sandfield
 Mojave Mixed Steppe
 Transmontane Freshwater Marsh
 Coulter Pine Forest
 S. California Fellfield
 White Mountains Fellfield
- S2.3 Bristlecone Pine Forest
 Limber Pine Forest



COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

1955 Workman Mill Road, Whittier, CA 90601-1400
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 4998, Whittier, CA 90607-4998
Telephone (562) 699-7411, FAX (562) 699-5422
www.lacsd.org

JAMES F. STAHL
Chief Engineer and General Manager

August 2, 2001

RECEIVED

File No: 14-00.04-00
20-00.04-00

PLANNING DEPT

Ms. Susan Koleda
City of Palmdale Planning Department
38250 Sierra Highway
Palmdale, CA 93550

Dear Ms. Koleda:

Palmdale Recreation Facilities Project

The County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (Districts) received a Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report for the subject project on July 20, 2001. We offer the following comments regarding sewerage service for the *Eastside Facility*:

1. The area in question is outside the jurisdictional boundaries of the Districts and will require annexation into District No. 20 before sewerage service can be provided to the proposed development. For specific information regarding the annexation procedure and fees, please contact Ms. Margarita Cabrera at extension 2708. Copies of the Districts' Annexation Information and Processing Fees sheets are enclosed for your convenience.
2. The wastewater flow originating from the proposed project will discharge to a local sewer line, which is not maintained by the Districts, for conveyance to the Districts' 35th Street East Extension Trunk Sewer, located in 35th Street East at Avenue R-8. This 12-inch diameter trunk sewer has a design capacity of 2.2 million gallons per day (mgd) and conveyed a peak flow of 1.7 mgd when last measured in 2000.
3. The wastewater generated by the proposed project will be treated at the Palmdale Water Reclamation Plant (WRP). The Palmdale WRP has a design capacity of 15 mgd and currently processes an average flow of 9.1 mgd.

We offer the following comments regarding sewerage service for the *Westside Facility*:

4. A majority of the area in question is outside the jurisdictional boundaries of the Districts and will require annexation into District No. 14 before sewerage service can be provided to the proposed development.
5. The wastewater flow originating from the proposed project will discharge to a local sewer line, which is not maintained by the Districts, for conveyance to the Districts' 35th Street West Trunk Sewer, located in 40th Street West at Avenue N-8. This 24-inch diameter trunk sewer has a design capacity of 13.0 mgd and conveyed a peak flow of 1.2 mgd when last measured in 2000.

6. The wastewater generated by the proposed project will be treated at the Lancaster WRP. The Lancaster WRP has a design capacity of 16 mgd and currently processes an average flow of 12.3 mgd.

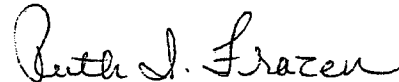
We offer the following general comments regarding sewerage service for *both facilities*:

7. A copy of the Districts' average wastewater generation factors is enclosed to allow you to estimate the volume of wastewater the project will generate.
8. The Districts are empowered by the California Health and Safety Code to charge a fee for the privilege of connecting (directly or indirectly) to the Districts' Sewerage System or **increasing the existing strength and/or quantity of wastewater attributable to a particular parcel or operation already connected**. This connection fee is required to construct an incremental expansion of the Sewerage System to accommodate the proposed project which will mitigate the impact of this project on the present Sewerage System. Payment of a connection fee will be required before a permit to connect to the sewer is issued. A copy of the Connection Fee Information Sheet is enclosed for your convenience. For more specific information regarding the connection fee application procedure and fees, please contact the Connection Fee Counter at extension 2727.
9. In order for the Districts to conform with the requirements of the Federal Clean Air Act (CAA), the design capacities of the Districts' wastewater treatment facilities are based on the regional growth forecast adopted by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG). Specific policies included in the development of the SCAG regional growth forecast are incorporated into the Air Quality Management Plan, which is prepared by the South Coast Air Quality Management District in order to improve air quality in the South Coast Air Basin as mandated by the CAA. All expansions of Districts' facilities must be sized and service phased in a manner which will be consistent with the SCAG regional growth forecast for the counties of Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, Riverside, Ventura, and Imperial. The available capacity of the Districts' treatment facilities will, therefore, be limited to levels associated with the approved growth identified by SCAG. As such, this letter does not constitute a guarantee of wastewater service, but is to advise you that the Districts intend to provide this service up to the levels which are legally permitted and to inform you of the currently existing capacity and any proposed expansion of the Districts' facilities.

If you have any questions, please contact the undersigned at (562) 699-7411, extension 2717.

Very truly yours,

James F. Stahl



Ruth I. Frazen
Engineering Technician
Planning & Property Management Section

RIF:eg

Enclosures

c: M. Cabrera

**INFORMATION SHEET FOR
APPLICANTS REQUESTING ANNEXATION TO A
COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICT OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY**

A. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR ANNEXATION TO A COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICT OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

- 1) The property is contiguous to said County Sanitation District or, if not contiguous, may be drained by gravity to a trunk sewer of that District,
- 2) The property is not included in whole or in part in any other agency providing services similar to those of the said County Sanitation District, and
- 3) The property is to be benefitted by its inclusion in the said County Sanitation District.

B. HOW DO I INITIATE THE ANNEXATION APPLICATION PROCESS?

- 1a) WRITE TO: County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County
P.O. Box 4998, Whittier, CA 90607
Attn: Annexation Fee Program

The letter should contain the following information and support documentation about the property involved:

- i) Property location (street address, city, zip and Thomas Brothers map, page, grid)
 - ii) In case of a recorded single lot, include the County Assessor's mapbook-page-parcel map with the parcel highlighted.
 - iii) In case of a tract or parcel map, include a copy of the tentative or final map plus a closed-survey engineering traverse around the boundary to be annexed to the centerline of any public street.
- 1b) CALL County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County
(See Item F for details)
- 2) Districts' staff will calculate the acreage involved and will provide the applicant with a quote of annexation fees to be paid. At this time, the applicant will also be provided with a *"Request for Annexation"* form along with necessary instructions.
 - 3) An annexation application file will be opened upon submittal by applicant of all the required documents (refer to Section C) along with a check for the annexation fee made payable to:

County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County

C. WHAT DOCUMENTS DO I NEED TO FILE?

- 1) **"Request for Annexation" Form (5 pages):** All applicants must complete, in detail, and return the Request for Annexation form signed by the legal owner whose name appears on the current Los Angeles County assessment roll. See C4) for assistance in completing pages 4 and 5 of this form.

- 2) **Los Angeles County Local Agency Formation Commission Party Disclosure Form:** All applicants must complete and return the Party Disclosure Form pursuant to the Local Agency Formation Commission Party Disclosure Form Information Sheet.
- 3) **Annexation Fee payment** as stated in the quotation letter.
- 4) **Copy of Grant Deed** (Applicants must submit a copy of the Grant Deed which includes the legal description. Disregard this request if the proposed project is a tract/parcel map.)
- 5) **California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)** All applicants are subject to CEQA. If the project is a single family home on septic tank, the project is exempt and the Notice of Exemption will be prepared by this office. All other applicants must provide two (2) copies of the Initial Study of Environmental Assessment and fourteen (14) copies each of the Negative Declaration and Notice of Determination approved by the affected city or by County Regional Planning. Or, two (2) copies each of the Final Environmental Impact Report (EIR) and the Notice of Determination approved by the affected city or by County Regional Planning Commission.

D. HOW MUCH DO I HAVE TO PAY?

The annexation fee consists of three processing fees. The **Annexation Processing Fees** table is attached. The Sanitation Districts, as the lead agency for the annexation, will collect the processing fees at time of annexation application. The three processing fees are for: 1) County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (CSD), 2) Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO), and 3) State Board of Equalization (SBE). The LAFCO and SBE processing fees are subject to change without notice. If their fees increase before your application is processed by this office for submittal to these agencies, then you will be notified and the additional monies must be paid before the annexation procedure can be finalized.

E. HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE TO PROCESS MY ANNEXATION APPLICATION?

If the project is a recorded single family lot, Districts' staff will begin processing the annexation application as soon as the required forms are submitted and the annexation fees paid. Upon payment of the annexation fees, for all Sanitation Districts except 26 & 32, the applicant may pay the connection fees and proceed with the project.

If the project is a tract or parcel map, Districts' staff will begin processing the annexation application as soon as the required forms, annexation fees and a copy of the recorded tract/parcel map blue line are submitted. Upon payment of annexation fees, the applicant may have the original sewer map signed off. Also, for all Sanitation Districts except 26 & 32, the applicant may pay the connection fees. The annexation procedure cannot be completed until after receipt, in this office, of the recorded tract/parcel blue line map.

F. WHERE CAN I GET ADDITIONAL INFORMATION?

For additional information, please call:

County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County
(562) 699-7411, extension 2708
7:00 a.m. through 4:30 p.m., Monday through Thursday
7:00 a.m. through 3:30 p.m., Fridays, except holidays

**ANNEXATION PROCESSING FEES FOR THE
COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY**

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS' PROCESSING FEE		ACREAGE		FEE
	0.0	to	1.5	\$800
	>1.5	to	5.0	\$1,075
	>5.0	to	20.0	\$215/Acre
	Over 20.0			\$4,300 Plus \$35/Additional Acre And Every Fraction Thereof
LOCAL AGENCY FORMATION COMMISSION FILING FEE^{1/}		ACREAGE		FEE
ANNEXATIONS AND DETACHMENTS	0.0	to	3.0 Acres	\$2,000
	3.0	to	5.0	\$2,500
	5.0	to	10.0	\$3,000
	10.0	to	20.0	\$3,500
	20.0	to	40.0	\$4,000
	40.0	to	80.0	\$5,000
	80.0	to	160.0	\$6,000
	160.0+ Acres			\$7,000
OTHER PROPOSALS	Special Reorganization			\$10,000
	Incorporation/Disincorporation/Consolidation			\$7,500
	District Formation			\$7,500
	District Dissolution/Consolidation/Merger			\$5,000
	District Dissolution for Inactivity			\$2,000
	Establishment of Subsidiary District			\$3,500
	Reorganizations			Basic Fee + 20%
	Detachments Due to Lack of Service			\$1,000
	Establishment of new Sphere of Influence			Basic Fee + 20%
	Sphere of Influence Amend./Review			Basic Fee + 20%
	Sphere of Influence Amend. w/Annexation			\$500
	Reconsideration of LAFCO Determinations			50% of Basic Fee
	Special District Study			Actual cost @ hourly rate
	Out of Agency Service Agreements			\$2,000
	Map and Legal Description Review			\$300
	Petition Verification			Actual Cost, as required by Registrar-Recorder
	Notice/Radius Map			Actual Cost
STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION^{2/}		ACREAGE		FEE
SINGLE AREA TRANSACTIONS	0.0	to	1.0	\$300
	1.0	to	5.0	\$350
	6.0	to	10.0	\$500
	11.0	to	20.0	\$800
	21.0	to	50.0	\$1,200
	51.0	to	100.0	\$1,500
	101.0	to	500.0	\$2,000
	501.0	to	1,000.0	\$2,500
	1,001.0	to	2,000.0	\$3,000
	2,001.0 and above			\$3,500
OTHER PROPOSALS	Deferral of Fees			\$35
	Additional County per Transaction			\$250
	Consolidation per District or Zone			\$300
	Entire District Transaction			\$300
	Coterminous Transaction			\$300
	Dissolution or Name Change			\$0

^{1/} Most recent LAFCO fee increase effective January 1, 2001.

^{2/} Most recent SBE fee increase effective December 2, 1998.

TABLE 1
LOADINGS FOR EACH CLASS OF LAND USE

<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>UNIT OF MEASURE</u>	<u>FLOW</u> (Gallons per Day)	<u>COD</u> (Pounds per Day)	<u>SUSPENDED</u> <u>SOLIDS</u> (Pounds per Day)
RESIDENTIAL				
Single Family Home	Parcel	260	1.22	0.59
Duplex	Parcel	312	1.46	0.70
Triplex	Parcel	468	2.19	1.05
Fourplex	Parcel	624	2.92	1.40
Condominiums	Parcel	195	0.92	0.44
Single Family Home (reduced rate)	Parcel	156	0.73	0.35
Five Units or More	No. of Dwlg. Units	156	0.73	0.35
Mobile Home Parks	No. of Spaces	156	0.73	0.35
COMMERCIAL				
Hotel/Motel/Rooming House	Room	125	0.54	0.28
Store	1000 ft ²	100	0.43	0.23
Supermarket	1000 ft ²	150	2.00	1.00
Shopping Center	1000 ft ²	325	3.00	1.17
Regional Mall	1000 ft ²	150	2.10	0.77
Office Building	1000 ft ²	200	0.86	0.45
Professional Building	1000 ft ²	300	1.29	0.68
Restaurant	1000 ft ²	1,000	16.68	5.00
Indoor Theatre	1000 ft ²	125	0.54	0.28
Car Wash				
Tunnel - No Recycling	1000 ft ²	3,700	15.86	8.33
Tunnel - Recycling	1000 ft ²	2,700	11.74	6.16
Wand	1000 ft ²	700	3.00	1.58
Financial Institution	1000 ft ²	100	0.43	0.23
Service Shop	1000 ft ²	100	0.43	0.23
Animal Kennels	1000 ft ²	100	0.43	0.23
Service Station	1000 ft ²	100	0.43	0.23
Auto Sales/Repair	1000 ft ²	100	0.43	0.23
Wholesale Outlet	1000 ft ²	100	0.43	0.23
Nursery/Greenhouse	1000 ft ²	25	0.11	0.06
Manufacturing	1000 ft ²	200	1.86	0.70
Dry Manufacturing	1000 ft ²	25	0.23	0.09
Lumber Yard	1000 ft ²	25	0.23	0.09
Warehousing	1000 ft ²	25	0.23	0.09
Open Storage	1000 ft ²	25	0.23	0.09
Drive-in Theatre	1000 ft ²	20	0.09	0.05

TABLE 1

(continued)

LOADINGS FOR EACH CLASS OF LAND USE

<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>UNIT OF MEASURE</u>	<u>FLOW</u> (Gallons per Day)	<u>COD</u> (Pounds per Day)	<u>SUSPENDED</u> <u>SOLIDS</u> (Pounds per Day)
COMMERCIAL				
Night Club	1000 ft ²	350	1.50	0.79
Bowling/Skating	1000 ft ²	150	1.76	0.55
Club	1000 ft ²	125	0.54	0.27
Auditorium, Amusement	1000 ft ²	350	1.50	0.79
Golf Course, Camp, and Park (Structures and Improvements)	1000 ft ²	100	0.43	0.23
Recreational Vehicle Park	No. of Spaces	55	0.34	0.14
Convalescent Home	Bed	125	0.54	0.28
Laundry	1000 ft ²	3,825	16.40	8.61
Mortuary/Cemetery	1000 ft ²	100	1.33	0.67
Health Spa, Gymnasium				
With Showers	1000 ft ²	600	2.58	1.35
Without Showers	1000 ft ²	300	1.29	0.68
Convention Center, Fairground, Racetrack, Sports Stadium/Arena	Average Daily Attendance	10	0.04	0.02
INSTITUTIONAL				
College/University	Student	20	0.09	0.05
Private School	1000 ft ²	290	0.86	0.45
Church	1000 ft ²	50	0.21	0.11

INFORMATION SHEET FOR APPLICANTS
PROPOSING TO CONNECT OR INCREASE THEIR DISCHARGE TO
THE COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY SEWERAGE SYSTEM

THE PROGRAM

The County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County are empowered by the California Health and Safety Code to charge a fee for the privilege of connecting to a Sanitation District's sewerage system. Your connection to a City or County sewer constitutes a connection to a Sanitation District's sewerage system as these sewers flow into a Sanitation District's system. The County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County provide for the conveyance, treatment, and disposal of your wastewater. **PAYMENT OF A CONNECTION FEE TO THE COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY WILL BE REQUIRED BEFORE A CITY OR THE COUNTY WILL ISSUE YOU A PERMIT TO CONNECT TO THE SEWER.**

I. WHO IS REQUIRED TO PAY A CONNECTION FEE?

- (1) Anyone connecting to the sewerage system for the first time any structure located on a parcel(s) of land within a County Sanitation District of Los Angeles County.
- (2) Anyone increasing the quantity of wastewater discharged due to the construction of additional dwelling units on or a change in land usage of a parcel already connected to the sewerage system.
- (3) Anyone increasing the improvement square footage of a commercial or institutional parcel by more than 25 percent.
- (4) Anyone increasing the quantity and/or strength of wastewater from an industrial parcel.
- (5) If you qualify for an Ad Valorem Tax or Demolition Credit, connection fee will be adjusted accordingly.

II. HOW ARE THE CONNECTION FEES USED?

The connection fees are used to provide additional conveyance, treatment, and disposal facilities (capital facilities) which are made necessary by new users connecting to a Sanitation District's sewerage system or by existing users who significantly increase the quantity or strength of their wastewater discharge. The Connection Fee Program insures that all users pay their fair share for any necessary expansion of the system.

III. HOW MUCH IS MY CONNECTION FEE?

Your connection fee can be determined from the Connection Fee Schedule specific to the Sanitation District in which your parcel(s) to be connected is located. A Sanitation District boundary map is attached to each corresponding Sanitation District Connection Fee Schedule. Your City or County sewer permitting office has copies of the Connection Fee Schedule(s) and Sanitation District boundary map(s) for your parcel(s). If you require verification of the Sanitation District in which your parcel is located, please call the Sanitation Districts' information number listed under Item IX below.

IV. WHAT FORMS ARE REQUIRED*?

The Connection Fee application package consists of the following:

- (1) Information Sheet for Applicants (this form)
- (2) Application for Sewer Connection
- (3) Connection Fee Schedule with Sanitation District Map (one schedule for each Sanitation District)

*Additional forms are required for Industrial Dischargers

V. WHAT DO I NEED TO FILE?

- (1) Completed Application Form
- (2) A complete set of architectural blueprints (not required for connecting one single family home)
- (3) Fee Payment (checks payable to: County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County)
- (4) Industrial applicants must file additional forms and follow the procedures as outlined in the application instructions

VI. WHERE DO I SUBMIT THE FORMS?

Residential, Commercial, and Institutional applicants should submit the above listed materials either by mail or in person to:

County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County
Connection Fee Program, Room 130
1955 Workman Mill Road
Whittier, CA 90601

Industrial applicants should submit the appropriate materials directly to the City or County office which will issue the sewer connection permit.

VII. HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE TO PROCESS MY APPLICATION?

Applications submitted by mail are generally processed and mailed within three working days of receipt. Applications brought in person are processed on the same day provided the application, supporting materials, and fee are satisfactory. Processing of large and/or complex projects may take longer.

VIII. HOW DO I OBTAIN MY SEWER PERMIT TO CONNECT?

An approved Application for Sewer Connection will be returned to the applicant after all necessary documents for processing have been submitted. Present this approved-stamped copy to the City or County Office issuing sewer connection permits for your area at the time you apply for actual sewer hookup.

IX. HOW CAN I GET ADDITIONAL INFORMATION?

If you require assistance or need additional information, please call the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County at (562) 699-7411, extension 2727.

X. WHAT ARE THE DISTRICTS' WORKING HOURS?

The Districts' offices are open between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., Monday through Thursday, and between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. on Friday, except holidays. When applying in person, applicants must be at the Connection Fee counter at least 30 minutes before closing time.



Department of Toxic Substances Control



Winston H. Hickox
Agency Secretary
California Environmental
Protection Agency

Edwin F. Lowry, Director
1011 N. Grandview Avenue
Glendale, California 91201

Gray Davis
Governor

August 7, 2001

RECEIVED

Ms. Susan Koleda
City of Palmdale
38250 North Sierra Highway
Palmdale, CA 93550

PLANNING DEPT

RE: NOTICE OF PREPARATION OF A DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT
FOR THE PALMDALE RECREATION FACILITIES PROGRAM, SCH No. 2001071092

Dear Ms. Koleda:

The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) has received the Notice of Preparation (NOP) for a Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the above mentioned Project.

Based on the review of the document, the DTSC comments are as follows:

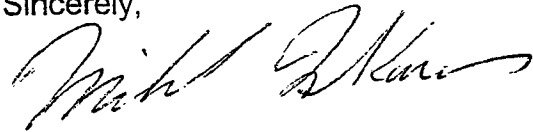
- 1) The Draft EIR needs to identify and determine whether current or historic uses at the Project site have resulted in any release of hazardous wastes/substances at the Project area.
- 2) The Draft EIR needs to identify any known or potentially contaminated site within the proposed Project area. For all identified sites, the Draft EIR needs to evaluate whether conditions at the site pose a threat to human health or the environment.
- 3) The Draft EIR should identify the mechanism to initiate any required investigation and/or remediation for any site that may require remediation, and which government agency will provide appropriate regulatory oversight.
- 4) If during construction of the project, soil contamination is suspected, construction in the area should stop and appropriate Health and Safety procedures should be implemented. If it is determined that contaminated soil exists, the Draft EIR should identify how any required investigation and/or remediation will be conducted, and which government agency will provide appropriate regulatory oversight.

Ms. Koleda
August 7, 2001
Page 2

DTSC provides guidance for Preliminary Endangerment Assessment (PEA) preparation and cleanup oversight through the Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP). Also, DTSC is administering the \$85 million Urban Cleanup Loan Program (UCLP), which provides low-interest loans to investigate and cleanup hazardous materials at properties where redevelopment is likely to have a beneficial impact to a community. The program is composed of two main components: low interest loans of up to \$100,000 to conduct preliminary endangerment assessments of underutilized properties; and loans of up to \$2.5 million for the cleanup or removal of hazardous materials also at underutilized urban properties. These loans are available to developers, businesses, schools, and local governments.

For additional information on the VCP or UCLP please visit DTSC's web site at www.dtsc.ca.gov. If you would like to meet and discuss this matter further please contact Arman Moheban, Project Manager, at (818) 551-2834 or me at (818) 551-2877.

Sincerely,



Harlan R. Jeche
Unit Chief
Southern California Cleanup Operations - Glendale Office

cc: Governor's Office of Planning and Research
State Clearinghouse
P.O. Box 3044
Sacramento, California 95812-3044

Mr. Guenther W. Moskat, Chief
Planning and Environmental Analysis Section
CEQA Tracking Center
Department of Toxic Substances Control
P.O. Box 806
Sacramento, California 95812-0806



COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

FIRE DEPARTMENT

1320 NORTH EASTERN AVENUE
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90063-3294

(323) 890-4330

P MICHAEL FREEMAN
FIRE CHIEF
FORESTER & FIRE WARDEN

August 15, 2001

RECEIVED
AUG 20 2001
PLANNING DEPT.

Ms. Susan Koleda
City of Palmdale
38250 N. Sierra Hwy
Palmdale, CA 93350

Dear Ms. Koleda:

NOTICE OF PREPARATION AND INITIAL STUDY OF A DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT -- RECREATIONAL FACILITIES PROJECT, "CITY OF PALMDALE" (EIR #1192/2001)

The Notice of Preparation and Initial Study of a Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Palmdale Recreational Facilities Project has been reviewed by the Planning, Land Development, and Forestry Divisions of the County of Los Angeles Fire Department. The following are their comments:

PLANNING SECTION:

It would be helpful if the Environmental Impact Report specifies the square footage of proposed roofed structures.

LAND DEVELOPMENT UNIT -- GENERAL REQUIREMENTS:

The projected use of the proposed development may necessitate multiple ingress/egress access for the circulation of traffic, and emergency response issues. The Department may condition future development to provide additional means of access.

The development of this project must comply with all applicable code and ordinance requirements for construction, access, water mains, fire flows and hydrants. Specific fire and life safety requirements for the construction phase will be addressed at the building fire plan check. There may be additional fire and life safety requirements during this time.

SERVING THE UNINCORPORATED AREAS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY AND THE CITIES OF:

AGOURA HILLS	BRADBURY	CUDAHY	HAWTHORNE	LA MIRADA	MALIBU	POMONA	SIGNAL HILL
ARTESIA	CALABASAS	DIAMOND BAR	HIDDEN HILLS	LA PUENTE	MAYWOOD	RANCHO PALOS VERDES	SOUTH EL MONTE
AZUSA	CARSON	DUARTE	HUNTINGTON PARK	LAKEWOOD	NORWALK	ROLLING HILLS	SOUTH GATE
BALDWIN PARK	CERRITOS	EL MONTE	INDUSTRY	LANCASTER	PALMDALE	ROLLING HILLS ESTATES	TEMPLE CITY
BELL	CLAREMONT	GARDENA	INGLEWOOD	LAWDALE	PALOS VERDES ESTATES	ROSEMEAD	WALNUT
BELL GARDENS	COMMERCE	GLENDORA	IRWINDALE	LOMITA	PARAMOUNT	SAN DIMAS	WEST HOLLYWOOD
BELLFLOWER	COVINA	HAWAIIAN GARDENS	LA CANADA-FLINTRIDGE	LYNWOOD	PICO RIVERA	SANTA CLARITA	WESTLAKE VILLAGE

Ms. Susan Koleda

August 15, 2001

Page 2

Every building constructed shall be accessible to Fire Department apparatus by way of access roadways, with an all weather surface of not less than the prescribed width, unobstructed, clear-to-sky. The roadway shall be extended to within 150 feet of all portions of the exterior walls when measured by an unobstructed route around the exterior of the building.

When a bridge is required, to be used as part of a fire access road, it shall be constructed and maintained in accordance with nationally recognized standards and designed for a live load sufficient to carry a minimum of 75,000 pounds.

The maximum allowable grade shall not exceed 15% except where the topography makes it impractical to keep within such grade, and then an absolute maximum of 20% will be allowed for up to 150 feet in distance. The average maximum allowed grade, including topography difficulties, shall be no more than 17%. Grade breaks shall not exceed 10% in 10 feet.

When involved with a subdivision, Fire Department requirements for access, fire flows and hydrants are addressed during the subdivision tentative map stage.

Fire sprinkler systems are required in some residential and most commercial occupancies. For those occupancies not requiring fire sprinkler systems, it is strongly suggested that fire sprinkler systems be installed. This will reduce potential fire and life losses. Systems are now technically and economically feasible for residential use.

RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

Development may require fire flows up to 5,000 gallons per minute at 20 pounds per square inch residual pressure for up to a five-hour duration. Final fire flows will be based on the size of the buildings, their relationship to other structures, property lines, and types of construction used. Fire hydrant spacing for buildings shall be 300 feet and shall meet the following requirements:

1. No portion of lot frontage shall be more than 200 feet via vehicular access from a public fire hydrant.
2. No portion of a building shall exceed 400 feet via vehicular access from a properly spaced public fire hydrant.
3. When cul-de-sac depth exceeds 200 feet, hydrants shall be required at the corner and mid-block.
4. Additional hydrants will be required if hydrant spacing exceeds specified distances.
5. A Fire Department approved turning area shall be provided at the end of a cul-de-sac.

Fire hydrant spacing for open areas shall be determined at the tentative map phase.

Turning radii shall not be less than 42 feet. This measurement shall be determined at the centerline of the road. A Fire Department approved turning area shall be provided for all driveways exceeding 150 feet in length and at the end of all cul-de-sacs. All on-site driveways shall provide a minimum unobstructed width of 26 feet, clear-to-sky. The on-site driveway is to be within 150 feet of all portions of the exterior walls of the first story of any building.

Driveway width for "recreational" developments shall be increased when any of the following conditions will exist:

1. Provide 28 feet in width, when a building has three or more stories, or is more than 35 feet in height, above access level. Also, for using fire truck ladders, the centerline of the access roadway shall be located parallel to, and within 30 feet of the exterior wall on one side of the proposed structure.
2. Provide 34 feet in width, when parallel parking is allowed on one side of the access roadway/driveway. Preference is that such parking is not adjacent to the structure.
3. Provide 42 feet in width, when parallel parking is allowed on each side of the access roadway/driveway.
4. "Fire Lanes" are any ingress/egress, roadway/driveway with paving less than 34 feet in width, and will be clear-to-sky. All "Fire Lanes" will be depicted on the final map
5. For streets or driveways with parking restrictions: The entrance to the street/driveway and intermittent spacing distances of 150 feet shall be posted with Fire Department approved signs stating "NO PARKING - FIRE LANE" in three inch high letters. Driveway labeling is necessary to ensure access for Fire Department use.

LIMITED ACCESS DEVICES (GATES ETC.):

1. Any single gate used for ingress and egress shall be a minimum of 26 feet in width, clear-to-sky.
2. Any gate used for a single direction of travel, used in conjunction with another gate, used for travel in the opposite direction, (split gates) shall have a minimum width of 20 feet each, clear-to-sky.

Ms. Susan Koleda
August 15, 2001
Page 4

3. Gates and/or control devices shall be positioned a minimum of 50 feet from a public right-of-way, and shall be provided with a turnaround having a minimum of 32 feet of turning radius. If an intercom system is used, the 50 feet shall be measured from the right-of-way to the intercom control device.
4. All limited access devices shall be of a type approved by the Fire Department.
5. Gate plans shall be submitted to the Fire Department, prior to installation. These plans shall show all locations, widths and details of the proposed gates.

TRAFFIC CALMING MEASURES:

All proposals for traffic calming measures (speed humps/bumps, traffic circles, roundabouts, etc.) shall be submitted to the Fire Department for review, prior to implementation.

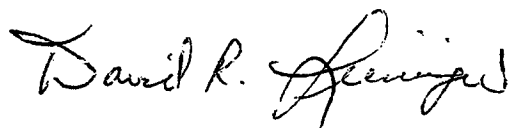
Should any questions arise regarding design and construction, and/or water and access, please contact Inspector Mike McHargue at (323) 890-4243 (E-mail: mmchargu@lacofd.org).

FORESTRY DIVISION – OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The statutory responsibilities of the County of Los Angeles Fire Department Forestry Division include erosion control, watershed management, rare and endangered species, vegetation, fuel modification for Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones or Fire Zone 4, archeological and cultural resources and the County Oak Tree Ordinance. The proposed project will not have significant environmental impacts in these areas.

If you have any additional questions, please contact this office at (323) 890-4330.

Very truly yours,



DAVID R. LEININGER, ACTING CHIEF, FORESTRY DIVISION
PREVENTION BUREAU

DRL:lc



JAMES A. NOYES, Director

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

900 SOUTH FREMONT AVENUE
ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA 91803-1331
Telephone: (626) 458-5100

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:
P O BOX 1460
ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA 91802-1460

IN REPLY PLEASE
REFER TO FILE: WM-4

RECEIVED
AUG 20 2001
PLANNING DEPT.

August 15, 2001

Ms. Susan Koleda
City of Palmdale
38250 North Sierra Highway
Palmdale, CA 93550

Dear Ms. Koleda:

RESPONSE TO A NOTICE OF PREPARATION/DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR PALMDALE RECREATION FACILITIES PROJECT CITY OF PALMDALE

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments on the Notice of Preparation/Draft Environmental Impact Report for the proposed Palmdale Recreation Facilities project. We have reviewed the submittal and offer the following comments:

Flood Maintenance

We will provide our comments to the proposed drainage facilities of the project during plan check reviews of the construction permitting process.

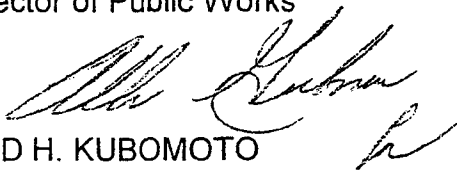
If you have questions, please contact Mr. Keith Tang at (626) 458-4381.

Ms. Susan Koleda
August 15, 2001
Page 2

If you have any questions, please contact Ms. Massie Munroe at the address on the first page or at (626) 458-4359.

Very truly yours,

JAMES A. NOYES
Director of Public Works

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Rod H. Kubomoto', with a stylized flourish at the end.

ROD H. KUBOMOTO
Assistant Deputy Director
Watershed Management Division

MM:sw
C:\Drainage\Wm\114 wpd

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

DISTRICT 7, ADVANCE PLANNING

IGR OFFICE 1-10C

120 SO. SPRING ST.

LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

TEL. (213) 897-6536 ATSS: 8- 647-6536

FAX (213) 897-8906

E-mail: NYerianian/D07/Caltrans/Cagov@DOT

RECEIVED

PLANNING DEPT

Ms. Susan Koleda
Planning Department
City of Palmdale
38250 North Sierra Highway
Palmdale, CA. 93550

RE: IGR/CEQA# 010811NY
Notice of Preparation
Palmdale Recreation Facility
SCE#2001071092
LA/138/51.41

August 3, 2001

Dear Ms. Koleda:

Thank you for including the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) in the environmental review process for Palmdale Recreation Facilities project.

Based on the information received, and to assist us in our efforts to completely evaluate and assess the impacts of this project on the State Transportation System, a traffic study in advance of the DEIR should be prepared to analyze the following information:

1. Assumptions and methods used to develop trip generation/distribution, percentages and assignments.
2. An analysis of ADT, AM, and PM peak-hour volumes for both the existing and future conditions. This should include Highway 138 crossroads, and controlling intersections.
3. This analysis should include project traffic, cumulative traffic generated for all approved developments in the area, Interchange Utilization (I.C.U.) and Level of Service (LOS) of affected freeway ramp intersections on the State Highway indicating existing + project(s) + other projects LOS (existing and future).

Ms. Koleda

August 3, 2001

4. Discussion of mitigation measures appropriate to alleviate anticipated traffic impacts. These mitigation discussions should include, but not be limited to, the following:
 - o financing
 - o scheduling considerations
 - o implementation responsibilities
 - o monitoring plan
5. Developer's percent share of the cost, as well as a plan of realistic mitigation measures under the control of the developer should be addressed. Any assessment fees for mitigation should be of such proportion as to cover mainline highway deficiencies that occur as a result of the additional traffic generated by the project.

We look forward to reviewing the DEIR. We expect to receive a copy from the State Clearinghouse. However, to expedite the review process, you may send two copies in advance to the undersigned at the following address:

Stephen Buswell
IGR/CEQA Branch Chief
Caltrans District 07
Transportation Planning Office, 1-11B
120 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, CA 90012

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Yerjanian at (213) 897-6536 and refer to IGR/CEQA # 010811NY.

Sincerely,



STEPHEN J. BUSWELL
IGR/CEQA Branch Chief
Transportation Planning Office

APPENDIX 3.2

Transportation and Circulation

HCS2000: Signalized Intersections Release 4.1

Analyst: GARLAND
 Agency:
 Date: 11/21/01
 Period: WEEKDAY PM PEAK HOUR
 Project ID: EXISTING CONDITIONS
 W St: AVENUE P

Inter.: AVENUE P/25TH ST W
 Area Type: All other areas
 Jurisd: PALMDALE
 Year : 2001
 N/S St: 25TH ST W

SIGNALIZED INTERSECTION SUMMARY

	Eastbound			Westbound			Northbound			Southbound		
	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R
No. Lanes	0	2	0	1	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
Config	TR			L T			L R					
Volume	773	93		173	1157		204		176			
Lane Width	12.0			12.0	12.0		12.0		12.0			
FOR Vol		0						0				

Duration 0.25 Area Type: All other areas

Signal Operations

Phase Combination		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
EB	Left					NB Left	P		
	Thru		P			Thru			
	Right		P			Right	P		
	Peds					Peds			
WB	Left	P	P			SB Left			
	Thru	P	P			Thru			
	Right					Right			
	Peds					Peds			
NB	Right					EB Right			
SB	Right					WB Right			
Green		12.0	57.0				12.0		
Yellow		3.0	3.0				3.0		
All Red		0.0	0.0				0.0		

Cycle Length: 90.0 secs

Intersection Performance Summary

ppr/ ane grp	Lane Group Capacity	Adj Sat Flow Rate (s)	Ratios		Lane Group		Approach	
			v/c	g/C	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS
Eastbound								
TR	2250	3552	0.43	0.63	8.9	A	8.9	A
Westbound								
L	537	1805	0.36	0.80	5.3	A		
T	2888	3610	0.45	0.80	3.3	A	3.6	A
Northbound								
L	467	3502	0.49	0.13	39.7	D		
T	215	1615	0.91	0.13	80.5	F	58.6	E
Southbound								

Intersection Delay = 13.5 (sec/veh) Intersection LOS = B

HCS2000: Signalized Intersections Release 4.1

Analyst: GARLAND
 Agency:
 Date: 11/21/01
 Period: WEEKDAY PM PEAK HOUR
 Project ID: 2005 WOUT PROJECT
 E/W St: AVENUE P

Inter.: AVENUE P/25TH ST W
 Area Type: All other areas
 Jurisd: PALMDALE
 Year : 2005

N/S St: 25TH ST W

SIGNALIZED INTERSECTION SUMMARY

	Eastbound			Westbound			Northbound			Southbound		
	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R
No. Lanes	0	2	0	1	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
LGConfig	TR			L T			L R					
Volume	881		106	197	1319		233		201			
Lane Width	12.0			12.0	12.0		12.0		12.0			
RTOR Vol			0						0			

Duration 0.25 Area Type: All other areas

Signal Operations

Phase Combination		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
EB	Left					NB Left	P		
	Thru		P			NB Thru			
	Right		P			NB Right	P		
	Peds					NB Peds			
WB	Left	P				SB Left			
	Thru	P	P			SB Thru			
	Right					SB Right			
	Peds					SB Peds			
NB	Right					EB Right			
SB	Right					WB Right			
Green		12.0	57.0				12.0		
Yellow		3.0	3.0				3.0		
All Red		0.0	0.0				0.0		

Cycle Length: 90.0 secs

Intersection Performance Summary

Appr/ Lane Grp	Lane Group Capacity	Adj Sat Flow Rate (s)	Ratios		Lane Group		Approach	
			v/c	g/C	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS
Eastbound								
TR	2250	3552	0.49	0.63	9.5	A	9.5	A
Westbound								
L	485	1805	0.45	0.80	7.5	A		
T	2888	3610	0.51	0.80	3.7	A	4.2	A
Northbound								
L	467	3502	0.55	0.13	41.2	D		
							73.2	E
R	215	1615	1.04	0.13	110.4	F		
Southbound								

Intersection Delay = 16.2 (sec/veh) Intersection LOS = B

HCS2000: Signalized Intersections Release 4.1

Analyst: GARLAND
 Agency:
 Date: 11/21/01
 Period: WEEKDAY PM PEAK HOUR
 Project ID: 2005 WITH PARK
 /W St: AVENUE F

Inter.: AVENUE P/25TH ST W
 Area Type: All other areas
 Jurisd: PALMDALE
 Year : 2005

N/S St: 25TH ST W

SIGNALIZED INTERSECTION SUMMARY

	Eastbound			Westbound			Northbound			Southbound		
	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R
No. Lanes	0	2	0	1	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
CG Config	TR			L T			L R					
Volume	941	117		197	1357		240		201			
Lane Width	12.0			12.0	12.0		12.0		12.0			
RTOR Vol			0						0			

Duration 0.25 Area Type: All other areas

Signal Operations

Phase Combination		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
EB	Left					NB	Left	P		
	Thru		P				Thru			
	Right		P				Right	P		
	Peds						Peds			
WB	Left	P	P			SB	Left			
	Thru	P	P				Thru			
	Right						Right			
	Peds						Peds			
JB	Right					EB	Right			
JB	Right					WB	Right			
Green		12.0	57.0				12.0			
Yellow		3.0	3.0				3.0			
All Red		0.0	0.0				0.0			

Cycle Length: 90.0 secs

Intersection Performance Summary

Appr/ Lane Grp	Lane Group	Adj Sat Flow Rate (s)	Ratios		Lane Group		Approach	
	Capacity		v/c	g/C	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS
Eastbound								
TR	2248	3550	0.52	0.63	9.9	A	9.9	A
Westbound								
L	458	1805	0.48	0.80	8.8	A		
T	2888	3610	0.52	0.80	3.8	A	4.4	A
Northbound								
L	467	3502	0.57	0.13	41.6	D	72.9	E
R	215	1615	1.04	0.13	110.4	F		
Southbound								

Intersection Delay = 16.2 (sec/veh) Intersection LOS = B

HCS2000: Signalized Intersections Release 4.1

Analyst: GARLAND
 Agency:
 Date: 11/21/01
 Period: WEEKDAY PM PEAK HOUR
 Project ID: 2005 WITH TOURNAMENT
 E/W St: AVENUE P

Inter.: AVENUE P/25TH ST W
 Area Type: All other areas
 Jurisd: PALMDALE
 Year : 2005

N/S St: 25TH ST W

SIGNALIZED INTERSECTION SUMMARY

	Eastbound			Westbound			Northbound			Southbound		
	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R
No. Lanes	0	2	0	1	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
LGConfig	TR			L T			L R					
Volume	947	118		197	1649		293		201			
Lane Width	12.0			12.0	12.0		12.0		12.0			
RTOR Vol		0						0				

Duration 0.25 Area Type: All other areas

Signal Operations

Phase Combination		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
EB	Left					NB	Left	P	
	Thru		P				Thru		
	Right		P				Right	P	
	Peds						Peds		
WB	Left	P	P			SB	Left		
	Thru	P	P				Thru		
	Right						Right		
	Peds						Peds		
NB	Right					EB	Right		
SB	Right					WB	Right		
Green		12.0	57.0				12.0		
Yellow		3.0	3.0				3.0		
All Red		0.0	0.0				0.0		

Cycle Length: 90.0 secs

Intersection Performance Summary

Appr/ Lane Grp	Lane Group Capacity	Adj Sat Flow Rate (s)	Ratios		Lane Group		Approach	
			v/c	g/C	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS
Eastbound								
TR	2248	3550	0.53	0.63	10.0-	A	10.0-	A
Westbound								
L	456	1805	0.48	0.80	8.9	A		
T	2888	3610	0.63	0.80	4.7	A	5.2	A
Northbound								
L	467	3502	0.70	0.13	45.7	D		
R	215	1615	1.04	0.13	110.4	F	72.0	E
Southbound								

Intersection Delay = 16.4 (sec/veh) Intersection LOS = B

HCS2000: Signalized Intersections Release 4.1

Analyst: GARLAND
 Agency:
 Date: 11/21/01
 Period: SATURDAY PM PEAK HOUR
 Project ID: EXISTING CONDITIONS
 E/W St: AVENUE P

Inter.: AVENUE P/25TH ST W
 Area Type: All other areas
 Jurisd: PALMDALE
 Year : 2001

N/S St: 25TH ST W

SIGNALIZED INTERSECTION SUMMARY

	Eastbound			Westbound			Northbound			Southbound		
	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R
No. Lanes	0	2	0	1	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
LG Config	TR			L T			L R					
Volume	790	77		137	979		121		166			
Lane Width	12.0			12.0	12.0		12.0		12.0			
RTOR Vol		0						0				

Duration 0.25 Area Type: All other areas

Signal Operations

Phase Combination				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NB Left								NB Left	P		
Thru					P			Thru			
Right					P			Right	P		
Peds								Peds			
SB Left				P	P			SB Left			
Thru				P	P			Thru			
Right								Right			
Peds								Peds			
NB Right								EB Right			
SB Right								WB Right			
Green				12.0	57.0				12.0		
Yellow				3.0	3.0				3.0		
All Red				0.0	0.0				0.0		

Cycle Length: 90.0 secs

Intersection Performance Summary

Appr/ Lane Grp	Lane Group Capacity	Adj Sat Flow Rate (s)	Ratios		Lane Group		Approach	
			v/c	g/C	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS
Eastbound								
TR	2256	3562	0.43	0.63	8.9	A	8.9	A
Westbound								
L	536	1805	0.28	0.80	4.6	A		
T	2888	3610	0.38	0.80	3.0	A	3.2	A
Northbound								
L	467	3502	0.29	0.13	36.7	D		
R	215	1615	0.86	0.13	71.1	E	56.6	E
Southbound								

Intersection Delay = 12.1 (sec/veh) Intersection LOS = B

HCS2000: Signalized Intersections Release 4.1

Analyst: GARLAND
 Agency:
 Date: 11/21/01
 Period: SATURDAY PM PEAK HOUR
 Project ID: 2005 NO PROJECT
 E/W St: AVENUE P

Inter.: AVENUE P/25TH ST W
 Area Type: All other areas
 Jurisd: PALMDALE
 Year : 2005

N/S St: 25TH ST W

SIGNALIZED INTERSECTION SUMMARY

	Eastbound			Westbound			Northbound			Southbound		
	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R
No. Lanes	0	2	0	1	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
LGConfig	TR			L T			L R					
Volume	901	88		156	1116		138		189			
Lane Width	12.0			12.0	12.0		12.0		12.0			
RTOR Vol		0						0				

Duration 0.25 Area Type: All other areas

Signal Operations

Phase Combination		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
EB	Left					NB Left	P		
	Thru		P			Thru			
	Right		P			Right	P		
	Peds					Peds			
WB	Left	P	P			SB Left			
	Thru	P	P			Thru			
	Right					Right			
	Peds					Peds			
NB	Right					EB Right			
SB	Right					WB Right			
Green		12.0	57.0				12.0		
Yellow		3.0	3.0				3.0		
All Red		0.0	0.0				0.0		

Cycle Length: 90.0 secs

Intersection Performance Summary

Intersection Performance Summary								
Appr/ Lane Grp	Lane Group Capacity	Adj Sat Flow Rate (s)	Ratios		Lane Group		Approach	
			v/c	g/C	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS
Eastbound								
TR	2256	3562	0.49	0.63	9.5	A	9.5	A
Westbound								
L	484	1805	0.36	0.80	6.1	A		
T	2888	3610	0.43	0.80	3.2	A	3.6	A
Northbound								
L	467	3502	0.33	0.13	37.2	D		
							70.4	E
R	215	1615	0.98	0.13	94.5	F		
Southbound								

Intersection Delay = 14.3 (sec/veh) Intersection LOS = B

HCS2000: Signalized Intersections Release 4.1

Analyst: GARLAND

Agency:

Date: 11/21/01

Period: SATURDAY PM PEAK HOUR

Project ID: 2005 WITH PARK

W St: AVENUE P

Inter.: AVENUE P/25TH ST W

Area Type: All other areas

Jurisd: PALMDALE

Year : 2005

N/S St: 25TH ST W

SIGNALIZED INTERSECTION SUMMARY

	Eastbound			Westbound			Northbound			Southbound		
	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R
No. Lanes	0	2	0	1	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
GCConfig	TR			L T			L R					
Volume	983		103	156	1211		155		189			
Lane Width	12.0			12.0	12.0		12.0		12.0			
RTOR Vol			0						0			

Duration 0.25 Area Type: All other areas

Signal Operations								
Phase Combination	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
EB Left					NB Left	P		
Thru		P			Thru			
Right		P			Right	P		
Peds					Peds			
WB Left	P	P			SB Left			
Thru	P	P			Thru			
Right					Right			
Peds					Peds			
NB Right					EB Right			
SB Right					WB Right			
Green	12.0	57.0				12.0		
Yellow	3.0	3.0				3.0		
All Red	0.0	0.0				0.0		

Cycle Length: 90.0 secs

Intersection Performance Summary

Appr/ Lane Grp	Lane Group Capacity	Adj Sat Flow Rate (s)	Ratios		Lane Group		Approach	
			v/c	g/C	Delay LOS		Delay LOS	
Eastbound								
TR	2254	3559	0.54	0.63	10.1	B	10.1	B
Westbound								
L	448	1805	0.39	0.80	7.4	A		
T	2888	3610	0.47	0.80	3.4	A	3.9	A
Northbound								
L	467	3502	0.37	0.13	37.8	D		
R	215	1615	0.98	0.13	94.5	F	69.0	E
Southbound								

Intersection Delay = 14.3 (sec/veh) Intersection LOS = B

HCS2000: Signalized Intersections Release 4.1

Analyst: GARLAND
 Agency:
 Date: 11/21/01
 Period: SATURDAY PM PEAK HOUR
 Project ID: 2005 WITH TOURNAMENT
 E/W St: AVENUE P

Inter.: AVENUE P/25TH ST W
 Area Type: All other areas
 Jurisd: PALMDALE
 Year : 2005

N/S St: 25TH ST W

SIGNALIZED INTERSECTION SUMMARY

	Eastbound			Westbound			Northbound			Southbound		
	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R
No. Lanes	0	2	0	1	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
LGConfig	TR			L T			L		R			
Volume	967		100	156	1446		198		189			
Lane Width	12.0			12.0	12.0		12.0		12.0			
RTOR Vol			0						0			

Duration 0.25 Area Type: All other areas
 Signal Operations

Phase Combination		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
EB	Left					NB Left	P		
	Thru		P			Thru			
	Right		P			Right	P		
	Peds					Peds			
WB	Left	P	P			SB Left			
	Thru	P	P			Thru			
	Right					Right			
	Peds					Peds			
NB	Right					EB Right			
SB	Right					WB Right			
Green		12.0	57.0				12.0		
Yellow		3.0	3.0				3.0		
All Red		0.0	0.0				0.0		

Cycle Length: 90.0 secs

Intersection Performance Summary

Appr/ Lane Grp	Lane Group Capacity	Adj Sat Flow Rate (s)	Ratios		Lane Group		Approach	
			v/c	g/C	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS
Eastbound								
TR	2254	3559	0.53	0.63	10.0-	A	10.0-	A
Westbound								
L	455	1805	0.38	0.80	7.1	A		
T	2888	3610	0.56	0.80	4.0	A	4.3	A
Northbound								
L	467	3502	0.47	0.13	39.5	D		
							66.3	E
R	215	1615	0.98	0.13	94.5	F		
Southbound								

Intersection Delay = 14.1 (sec/veh) Intersection LOS = B

HCS2000: Signalized Intersections Release 4.1

Analyst: GARLAND

Agency:

Date: 11/21/01

Period: SATURDAY PM PEAK HOUR

Project ID: 2005 WITH CONCERT

W St: AVENUE P

Inter.: AVENUE P/25TH ST W

Area Type: All other areas

Jurisd: PALMDALE

Year : 2005

N/S St: 25TH ST W

SIGNALIZED INTERSECTION SUMMARY

	Eastbound			Westbound			Northbound			Southbound		
	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R
No. Lanes	0	2	0	1	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
Config	TR			L T			L R					
Volume	989		104	156	2016		301		189			
Lane Width	12.0			12.0	12.0		12.0		12.0			
FOR Vol			0						0			

Duration 0.25 Area Type: All other areas

Signal Operations

Phase Combination		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
EB	Left								
	Thru		P						
	Right		P						
	Peds								
WB	Left	P	P						
	Thru	P	P						
	Right								
	Peds								
NB	Right								
SB	Right								
Green		12.0	57.0			12.0			
Yellow		3.0	3.0			3.0			
All Red		0.0	0.0			0.0			

Cycle Length: 90.0 secs

Intersection Performance Summary

Intersection Performance Summary								
Approach	Lane Group	Adj Sat Flow Rate (s)	Ratios		Lane Group		Approach	
			v/c	g/C	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS
Eastbound								
TR	2253	3558	0.54	0.63	10.1	B	10.1	B
Westbound								
L	445	1805	0.39	0.80	7.6	A		
T	2888	3610	0.78	0.80	6.9	A	6.9	A
Northbound								
L	467	3502	0.72	0.13	46.4	D		
T	215	1615	0.98	0.13	94.5	F	65.0	E
Southbound								

Intersection Delay = 15.4 (sec/veh) Intersection LOS = B

HCS2000: Signalized Intersections Release 4.1

analyst: GARLAND
 Agency:
 Date: 11/21/01
 Period: WEEKDAY PM PEAK HOUR
 Project ID: EXISTING CONDITIONS
 E/W St: AVENUE P

Inter.: AVENUE P/30TH ST W
 Area Type: All other areas
 Jurisd: PALMDALE
 Year : 2001

N/S St: 30TH ST W

SIGNALIZED INTERSECTION SUMMARY

	Eastbound			Westbound			Northbound			Southbound		
	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R
No. Lanes	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1
LGConfig	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R
Volume	24	405	41	96	779	307	92	136	50	343	189	49
Lane Width	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
RTOR Vol			0			0			0			0

Duration 0.25 Area Type: All other areas

		Signal Operations							
Phase Combination		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
EB	Left	P				NB Left	P		
	Thru	P				Thru	P		
	Right	P				Right	P		
	Peds					Peds			
WB	Left	P				SB Left	P		
	Thru	P				Thru	P		
	Right	P				Right	P		
	Peds					Peds			
NB	Right					EB Right			
SB	Right					WB Right			
Green		47.0					37.0		
Yellow		3.0					3.0		
All Red		0.0					0.0		

Cycle Length: 90.0 secs

Intersection Performance Summary

Intersection Performance Summary								
Appr/ Lane Grp	Lane Group Capacity	Adj Sat Flow Rate (s)	Ratios		Lane Group		Approach	
			v/c	g/C	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS
Eastbound								
L	272	520	0.10	0.52	11.6	B		
T	1885	3610	0.24	0.52	12.0	B	11.9	B
R	843	1615	0.05	0.52	10.7	B		
Westbound								
L	452	865	0.24	0.52	13.0	B		
T	2709	5187	0.32	0.52	12.6	B	13.1	B
R	843	1615	0.40	0.52	14.5	B		
Northbound								
L	478	1163	0.21	0.41	18.1	B		
T	1484	3610	0.10	0.41	16.4	B	17.0	B
R	664	1615	0.08	0.41	16.4	B		
Southbound								
L	513	1247	0.74	0.41	31.8	C		
T	1484	3610	0.14	0.41	16.8	B	25.6	C
R	664	1615	0.08	0.41	16.4	B		
Intersection Delay = 16.2 (sec/veh)					Intersection LOS = B			

HCS2000: Signalized Intersections Release 4.1

Analyst: GARLAND
 Agency:
 Date: 11/21/01
 Period: WEEKDAY PM PEAK HOUR
 Project ID: 2005 WITHOUT PROJECT
 /W St: AVENUE P

Inter.: AVENUE P/30TH ST W
 Area Type: All other areas
 Jurisd: PALMDALE
 Year: 2005

N/S St: 30TH ST W

SIGNALIZED INTERSECTION SUMMARY

	Eastbound			Westbound			Northbound			Southbound		
	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R
Vo. Lanes	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1
GCConfig	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R
Volume	27	462	47	109	888	350	105	155	57	391	215	56
Lane Width	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
RTOR Vol			0			0			0			0

Duration 0.25 Area Type: All other areas

Signal Operations

Phase Combination		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
EB	Left	P				NB	Left	P	
	Thru	P					Thru	P	
	Right	P					Right	P	
	Peds						Peds		
WB	Left	P				SB	Left	P	
	Thru	P					Thru	P	
	Right	P					Right	P	
	Peds						Peds		
NB	Right					EB	Right		
SB	Right					WB	Right		
	Green	47.0					37.0		
	Yellow	3.0					3.0		
	All Red	0.0					0.0		

Cycle Length: 90.0 secs

Intersection Performance Summary

Appr/ Lane Grp	Lane Group Capacity	Adj Sat Flow Rate (s)	Ratios		Lane Group		Approach	
			v/c	g/C	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS
Eastbound								
L	230	441	0.13	0.52	12.2	B		
T	1885	3610	0.27	0.52	12.3	B	12.2	B
R	843	1615	0.06	0.52	10.8	B		
Westbound								
L	414	793	0.29	0.52	13.9	B		
T	2709	5187	0.36	0.52	13.1	B	13.7	B
R	843	1615	0.46	0.52	15.3	B		
Northbound								
L	459	1116	0.25	0.41	18.8	B		
T	1484	3610	0.12	0.41	16.5	B	17.3	B
R	664	1615	0.09	0.41	16.5	B		
Southbound								
L	502	1222	0.86	0.41	41.9	D		
T	1484	3610	0.16	0.41	16.9	B	31.7	C
R	664	1615	0.09	0.41	16.5	B		

Intersection Delay = 18.0 (sec/veh) Intersection LOS = B

HCS2000: Signalized Intersections Release 4.1

Analyst: GARLAND
 Agency:
 Date: 11/21/01
 Period: WEEKDAY PM PEAK HOUR
 Project ID: 2005 WITH PARK
 E/W St: AVENUE P

Inter.: AVENUE P/30TH ST W
 Area Type: All other areas
 Jurisd: PALMDALE
 Year : 2005

N/S St: 30TH ST W

SIGNALIZED INTERSECTION SUMMARY

	Eastbound			Westbound			Northbound			Southbound		
	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R
No. Lanes	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1
LGConfig	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R
Volume	34	469	47	112	899	350	105	157	59	391	218	67
Lane Width	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
RTOR Vol			0			0			0			0

Duration 0.25 Area Type: All other areas

Signal Operations

Phase Combination		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
EB	Left	P				NB	Left	P	
	Thru	P					Thru	P	
	Right	P					Right	P	
	Peds						Peds		
WB	Left	P				SB	Left	P	
	Thru	P					Thru	P	
	Right	P					Right	P	
	Peds						Peds		
NB	Right					EB	Right		
SB	Right					WB	Right		
Green		47.0					37.0		
Yellow		3.0					3.0		
All Red		0.0					0.0		

Cycle Length: 90.0 secs

Intersection Performance Summary

Appr/ Lane Grp	Lane Group Capacity	Adj Sat Flow Rate (s)	Ratios		Lane Group		Approach	
			v/c	g/C	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS
Eastbound								
L	226	433	0.17	0.52	12.9	B		
T	1885	3610	0.28	0.52	12.4	B	12.3	B
R	843	1615	0.06	0.52	10.8	B		
Westbound								
L	410	785	0.30	0.52	14.1	B		
T	2709	5187	0.37	0.52	13.1	B	13.8	B
R	843	1615	0.46	0.52	15.3	B		
Northbound								
L	457	1111	0.26	0.41	18.8	B		
T	1484	3610	0.12	0.41	16.6	B	17.3	B
R	664	1615	0.10	0.41	16.6	B		
Southbound								
L	502	1220	0.86	0.41	41.9	D		
T	1484	3610	0.16	0.41	17.0	B	31.4	C
R	664	1615	0.11	0.41	16.7	B		

Intersection Delay = 18.0 (sec/veh) Intersection LOS = B

HCS2000: Signalized Intersections Release 4.1

Analyst: GARLAND
 Agency:
 Date: 11/21/01
 Period: WEEKDAY PM PEAK HOUR
 Project ID: 2005 WITH TOURNAMENT
 E/W St: AVENUE P

Inter.: AVENUE P/30TH ST W
 Area Type: All other areas
 Jurisd: PALMDALE
 Year : 2005

N/S St: 30TH ST W

SIGNALIZED INTERSECTION SUMMARY

	Eastbound			Westbound			Northbound			Southbound		
	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R
No. Lanes	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1
LG Config	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R
Volume	87	522	47	112	900	350	105	170	72	391	218	68
Lane Width	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
RTOR Vol			0			0			0			0

Duration 0.25 Area Type: All other areas

Signal Operations

Phase Combination		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
EB	Left		P			NB	Left	P	
	Thru		P				Thru	P	
	Right		P				Right	P	
	Peds						Peds		
WB	Left		P			SB	Left	P	
	Thru		P				Thru	P	
	Right		P				Right	P	
	Peds						Peds		
NB	Right					EB	Right		
SB	Right					WB	Right		
Green		47.0					37.0		
Yellow		3.0					3.0		
All Red		0.0					0.0		

Cycle Length: 90.0 secs

Intersection Performance Summary

Appr/ Lane Grp	Lane Group Capacity	Adj Sat Flow Rate (s)	Ratios		Lane Group		Approach	
			v/c	g/C	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS
Eastbound								
L	226	433	0.43	0.52	19.1	B	13.4	B
T	1885	3610	0.31	0.52	12.7	B		
R	843	1615	0.06	0.52	10.8	B		
Westbound								
L	377	722	0.33	0.52	14.7	B	13.8	B
T	2709	5187	0.37	0.52	13.1	B		
R	843	1615	0.46	0.52	15.3	B		
Northbound								
L	457	1111	0.26	0.41	18.8	B	17.3	B
T	1484	3610	0.13	0.41	16.6	B		
R	664	1615	0.12	0.41	16.8	B		
Southbound								
L	493	1199	0.88	0.41	44.1	D	32.6	C
T	1484	3610	0.16	0.41	17.0	B		
R	664	1615	0.11	0.41	16.7	B		

Intersection Delay = 18.3 (sec/veh) Intersection LOS = B

HCS2000: Signalized Intersections Release 4.1

Analyst: GARLAND
Agency:
Date: 11/21/01
Period: SATURDAY PM PEAK HOUR
Project ID: EXISTING CONDITIONS
E/W St: AVENUE P

Inter.: AVENUE P/30TH ST W
Area Type: All other areas
Jurisd: PALMDALE
Year : 2001

N/S St: 30TH ST W

SIGNALIZED INTERSECTION SUMMARY

	Eastbound			Westbound			Northbound			Southbound		
	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R
No. Lanes	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1
LGConfig	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R
Volume	32	507	48	107	679	342	89	83	71	295	127	35
Lane Width	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
RTOR Vol			0			0			0			0

Duration 0.25 Area Type: All other areas

Signal Operations

Phase Combination		1	2	3	4	Signal Operations		5	6	7	8
EB	Left	P				NB	Left	P			
	Thru	P					Thru	P			
	Right	P					Right	P			
	Peds						Peds				
WB	Left	P				SB	Left	P			
	Thru	P					Thru	P			
	Right	P					Right	P			
	Peds						Peds				
NB	Right					EB	Right				
SB	Right					WB	Right				
Green		47.0						37.0			
Yellow		3.0						3.0			
All Red		0.0						0.0			

Cycle Length: 90.0 se s

Intersection Performance Summary

Appr/ Lane Grp	Lane Group Capacity	Adj Sat Flow Rate (s)	Ratios		Lane Group		Approach	
			v/c	g/C	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS
Eastbound								
L	315	604	0.11	0.52	11.7	B	12.4	B
T	1885	3610	0.30	0.52	12.6	B		
R	843	1615	0.06	0.52	10.8	B		
Westbound								
L	386	740	0.31	0.52	14.3	B	13.3	B
T	2709	5187	0.28	0.52	12.3	B		
R	843	1615	0.45	0.52	15.2	B		
Northbound								
L	518	1259	0.19	0.41	17.8	B	16.9	B
T	1484	3610	0.06	0.41	16.1	B		
R	664	1615	0.12	0.41	16.8	B		
Southbound								
L	542	1319	0.61	0.41	25.7	C	22.4	C
T	1484	3610	0.10	0.41	16.4	B		
R	664	1615	0.06	0.41	16.2	B		
Intersection Delay = 15.2 (sec/veh) Intersection LOS = B								

HCS2000: Signalized Intersections Release 4.1

Analyst: GARLAND
 Agency:
 Date: 11/21/01
 Period: SATURDAY PM PEAK HOUR
 Project ID: 2005 NO PROJECT
 E/W St: AVENUE P

Inter.: AVENUE P/30TH ST W
 Area Type: All other areas
 Jurisd: PALMDALE
 Year : 2005

N/S St: 30TH ST W

SIGNALIZED INTERSECTION SUMMARY

	Eastbound			Westbound			Northbound			Southbound		
	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R
No. Lanes	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1
LGConfig	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R
Volume	36	578	55	122	774	390	101	95	81	336	145	40
Lane Width	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
RTOR Vol			0			0			0			0

Duration 0.25 Area Type: All other areas

Signal Operations

Phase Combination		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
EB	Left		P			NB	Left	P	
	Thru		P				Thru	P	
	Right		P				Right	P	
	Peds						Peds		
WB	Left		P			SB	Left	P	
	Thru		P				Thru	P	
	Right		P				Right	P	
	Peds						Peds		
NB	Right					EB	Right		
SB	Right					WB	Right		
Green		47.0					37.0		
Yellow		3.0					3.0		
All Red		0.0					0.0		

Cycle Length: 90.0 secs

Intersection Performance Summary

Intersection Performance Summary								
Appr/ Lane Grp	Lane Group Capacity	Adj Sat Flow Rate (s)	Ratios		Lane Group		Approach	
			v/c	g/C	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS
Eastbound								
L	274	524	0.15	0.52	12.2	B		
T	1885	3610	0.34	0.52	13.0	B	12.8	B
R	843	1615	0.07	0.52	10.8	B		
Westbound								
L	345	661	0.39	0.52	16.3	B		
T	2709	5187	0.32	0.52	12.6	B	14.1	B
R	843	1615	0.51	0.52	16.3	B		
Northbound								
L	508	1235	0.22	0.41	18.2	B		
T	1484	3610	0.07	0.41	16.2	B	17.1	B
R	664	1615	0.14	0.41	17.0	B		
Southbound								
L	535	1302	0.70	0.41	29.2	C		
T	1484	3610	0.11	0.41	16.5	B	24.7	C
R	664	1615	0.07	0.41	16.2	B		

Intersection Delay = 16.1 (sec/veh) Intersection LOS = B

HCS2000: Signalized Intersections Release 4.1

Analyst: GARLAND
 Agency:
 Date: 11/21/01
 Period: SATURDAY PM PEAK HOUR
 Project ID: 2005 WITH PARK
 E/W St: AVENUE P

Inter.: AVENUE P/30TH ST W
 Area Type: All other areas
 Jurisd: PALMDALE
 Year : 2005

N/S St: 30TH ST W

SIGNALIZED INTERSECTION SUMMARY

	Eastbound			Westbound			Northbound			Southbound		
	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R
No. Lanes	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1
LGConfig	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R
Volume	53	595	55	126	789	390	101	99	85	336	149	55
Lane Width	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
RTOR Vol			0			0			0			0

Duration 0.25 Area Type: All other areas

Signal Operations

Phase Combination	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
EB Left	P				NB Left	P		
Thru	P				Thru	P		
Right	P				Right	P		
Peds					Peds			
WB Left	P				SB Left	P		
Thru	P				Thru	P		
Right	P				Right	P		
Peds					Peds			
NB Right					EB Right			
SB Right					WB Right			
Green	47.0				37.0			
Yellow	3.0				3.0			
All Red	0.0				0.0			

Cycle Length: 90.0 se s

Intersection Performance Summary

Appr/ Lane Grp	Lane Group Capacity	Adj Sat Flow Rate (s)	Ratios		Lane Group		Approach	
			v/c	g/C	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS
Eastbound								
L	267	512	0.22	0.52	13.5	B		
T	1885	3610	0.35	0.52	13.1	B	12.9	B
R	843	1615	0.07	0.52	10.8	B		
Westbound								
L	336	643	0.42	0.52	16.9	B		
T	2709	5187	0.32	0.52	12.7	B	14.2	B
R	843	1615	0.51	0.52	16.3	B		
Northbound								
L	505	1229	0.22	0.41	18.2	B		
T	1484	3610	0.07	0.41	16.2	B	17.1	B
R	664	1615	0.14	0.41	17.0	B		
Southbound								
L	533	1297	0.70	0.41	29.4	C		
T	1484	3610	0.11	0.41	16.5	B	24.5	C
R	664	1615	0.09	0.41	16.5	B		

Intersection Delay = 16.1 (sec/veh) Intersection LOS = B

HCS2000: Signalized Intersections Release 4.1

Analyst: GARLAND
 Agency:
 Date: 11/21/01
 Period: SATURDAY PM PEAK HOUR
 Project ID: 2005 WITH TOURNAMENT
 E/W St: AVENUE P

Inter.: AVENUE P/30TH ST W
 Area Type: All other areas
 Jurisd: PALMDALE
 Year : 2005

N/S St: 30TH ST W

SIGNALIZED INTERSECTION SUMMARY

	Eastbound			Westbound			Northbound			Southbound		
	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R
No. Lanes	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1
LGConfig	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R
Volume	96	638	55	125	786	390	101	110	96	336	148	52
Lane Width	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
RTOR Vol			0			0			0			0

Duration 0.25 Area Type: All other areas

Signal Operations

Phase Combination		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
EB	Left	P				NB	Left	P	
	Thru	P					Thru	P	
	Right	P					Right	P	
	Peds						Peds		
WB	Left	P				SB	Left	P	
	Thru	P					Thru	P	
	Right	P					Right	P	
	Peds						Peds		
NB	Right					EB	Right		
SB	Right					WB	Right		
Green		47.0					37.0		
Yellow		3.0					3.0		
All Red		0.0					0.0		

Cycle Length: 90.0 secs

Intersection Performance Summary

Appr/ Lane Grp	Lane Group Capacity	Adj Sat Flow Rate (s)	Ratios		Lane Group		Approach	
			v/c	g/C	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS
Eastbound								
L	269	515	0.40	0.52	17.3	B		
T	1885	3610	0.38	0.52	13.4	B	13.7	B
R	843	1615	0.07	0.52	10.8	B		
Westbound								
L	313	599	0.44	0.52	17.9	B		
T	2709	5187	0.32	0.52	12.7	B	14.2	B
R	843	1615	0.51	0.52	16.3	B		
Northbound								
L	506	1231	0.22	0.41	18.2	B		
T	1484	3610	0.08	0.41	16.3	B	17.2	B
R	664	1615	0.16	0.41	17.2	B		
Southbound								
L	527	1282	0.71	0.41	29.8	C		
T	1484	3610	0.11	0.41	16.5	B	24.8	C
R	664	1615	0.09	0.41	16.4	B		

Intersection Delay = 16.3 (sec/veh) Intersection LOS = B

HCS2000: Signalized Intersections Release 4.1

Analyst: GARLAND
 Agency:
 Date: 11/21/01
 Period: SATURDAY PM PEAK HOUR
 Project ID: 2005 WITH CONCERT
 E/W St: AVENUE P

Inter.: AVENUE P/30TH ST W
 Area Type: All other areas
 Jurisd: PALMDALE
 Year : 2005

N/S St: 30TH ST W

SIGNALIZED INTERSECTION SUMMARY

	Eastbound			Westbound			Northbound			Southbound		
	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R
No. Lanes	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1
LGConfig	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R
Volume	199	741	55	126	790	390	101	136	122	336	149	56
Lane Width	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
RTOR Vol			0			0			0			0

Duration 0.25 Area Type: All other areas

Signal Operations

Phase Combination		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
EB	Left		P			NB	Left	P	
	Thru		P				Thru	P	
	Right		P				Right	P	
	Peds						Peds		
WB	Left		P			SB	Left	P	
	Thru		P				Thru	P	
	Right		P				Right	P	
	Peds						Peds		
NB	Right					EB	Right		
SB	Right					WB	Right		
Green		47.0					37.0		
Yellow		3.0					3.0		
All Red		0.0					0.0		

Cycle Length: 90.0 sec

Intersection Performance Summary

Appr/ Lane Grp	Lane Group Capacity	Adj Sat Flow Rate (s)	Ratios		Lane Group		Approach	
			v/c	g/c	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS

Eastbound

L	267	512	0.83	0.52	42.7	D		
T	1885	3610	0.44	0.52	14.0	B	19.6	B
R	843	1615	0.07	0.52	10.8	B		

Westbound

L	262	502	0.53	0.52	21.9	C		
T	2709	5187	0.32	0.52	12.7	B	14.6	B
R	843	1615	0.51	0.52	16.3	B		

Northbound

L	505	1229	0.22	0.41	18.2	B		
T	1484	3610	0.10	0.41	16.4	B	17.4	B
R	664	1615	0.20	0.41	17.7	B		

Southbound

L	513	1247	0.73	0.41	31.0	C		
T	1484	3610	0.11	0.41	16.5	B	25.5	C
R	664	1615	0.09	0.41	16.5	B		

Intersection Delay = 18.3 (sec/veh) Intersection LOS = B

TWO-WAY STOP CONTROL SUMMARY

Analyst: GARLAND
 Agency/Co.:
 Date Performed: 11/21/01
 Analysis Time Period: WEEKDAY PM PEAK HOUR
 Intersection: 30TH ST W/AVE O-12
 Jurisdiction: PALMDALE
 Analysis Year: 2001
 Project ID: EXISTING CONDITIONS
 East/West Street: AVENUE O-12
 North/South Street: 30TH ST W

Intersection Orientation: NS

Study period (hrs): 0.25

Vehicle Volumes and Adjustments

Major Street:	Approach Movement	Northbound			Southbound		
		1	2	3	4	5	6
		L	T	R	L	T	R
Volume		488	4		3	503	
Peak-Hour Factor, PHF		1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00	
Hourly Flow Rate, HFR		488	4		3	503	
Percent Heavy Vehicles		--	--		0	--	--
Median Type	Undivided						
RT Channelized?				No			
Lanes		1	1		1	2	
Configuration		T	R		L	T	
Upstream Signal?		No				No	

Minor Street:	Approach Movement	Westbound			Eastbound		
		7	8	9	10	11	12
		L	T	R	L	T	R
Volume		3	0	1			
Peak Hour Factor, PHF		1.00	1.00	1.00			
Hourly Flow Rate, HFR		3	0	1			
Percent Heavy Vehicles		0	0	0			
Percent Grade (%)			0			0	
Median Storage							
Flared Approach:	Exists?		No				
	Storage						
RT Channelized?							
Lanes		0	1	0			
Configuration			LTR				

Delay, Queue Length, and Level of Service

Approach	NE	SB	Westbound			Eastbound	
Movement	1	4	7	8	9	10	11
Lane Config		L		LTR			12
v (vph)		3		4			
C(m) (vph)		1082		385			
v/c		0.00		0.01			
95% queue length		0.01		0.03			
Control Delay		8.3		14.4			
LOS		A		B			
Approach Delay				14.4			
Approach LOS				B			

TWO-WAY STOP CONTROL SUMMARY

Analyst: GARLAND
 Agency/Co.:
 Date Performed: 11/21/01
 Analysis Time Period: WEEKDAY PM PEAK HOUR
 Intersection: 30TH ST W/AVE O-12
 Jurisdiction: PALMDALE
 Analysis Year: 2005
 Project ID: 2005 NO PROJECT
 East/West Street: AVENUE O-12
 North/South Street: 30TH ST W

Intersection Orientation: NS

Study period (hrs): 0.25

Vehicle Volumes and Adjustments

Major Street:	Approach Movement	Northbound			Southbound		
		1 L	2 T	3 R	4 L	5 T	6 R
Volume			556	5	3		
Peak-Hour Factor, PHF			1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
Hourly Flow Rate, HFR			556	5	3	503	
Percent Heavy Vehicles			--	--	0	--	--
Median Type	Undivided						
RT Channelized?				No			
Lanes			1	1		1	2
Configuration			T	R		L	T
Upstream Signal?			No			No	

Minor Street:	Approach Movement	Westbound			Eastbound		
		7 L	8 T	9 R	10 L	11 T	12 R
Volume		3	0	1			
Peak Hour Factor, PHF		1.00	1.00	1.00			
Hourly Flow Rate, HFR		3	0	1			
Percent Heavy Vehicles		0	0	0			
Percent Grade (%)			0			0	
Median Storage							
Flared Approach: Exists?			No				
Storage							
RT Channelized?							
Lanes		0	1	0			
Configuration			LTR				

Delay, Queue Length, and Level of Service

Approach Movement	NB	SB	Westbound			Eastbound		
	1	4	7	8	9	10	11	12
Lane Config		L		LTR				
v (vph)		3		4				
C(m) (vph)		1020		348				
v/c		0.00		0.01				
95% queue length		0.01		0.03				
Control Delay		8.5		15.5				
LOS		A		C				
Approach Delay				15.5				
Approach LOS				C				

TWO-WAY STOP CONTROL SUMMARY

Analyst: GARLAND
 Agency/Co.:
 Date Performed: 11/21/01
 Analysis Time Period: WEEKDAY PM PEAK HOUR
 Intersection: 30TH ST W/AVE O-12
 Jurisdiction: PALMDALE
 Analysis Year: 2005
 Project ID: 2005 WITH PARK
 East/West Street: AVENUE O-12
 North/South Street: 30TH ST W

Intersection Orientation: NS

Study period (hrs): 0.25

Vehicle Volumes and Adjustments

Major Street:	Approach Movement	Northbound			Southbound		
		1 L	2 T	3 R	4 L	5 T	6 R
Volume			567	5	3		
Peak-Hour Factor, PHF			1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
Hourly Flow Rate, HFR			567	5	3	573	
Percent Heavy Vehicles			--	--	0	--	--
Median Type	Undivided						
RT Channelized?				No			
Lanes			1	1		1	2
Configuration			T	R		L	T
Upstream Signal?			No			No	

Minor Street:	Approach Movement	Westbound			Eastbound		
		7 L	8 T	9 R	10 L	11 T	12 R
Volume		3	0	1			
Peak Hour Factor, PHF		1.00	1.00	1.00			
Hourly Flow Rate, HFR		3	0	1			
Percent Heavy Vehicles		0	0	0			
Percent Grade (%)			0			0	
Median Storage							
Flared Approach: Exists?			No				
Storage							
RT Channelized?							
Lanes		0	1	0			
Configuration			LTR				

Delay, Queue Length, and Level of Service

Approach Movement	NB	SB	Westbound			Eastbound		
	1	4	7	8	9	10	11	12
Lane Config		L		LTR				
v (vph)		3		4				
C(m) (vph)		1011		328				
v/c		0.00		0.01				
95% queue length		0.01		0.04				
Control Delay		8.6		16.1				
LOS		A		C				
Approach Delay				16.1				
Approach LOS				C				

TWO-WAY STOP CONTROL SUMMARY

Analyst: GARLAND
 Agency/Co.:
 Date Performed: 11/21/01
 Analysis Time Period: WEEKDAY PM PEAK HOUR
 Intersection: 30TH ST W/AVE O-12
 Jurisdiction: PALMDALE
 Analysis Year: 2005
 Project ID: 2005 WITH TOURNAMENT
 East/West Street: AVENUE O-12
 North/South Street: 30TH ST W

Intersection Orientation: NS

Study period (hrs): 0.25

Vehicle Volumes and Adjustments							
Major Street:	Approach Movement	Northbound				Southbound	
		1 L	2 T	3 R		4 L	5 T 6 R
Volume		568	5	3		633	
Peak-Hour Factor, PHF		1.00	1.00	1.00		1.00	
Hourly Flow Rate, HFR		568	5	3		633	
Percent Heavy Vehicles		--	--	0		--	--
Median Type	Undivided						
RT Channelized?			No				
Lanes		1	1			1	2
Configuration		T	R			L	T
Upstream Signal?		No				No	

Minor Street:	Approach Movement	Westbound				Eastbound	
		7 L	8 T	9 R		10 L	11 T 12 R
Volume		3	0	1			
Peak Hour Factor, PHF		1.00	1.00	1.00			
Hourly Flow Rate, HFR		3	0	1			
Percent Heavy Vehicles		0	0	0			
Percent Grade (%)			0			0	
Median Storage							
Flared Approach:	Exists? Storage		No				
RT Channelized?							
Lanes		0	1	0			
Configuration			LTR				

Delay, Queue Length, and Level of Service									
Approach	NB	SB	Westbound			Eastbound			
Movement	1	4	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Lane Config	L	L		LTR					
v (vph)	3			4					
C(m) (vph)	1010			316					
v/c	0.00			0.01					
95% queue length	0.01			0.04					
Control Delay	8.6			16.5					
LOS	A			C					
Approach Delay				16.5					
Approach LOS				C					

TWO-WAY STOP CONTROL SUMMARY

Analyst: GARLAND
 Agency/Co.:
 Date Performed: 11/21/01
 Analysis Time Period: SATURDAY PM PEAK HOUR
 Intersection: 30TH ST W/AVE O-12
 Jurisdiction: PALMDALE
 Analysis Year: 2001
 Project ID: EXISTING CONDITIONS
 East/West Street: AVENUE O-12
 North/South Street: 30TH ST W

Intersection Orientation: NS

Study period (hrs): 0.25

Vehicle Volumes and Adjustments

Major Street:	Approach Movement	Northbound			Southbound		
		1 L	2 T	3 R	4 L	5 T	6 R
Volume			365	1	1		
Peak-Hour Factor, PHF			1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
Hourly Flow Rate, HFR			365	1	1	503	
Percent Heavy Vehicles			--	--	0	--	--
Median Type	Undivided						
RT Channelized?				No			
Lanes			1	1		1	2
Configuration			T	R		L	T
Upstream Signal?			No			No	

Minor Street:	Approach Movement	Westbound			Eastbound		
		7 L	8 T	9 R	10 L	11 T	12 R
Volume		2	0	1			
Peak Hour Factor, PHF		1.00	1.00	1.00			
Hourly Flow Rate, HFR		2	0	1			
Percent Heavy Vehicles		0	0	0			
Percent Grade (%)			0			0	
Median Storage							
Flared Approach: Exists?			No				
Storage							
RT Channelized?							
Lanes		0	1	0			
Configuration			LTR				

Delay, Queue Length, and Level of Service

Approach Movement	NB	SB	Westbound			Eastbound		
	1	4	7	8	9	10	11	12
Lane Config		L		LTR				
v (vph)		1		3				
C(m) (vph)		1204		479				
v/c		0.00		0.01				
95% queue length		0.00		0.02				
Control Delay		8.0		12.6				
LOS		A		B				
Approach Delay				12.6				
Approach LOS				B				

TWO-WAY STOP CONTROL SUMMARY

Analyst: GARLAND
 Agency/Co.:
 Date Performed: 11/21/01
 Analysis Time Period: SATURDAY PM PEAK HOUR
 Intersection: 30TH ST W/AVE O-12
 Jurisdiction: PALMDALE
 Analysis Year: 2005
 Project ID: 2005 NO PROJECT
 East/West Street: AVENUE O-12
 North/South Street: 30TH ST W

Intersection Orientation: NS

Study period (hrs): 0.25

Vehicle Volumes and Adjustments

Major Street: Approach Movement	Northbound			Southbound		
	1 L	2 T	3 R	4 L	5 T	6 R
Volume		416	1	1	513	
Peak-Hour Factor, PHF		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
Hourly Flow Rate, HFR		416	1	1	513	
Percent Heavy Vehicles		--	--	0	--	--
Median Type	Undivided					
RT Channelized?	No					
Lanes		1	1		1	2
Configuration		T	R		L	T
Upstream Signal?		No			No	

Minor Street: Approach Movement	Westbound			Eastbound		
	7 L	8 T	9 R	10 L	11 T	12 R
Volume	2	0	1			
Peak Hour Factor, PHF	1.00	1.00	1.00			
Hourly Flow Rate, HFR	2	0	1			
Percent Heavy Vehicles	0	0	0			
Percent Grade (%)		0			0	
Median Storage						
Flared Approach: Exists?		No				
Storage						
RT Channelized?						
Lanes	0	1	0			
Configuration		LTR				

Delay, Queue Length, and Level of Service

Approach Movement Lane Config	NB	SB	Westbound			Eastbound		
	1	4	7	8	9	10	11	12
		L		LTR				
v (vph)		1		3				
C(m) (vph)		1153		442				
v/c		0.00		0.01				
95% queue length		0.00		0.02				
Control Delay		8.1		13.2				
LOS		A		B				
Approach Delay				13.2				
Approach LOS				B				

TWO-WAY STOP CONTROL SUMMARY

Analyst: GARLAND
 Agency/Co.:
 Date Performed: 11/21/01
 Analysis Time Period: SATURDAY PM PEAK HOUR
 Intersection: 30TH ST W/AVE O-12
 Jurisdiction: PALMDALE
 Analysis Year: 2005
 Project ID: 2005 WITH PARK
 East/West Street: AVENUE O-12
 North/South Street: 30TH ST W

Intersection Orientation: NS

Study period (hrs): 0.25

Vehicle Volumes and Adjustments

Major Street:	Approach Movement	Northbound			Southbound		
		1 L	2 T	3 R	4 L	5 T	6 R
Volume		431		1	1	530	
Peak-Hour Factor, PHF		1.00		1.00	1.00	1.00	
Hourly Flow Rate, HFR		431		1	1	530	
Percent Heavy Vehicles		--		--	0	--	--
Median Type	Undivided						
RT Channelized?				No			
Lanes		1	1		1	2	
Configuration		T	R		L	T	
Upstream Signal?		No				No	

Minor Street:	Approach Movement	Westbound			Eastbound		
		7 L	8 T	9 R	10 L	11 T	12 R
Volume		2	0	1			
Peak Hour Factor, PHF		1.00	1.00	1.00			
Hourly Flow Rate, HFR		2	0	1			
Percent Heavy Vehicles		0	0	0			
Percent Grade (%)			0			0	
Median Storage							
Flared Approach: Exists?			No				
Storage							
RT Channelized?							
Lanes		0	1	0			
Configuration			LTR				

Delay, Queue Length, and Level of Service

Approach Movement	NB	SB	Westbound			Eastbound		
	1	4	7	8	9	10	11	12
Lane Config		L		LTR				
v (vph)		1		3				
C(m) (vph)		1138		428				
v/c		0.00		0.01				
95% queue length		0.00		0.02				
Control Delay		8.2		13.5				
LOS		A		B				
Approach Delay				13.5				
Approach LOS				B				

TWO-WAY STOP CONTROL SUMMARY

Analyst: GARLAND
 Agency/Co.:
 Date Performed: 11/21/01
 Analysis Time Period: SATURDAY PM PEAK HOUR
 Intersection: 30TH ST W/AVE O-12
 Jurisdiction: PALMDALE
 Analysis Year: 2005
 Project ID: 2005 WITH TOURNAMENT
 East/West Street: AVENUE O-12
 North/South Street: 30TH ST W

Intersection Orientation: NS

Study period (hrs): 0.25

		Vehicle Volumes and Adjustments					
Major Street:	Approach Movement	Northbound			Southbound		
		1 L	2 T	3 R	4 L	5 T	6 R
Volume			428	1	1	573	
Peak-Hour Factor, PHF			1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
Hourly Flow Rate, HFR			428	1	1	573	
Percent Heavy Vehicles			--	--	0	--	--
Median Type	Undivided						
RT Channelized?				No			
Lanes			1	1		1	2
Configuration			T	R		L	T
Upstream Signal?			No			No	
Minor Street:	Approach Movement	Westbound			Eastbound		
		7 L	8 T	9 R	10 L	11 T	12 R
Volume		2	0	1			
Peak Hour Factor, PHF		1.00	1.00	1.00			
Hourly Flow Rate, HFR		2	0	1			
Percent Heavy Vehicles		0	0	0			
Percent Grade (%)			0			0	
Median Storage							
Flared Approach: Exists?			No				
Storage							
RT Channelized?							
Lanes		0	1	0			
Configuration			LTR				

Delay, Queue Length, and Level of Service							
Approach	NB	SB	Westbound			Eastbound	
Movement	1	4	7	8	9	10	11 12
Lane Config		L		LTR			
v (vph)		1		3			
C(m) (vph)		1141		420			
v/c		0.00		0.01			
95% queue length		0.00		0.02			
Control Delay		8.2		13.6			
LOS		A		B			
Approach Delay				13.6			
Approach LOS				B			

TWO-WAY STOP CONTROL SUMMARY

Analyst: GARLAND
 Agency/Co.:
 Date Performed: 11/21/01
 Analysis Time Period: WEEKDAY PM PEAK HOUR
 Intersection: 30TH ST W/AVE O-12
 Jurisdiction: PALMDALE
 Analysis Year: 2005
 Project ID: 2005 WITH CONCERT
 East/West Street: AVENUE O-12
 North/South Street: 30TH ST W

Intersection Orientation: NS

Study period (hrs): 0.25

Vehicle Volumes and Adjustments

Major Street:	Approach Movement	Northbound			Southbound		
		1	2	3	4	5	6
		L	T	R	L	T	R
Volume		572	5	3			
Peak-Hour Factor, PHF		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		
Hourly Flow Rate, HFR		572	5	3	573		
Percent Heavy Vehicles		--	--	0	--	--	--
Median Type	Undivided						
RT Channelized?			No				
Lanes		1	1		1	2	
Configuration		T	R		L	T	
Upstream Signal?		No				No	

Minor Street:	Approach Movement	Westbound			Eastbound		
		7	8	9	10	11	12
		L	T	R	L	T	R
Volume		3	0	1			
Peak Hour Factor, PHF		1.00	1.00	1.00			
Hourly Flow Rate, HFR		3	0	1			
Percent Heavy Vehicles		0	0	0			
Percent Grade (%)			0			0	
Median Storage							
Flared Approach: Exists?			No				
	Storage						
RT Channelized?							
Lanes		0	1	0			
Configuration			LTR				

Delay, Queue Length, and Level of Service

Approach	NB	SB	Westbound			Eastbound		
Movement	1	4	7	8	9	10	11	12
Lane Config		L		LTR				
v (vph)		3		4				
C(m) (vph)		1006		326				
v/c		0.00		0.01				
95% queue length		0.01		0.04				
Control Delay		8.6		16.2				
LOS		A		C				
Approach Delay				16.2				
Approach LOS				C				

HCS2000: Signalized Intersections Release 4.1

Analyst: GARLAND
 Agency:
 Date: 11/21/01
 Period: WEEKDAY PM PEAK HOUR
 Project ID: EXISTING CONDITIONS
 E/W St: AVENUE S

Inter.: AVENUE S/35TH ST E
 Area Type: All other areas
 Jurisd: PALMDALE
 Year : 2001

N/S St: 35TH ST E

SIGNALIZED INTERSECTION SUMMARY

	Eastbound			Westbound			Northbound			Southbound		
	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R
No. Lanes	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
LGConfig	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R
Volume	142	840	72	42	697	17	41	24	40	21	18	78
Lane Width	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
RTOR Vol			0			0			0			0

Duration 0.25 Area Type: All other areas

Signal Operations

Phase Combination		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
EB	Left	P				NB	Left	P	
	Thru	P					Thru	P	
	Right	P					Right	P	
	Peds						Peds		
WB	Left	P				SB	Left	P	
	Thru	P					Thru	P	
	Right	P					Right	P	
	Peds						Peds		
NB	Right					EB	Right		
SB	Right					WB	Right		
Green		72.0					12.0		
Yellow		3.0					3.0		
All Red		0.0					0.0		

Cycle Length: 90.0 sec

Intersection Performance Summary

Appr/ Lane Grp	Lane Group Capacity	Adj Sat Flow Rate (s)	Ratios		Lane Group		Approach	
			v/c	g/C	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS
Eastbound								
L	528	660	0.30	0.80	3.8	A		
T	2888	3610	0.32	0.80	2.7	A	2.8	A
R	1292	1615	0.06	0.80	2.0	A		
Westbound								
L	442	552	0.11	0.80	2.5	A		
T	2888	3610	0.27	0.80	2.5	A	2.5	A
R	1292	1615	0.01	0.80	1.8	A		
Northbound								
L	189	1414	0.24	0.13	38.0	D		
T	253	1900	0.11	0.13	35.1	D	36.9	D
R	215	1615	0.20	0.13	36.9	D		
Southbound								
L	187	1405	0.12	0.13	35.7	D		
T	253	1900	0.08	0.13	34.8	C	39.3	D
R	215	1615	0.40	0.13	41.3	D		
Intersection Delay = 6.6					(sec/veh)	Intersection LOS = A		

HCS2000: Signalized Intersections Release 4.1

Analyst: GARLAND

Agency:

Date: 11/21/01

Period: WEEKDAY PM PEAK HOUR

Project ID: 2005 NO PROJECT

E/W St: AVENUE S

Inter.: AVENUE S/35TH ST E

Area Type: All other areas

Jurisd: PALMDALE

Year :

N/S St: 35TH ST E

SIGNALIZED INTERSECTION SUMMARY

	Eastbound			Westbound			Northbound			Southbound		
	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R
No. Lanes	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
LGConfig	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R
Volume	162	958	82	48	795	19	57	27	46	24	21	89
Lane Width	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
RTOR Vol			0			0			0			0

Duration	0.25
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Area Type: All other areas

Signal Operations

Phase Combination		1	2	3	4	Signal Operations		5	6	7	8
EB	Left	P				NB	Left	P			
	Thru	P					Thru	P			
	Right	P					Right	P			
	Peds						Peds				
WB	Left	P				SB	Left	P			
	Thru	P					Thru	P			
	Right	P					Right	P			
	Peds						Peds				
NB	Right					EB	Right				
EB	Right					WB	Right				
Green		72.0						12.0			
Yellow		3.0						3.0			
All Red		0.0						0.0			

Cycle Length: 90.0 secs

Intersection Performance Summary

Intersection Performance Summary								
Appr/ Lane Grp	Lane Group Capacity	Adj Sat Flow Rate (s)	Ratios		Lane Group		Approach	
			v/c	g/C	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS
Eastbound								
L	467	584	0.39	0.80	5.0	A		
T	2888	3610	0.37	0.80	2.9	A	3.1	A
R	1292	1615	0.07	0.80	2.0	A		
Westbound								
L	380	475	0.14	0.80	2.8	A		
T	2888	3610	0.31	0.80	2.7	A	2.6	A
R	1292	1615	0.02	0.80	1.8	A		
Northbound								
L	188	1410	0.34	0.13	40.1	D		
T	253	1900	0.12	0.13	35.3	D	38.2	D
R	215	1615	0.24	0.13	37.5	D		
Southbound								
L	187	1401	0.14	0.13	36.1	D		
T	253	1900	0.09	0.13	34.9	C	40.5	D
R	215	1615	0.46	0.13	43.0	D		
Intersection Delay = 7.1 (sec/veh) Intersection LOS = A								

HCS2000: Signalized Intersections Release 4.1

Analyst: GARLAND
 Agency:
 Date: 11/21/01
 Period: WEEKDAY PM PEAK HOUR
 Project ID: 2005 WITH PARK
 E/W St: AVENUE S

Inter.: AVENUE S/35TH ST E
 Area Type: All other areas
 Jurisd: PALMDALE
 Year : 2005

N/S St: 35TH ST E

SIGNALIZED INTERSECTION SUMMARY

	Eastbound			Westbound			Northbound			Southbound		
	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R
No. Lanes	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
LGConfig	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R
Volume	162	974	82	51	820	23	57	27	48	27	21	89
Lane Width	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
RTOR Vol			0			0			0			0

Duration 0.25 Area Type: All other areas

Signal Operations

Phase Combination	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
EB Left	P				NB Left	P		
Thru	P				Thru	P		
Right	P				Right	P		
Peds					Peds			
WB Left		P			SB Left	P		
Thru		P			Thru	P		
Right		P			Right	P		
Peds					Peds			
NB Right					EB Right			
SB Right					WB Right			
Green		72.0				12.0		
Yellow		3.0				3.0		
All Red		0.0				0.0		

Cycle Length: 90.0 se s

Intersection Performance Summary

Appr/ Lane Grp	Lane Group Capacity	Adj Sat Flow Rate (s)	Ratios		Lane Group		Approach	
			v/c	g/C	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS
Eastbound								
L	453	566	0.40	0.80	5.2	A		
T	2888	3610	0.37	0.80	2.9	A	3.2	A
R	1292	1615	0.07	0.80	2.0	A		
Westbound								
L	372	465	0.15	0.80	2.9	A		
T	2888	3610	0.32	0.80	2.7	A	2.7	A
R	1292	1615	0.02	0.80	1.9	A		
Northbound								
L	188	1410	0.34	0.13	40.1	D		
T	253	1900	0.12	0.13	35.3	D	38.2	D
R	215	1615	0.25	0.13	37.7	D		
Southbound								
L	187	1401	0.16	0.13	36.4	D		
T	253	1900	0.09	0.13	34.9	C	40.4	D
R	215	1615	0.46	0.13	43.0	D		
Intersection Delay = 7.1 (sec/veh)					Intersection LOS = A			

HCS2000: Signalized Intersections Release 4.1

Analyst: GARLAND

Agency:

Date: 11/21/01

Period: SATURDAY PM PEAK HOUR

Project ID: EXISTING CONDITIONS

E/W St: AVENUE S

Inter.: AVENUE S/35TH ST E

Area Type: All other areas

Jurisd: PALMDALE

Year : 2001

N/S St: 35TH ST E

SIGNALIZED INTERSECTION SUMMARY

	Eastbound			Westbound			Northbound			Southbound		
	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R
No. Lanes	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Signal Config	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R
Volume	69	746	50	35	707	30	39	12	31	29	15	61
Lane Width	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
RTOR Vol			0			0			0			0

Duration 0.25

Area Type: All other areas

Signal Operations

Phase Combination		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
EB	Left		P			NB	Left	P	
	Thru		P				Thru	P	
	Right		P				Right	P	
	Peds						Peds		
WB	Left		P			SB	Left	P	
	Thru		P				Thru	P	
	Right		P				Right	P	
	Peds						Peds		
NB	Right					EB	Right		
SB	Right					WB	Right		
Green		72.0					12.0		
Yellow		3.0					3.0		
All Red		0.0					0.0		

Cycle Length: 90.0 secs

Intersection Performance Summary

Appr/ Lane Grp	Lane Group Capacity	Adj Sat Flow Rate (s)	Ratios		Lane Group		Approach	
			v/c	g/C	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS
Eastbound								
L	521	651	0.15	0.80	2.6	A		
T	2888	3610	0.29	0.80	2.6	A	2.6	A
R	1292	1615	0.04	0.80	1.9	A		
Westbound								
L	496	620	0.08	0.80	2.2	A		
T	2888	3610	0.27	0.80	2.5	A	2.5	A
R	1292	1615	0.03	0.80	1.9	A		
Northbound								
L	189	1418	0.23	0.13	37.6	D		
T	253	1900	0.05	0.13	34.4	C	36.6	D
R	215	1615	0.16	0.13	36.1	D		
Southbound								
L	190	1423	0.17	0.13	36.5	D		
T	253	1900	0.07	0.13	34.6	C	37.7	D
R	215	1615	0.32	0.13	39.1	D		

Intersection Delay = 6.1 (sec/veh) Intersection LOS = A

HCS2000: Signalized Intersections Release 4.1

Analyst: GARLAND
 Agency:
 Date: 11/21/01
 Period: SATURDAY PM PEAK HOUR
 Project ID: 2005 NO PROJECT
 E/W St: AVENUE S

Inter.: AVENUE S/35TH ST E
 Area Type: All other areas
 Jurisd: PALMDALE
 Year : 2005

N/S St: 35TH ST E

SIGNALIZED INTERSECTION SUMMARY

	Eastbound			Westbound			Northbound			Southbound		
	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R
No. Lanes	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
LGConfig	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R
Volume	79	850	57	40	806	34	44	14	35	33	17	70
Lane Width	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
RTOR Vol			0			0			0			0

Duration 0.25 Area Type: All other areas

Signal Operations

Phase Combination		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
EB	Left	P				NB	Left	P	
	Thru	P					Thru	P	
	Right	P					Right	P	
	Peds						Peds		
WB	Left	P				SB	Left	P	
	Thru	P					Thru	P	
	Right	P					Right	P	
	Peds						Peds		
NB	Right					EB	Right		
SB	Right					WB	Right		
Green		72.0					12.0		
Yellow		3.0					3.0		
All Red		0.0					0.0		

Cycle Length: 90.0 sec

Intersection Performance Summary

Appr/ Lane Grp	Lane Group Capacity	Adj Sat Flow Rate (s)	Ratios		Lane Group		Approach	
			v/c	g/C	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS
Eastbound								
L	460	575	0.19	0.80	3.0	A		
T	2888	3610	0.33	0.80	2.7	A	2.7	A
R	1292	1615	0.05	0.80	1.9	A		
Westbound								
L	436	545	0.10	0.80	2.4	A		
T	2888	3610	0.31	0.80	2.7	A	2.6	A
R	1292	1615	0.03	0.80	1.9	A		
Northbound								
L	189	1416	0.26	0.13	38.3	D		
T	253	1900	0.06	0.13	34.6	C	37.0	D
R	215	1615	0.18	0.13	36.5	D		
Southbound								
L	189	1419	0.20	0.13	37.0	D		
T	253	1900	0.08	0.13	34.7	C	38.5	D
R	215	1615	0.36	0.13	40.2	D		
Intersection Delay = 6.3 (sec/veh)					Intersection LOS = A			

HCS2000: Signalized Intersections Release 4.1

Analyst: GARLAND
 Agency:
 Date: 11/21/01
 Period: SATURDAY PM PEAK HOUR
 Project ID: 2005 WITH PARK
 E/W St: AVENUE S

Inter.: AVENUE S/35TH ST E
 Area Type: All other areas
 Jurisd: PALMDALE
 Year : 2005
 N/S St: 35TH ST E

SIGNALIZED INTERSECTION SUMMARY

	Eastbound			Westbound			Northbound			Southbound		
	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R
No. Lanes	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
LGConfig	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R
Volume	79	885	57	44	837	39	44	14	40	38	17	70
Lane Width	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
RTOR Vol			0			0			0			0

Duration 0.25 Area Type: All other areas

Signal Operations									
Phase Combination	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
EB Left	P				NB Left	P			
Thru	P				Thru	P			
Right	P				Right	P			
Peds					Peds				
WB Left		P			SB Left	P			
Thru		P			Thru	P			
Right		P			Right	P			
Peds					Peds				
NB Right					EB Right				
SB Right					WB Right				
Green	72.0				12.0				
Yellow	3.0				3.0				
All Red	0.0				0.0				

Cycle Length: 90.0 secs

Intersection Performance Summary							
Appr/ Lane Grp	Lane Group Capacity	Adj Sat Flow Rate (s)	Ratios		Lane Group		Approach
			v/c	g/c	Delay	LOS	Delay LOS
Eastbound							
L	443	554	0.20	0.80	3.1	A	
T	2888	3610	0.34	0.80	2.8	A	2.8 A
R	1292	1615	0.05	0.80	1.9	A	
Westbound							
L	417	521	0.12	0.80	2.6	A	
T	2888	3610	0.32	0.80	2.7	A	2.7 A
R	1292	1615	0.03	0.80	1.9	A	
Northbound							
L	189	1416	0.26	0.13	38.3	D	
T	253	1900	0.06	0.13	34.6	C	37.2 D
R	215	1615	0.20	0.13	36.9	D	
Southbound							
L	189	1419	0.22	0.13	37.5	D	
T	253	1900	0.08	0.13	34.7	C	38.6 D
R	215	1615	0.36	0.13	40.2	D	
Intersection Delay = 6.4				(sec/veh)	Intersection LOS = A		

TWO-WAY STOP CONTROL SUMMARY

Analyst: GARLAND
 Agency/Co.:
 Date Performed: 11/21/01
 Analysis Time Period: WEEKDAY PM PEAK HOUR
 Intersection: AVENUE S/37TH ST E
 Jurisdiction: PALMDALE
 Analysis Year: 2001
 Project ID: EXISTING CONDITIONS
 East/West Street: AVENUE S
 North/South Street: 37TH ST E

Intersection Orientation: EW

Study period (hrs): 0.25

		Vehicle Volumes and Adjustments					
Major Street:	Approach Movement	Eastbound			Westbound		
		1 L	2 T	3 R	4 L	5 T	6 R
Volume			802	13	7	722	
Peak-Hour Factor, PHF			1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
Hourly Flow Rate, HFR			802	13	7	722	
Percent Heavy Vehicles			--	--	0	--	--
Median Type	Undivided						
RT Channelized?							
Lanes			2	0		1	2
Configuration			T	TR		L	T
Upstream Signal?			No			No	
Minor Street:	Approach Movement	Northbound			Southbound		
		7 L	8 T	9 R	10 L	11 T	12 R
Volume		12		8			
Peak Hour Factor, PHF		1.00		1.00			
Hourly Flow Rate, HFR		12		8			
Percent Heavy Vehicles		0		0			
Percent Grade (%)			0			0	
Median Storage							
Flared Approach:	Exists? Storage						
RT Channelized?				No			
Lanes		1		1			
Configuration		L		R			

		Delay, Queue Length, and Level of Service					
Approach Movement	Lane Config	EB	WB	Northbound		Southbound	
		1	4	7	8	10	11 12
			L	L	R		
v (vph)			7	12	8		
C(m) (vph)			821	183	598		
v/c			0.01	0.07	0.01		
95% queue length			0.03	0.21	0.04		
Control Delay			9.4	26.0	11.1		
LOS			A	D	B		
Approach Delay					20.1		
Approach LOS					C		

TWO-WAY STOP CONTROL SUMMARY

Analyst: GARLAND
 Agency/Co.:
 Date Performed: 11/21/01
 Analysis Time Period: WEEKDAY PM PEAK HOUR
 Intersection: AVENUE S/37TH ST E
 Jurisdiction: PALMDALE
 Analysis Year: 2005
 Project ID: 2005 NO PROJECT
 East/West Street: AVENUE S
 North/South Street: 37TH ST E

Intersection Orientation: EW

Study period (hrs): 0.25

Vehicle Volumes and Adjustments							
Major Street:	Approach Movement	Eastbound			Westbound		
		1	2	3	4	5	6
		L	T	R	L	T	R
Volume			914	15	8	823	
Peak-Hour Factor, PHF			1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
Hourly Flow Rate, HFR			914	15	8	823	
Percent Heavy Vehicles			--	--	0	--	--
Median Type	Undivided						
RT Channelized?							
Lanes			2	0		1	2
Configuration			T	TR		L	T
Upstream Signal?			No			No	

Minor Street:	Approach Movement	Northbound			Southbound		
		7	8	9	10	11	12
		L	T	R	L	T	R
Volume		14		9			
Peak Hour Factor, PHF		1.00		1.00			
Hourly Flow Rate, HFR		14		9			
Percent Heavy Vehicles		0		0			
Percent Grade (%)			0			0	
Median Storage							
Flared Approach: Exists?	Storage						
RT Channelized?				No			
Lanes		1		1			
Configuration		L		R			

Delay, Queue Length, and Level of Service							
Approach	EB	WB	Northbound			Southbound	
Movement	1	4	7	8	9	10	11
Lane Config		L	L		R		12
v (vph)		8	14		9		
C(m) (vph)		744	142		550		
v/c		0.01	0.10		0.02		
95% queue length		0.03	0.32		0.05		
Control Delay		9.9	33.1		11.7		
LOS		A	D		B		
Approach Delay				24.7			
Approach LOS				C			

TWO-WAY STOP CONTROL SUMMARY

Analyst: GARLAND
 Agency/Co.:
 Date Performed: 11/21/01
 Analysis Time Period: WEEKDAY PM PEAK HOUR
 Intersection: AVENUE S/37TH ST E
 Jurisdiction: PALMDALE
 Analysis Year: 2005
 Project ID: 2005 WITH PARK
 East/West Street: AVENUE S
 North/South Street: 37TH ST E

Intersection Orientation: EW

Study period (hrs): 0.25

Vehicle Volumes and Adjustments						
Major Street:	Approach Movement	Eastbound			Westbound	
		1	2	3	4	5
		L	T	R	L	T
						6
						R
Volume		928	22		8	837
Peak-Hour Factor, PHF		1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00
Hourly Flow Rate, HFR		928	22		8	837
Percent Heavy Vehicles		--	--		0	--
Median Type	Undivided					
RT Channelized?						
Lanes		2	0		1	2
Configuration		T	TR		L	T
Upstream Signal?		No				No
Minor Street:	Approach Movement	Northbound			Southbound	
		7	8	9	10	11
		L	T	R	L	T
						12
						R
Volume		32				
Peak Hour Factor, PHF		1.00		1.00		
Hourly Flow Rate, HFR		32		9		
Percent Heavy Vehicles		0		0		
Percent Grade (%)			0			0
Median Storage						
Flared Approach:	Exists?					
	Storage					
RT Channelized?				No		
Lanes		1	1			
Configuration		L	R			

Delay, Queue Length, and Level of Service							
Approach	EB	WB	Northbound			Southbound	
Movement	1	4	7	8	9	10	11
Lane Config		L	L		R		12
v (vph)		8	32		9		
C(m) (vph)		731	137		541		
v/c		0.01	0.23		0.02		
95% queue length		0.03	0.86		0.05		
Control Delay		10.0-	39.1		11.8		
LOS		A	E		B		
Approach Delay				33.1			
Approach LOS				D			

TWO-WAY STOP CONTROL SUMMARY

Analyst: GARLAND
 Agency/Co.:
 Date Performed: 11/21/01
 Analysis Time Period: SATURDAY PM PEAK HOUR
 Intersection: AVENUE S/37TH ST E
 Jurisdiction: PALMDALE
 Analysis Year: 2001
 Project ID: EXISTING CONDITIONS
 East/West Street: AVENUE S
 North/South Street: 37TH ST E

Intersection Orientation: EW

Study period (hrs): 0.25

Vehicle Volumes and Adjustments

Major Street:	Approach Movement	Eastbound			Westbound		
		1	2	3	4	5	6
		L	T	R	L	T	R
Volume		790	77		137	979	
Peak-Hour Factor, PHF		1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00	
Hourly Flow Rate, HFR		790	77		137	979	
Percent Heavy Vehicles		--	--		0	--	--
Median Type	Undivided						
RT Channelized?							
Lanes		2	0		1	2	
Configuration		T	TR		L	T	
Upstream Signal?		No				No	

Minor Street:	Approach Movement	Northbound			Southbound		
		7	8	9	10	11	12
		L	T	R	L	T	R
Volume		121		166			
Peak Hour Factor, PHF		1.00		1.00			
Hourly Flow Rate, HFR		121		166			
Percent Heavy Vehicles		0		0			
Percent Grade (%)			0			0	
Median Storage							
Flared Approach:	Exists? Storage						
RT Channelized?				No			
Lanes		1	1				
Configuration		L	R				

Delay, Queue Length, and Level of Service

Approach Movement	EB	WB	Northbound			Southbound		
	1	4	7	8	9	10	11	12
Lane Config		L	L		R			
v (vph)		137	121		166			
C(m) (vph)		785	83		576			
v/c		0.17	1.46		0.29			
95% queue length		0.63	9.52		1.19			
Control Delay		10.6	349.0		13.8			
LOS		B	F		B			
Approach Delay				155.1				
Approach LOS				F				

TWO-WAY STOP CONTROL SUMMARY

Analyst: GARLAND
 Agency/Co.:
 Date Performed: 11/21/01
 Analysis Time Period: SATURDAY PM PEAK HOUR
 Intersection: AVENUE S/37TH ST E
 Jurisdiction: PALMDALE
 Analysis Year: 2005
 Project ID: 2005 NO PROJECT
 East/West Street: AVENUE S
 North/South Street: 37TH ST E

Intersection Orientation: EW

Study period (hrs): 0.25

Vehicle Volumes and Adjustments							
Major Street:	Approach	Eastbound			Westbound		
	Movement	1	2	3	4	5	6
		L	T	R	L	T	R
Volume			901	88	156	1116	
Peak-Hour Factor, PHF			1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
Hourly Flow Rate, HFR			901	88	156	1116	
Percent Heavy Vehicles			--	--	0	--	--
Median Type	Undivided						
RT Channelized?							
Lanes			2	0	1	2	
Configuration			T	TR	L	T	
Upstream Signal?			No			No	

Minor Street:	Approach	Northbound			Southbound		
	Movement	7	8	9	10	11	12
		L	T	R	L	T	R
Volume		138					
Peak Hour Factor, PHF		1.00		1.00			
Hourly Flow Rate, HFR		138		166			
Percent Heavy Vehicles		0		0			
Percent Grade (%)			0			0	
Median Storage							
Flared Approach:	Exists?						
	Storage						
RT Channelized?				No			
Lanes		1		1			
Configuration		L		R			

Delay, Queue Length, and Level of Service								
Approach	EB	WB	Northbound			Southbound		
Movement	1	4	7	8	9	10	11	12
Lane Config		L	L		R			
v (vph)		156	138		166			
C(m) (vph)		707	55		526			
v/c		0.22	2.51		0.32			
95% queue length		0.84	14.06		1.34			
Control Delay		11.5	845.0		15.0-			
LOS		B	F		B			
Approach Delay				391.7				
Approach LOS				F				

HCS2000: Unsignalized Intersections Release 4.1

TWO-WAY STOP CONTROL SUMMARY

Analyst: GARLAND
 Agency/Co.:
 Date Performed: 11/21/01
 Analysis Time Period: SATURDAY PM PEAK HOUR
 Intersection: AVENUE S/37TH ST E
 Jurisdiction: PALMDALE
 Analysis Year: 2005
 Project ID: 2005 WITH PARK
 East/West Street: AVENUE S
 North/South Street: 37TH ST E

Intersection Orientation: EW

Study period (hrs): 0.25

Vehicle Volumes and Adjustments							
Major Street:	Approach Movement	1	2	3	4	5	6
		L	T	R	L	T	R
Volume		931	103		156	1134	
Peak-Hour Factor, PHF		1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00	
Hourly Flow Rate, HFR		931	103		156	1134	
Percent Heavy Vehicles		--	--		0	--	--
Median Type	Undivided						
RT Channelized?							
Lanes		2	0		1	2	
Configuration		T	TR		L	T	
Upstream Signal?		No				No	

Minor Street:	Approach Movement	7	8	9	10	11	12
		L	T	R	L	T	R
Volume		160					
Peak Hour Factor, PHF		1.00		1.00			
Hourly Flow Rate, HFR		160		189			
Percent Heavy Vehicles		0		0			
Percent Grade (%)			0			0	
Median Storage							
Flared Approach:	Exists?						
	Storage						
RT Channelized?				No			
Lanes		1	1				
Configuration		L	R				

Delay, Queue Length, and Level of Service							
Approach	EB	WB	Northbound		Southbound		
Movement	1	4	7	8	9	10	11 12
Lane Config		L	L		R		
v (vph)		156	160		189		
C(m) (vph)		680	51		509		
v/c		0.23	3.14		0.37		
95% queue length		0.88	17.13		1.70		
Control Delay		11.9			16.2		
LOS		B	F		C		
Approach Delay				527.6			
Approach LOS				F			

HCS2000: Signalized Intersections Release 4.1

Analyst: GARLAND
 Agency:
 Date: 11/21/01
 Period: WEEKDAY PM PEAK HOUR
 Project ID: EXISTING CONDITIONS
 N/W St: AVENUE S

Inter.: AVENUE S/40TH ST E
 Area Type: All other areas
 Jurisd: PALMDALE
 Year : 2001

N/S St: 40TH ST E

SIGNALIZED INTERSECTION SUMMARY

	Eastbound			Westbound			Northbound			Southbound		
	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R
No. Lanes	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
LG Config	L	TR		L	TR		L	TR		L	TR	
Volume	113	656	131	61	505	45	129	305	169	71	137	127
Lane Width	12.0	12.0		12.0	12.0		12.0	12.0		12.0	12.0	
RTOR Vol			0			0			0			0

Duration 0.25 Area Type: All other areas

Signal Operations

Phase Combination	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
EB Left	P				NB Left	P		
Thru	P				Thru	P		
Right	P				Right	P		
Peds					Peds			
NB Left	P				SB Left	P		
Thru	P				Thru	P		
Right	P				Right	P		
Peds					Peds			
NB Right					EB Right			
SB Right					WB Right			
Green	52.0				32.0			
Yellow	3.0				3.0			
All Red	0.0				0.0			

Cycle Length: 90.0 seconds

Intersection Performance Summary

Appr/Lane	Lane Group	Adj Sat Flow Rate	Ratios		Lane Group		Approach	
Gp	Capacity	(s)	v/c	g/C	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS
Eastbound								
L	325	562	0.39	0.58	13.8	B		
TR	1070	1852	0.82	0.58	22.2	C	21.1	C
Westbound								
L	136	236	0.50	0.58	23.8	C		
TR	1084	1877	0.56	0.58	14.0	B	15.0	B
Northbound								
L	291	818	0.49	0.36	28.5	C		
TR	639	1798	0.82	0.36	38.0	D	36.0	D
Southbound								
L	109	306	0.72	0.36	59.3	E		
TR	627	1763	0.47	0.36	24.9	C	32.2	C

Intersection Delay = 24.8 (sec/veh) Intersection LOS = C

HCS2000: Signalized Intersections Release 4.1

Analyst: GARLAND
 Agency:
 Date: 11/21/01
 Period: WEEKDAY PM PEAK HOUR
 Project ID: 2005 NO PROJECT
 E/W St: AVENUE S

Inter.: AVENUE S/40TH ST E
 Area Type: All other areas
 Jurisd: PALMDALE
 Year : 2005

N/S St: 40TH ST E

SIGNALIZED INTERSECTION SUMMARY

	Eastbound			Westbound			Northbound			Southbound		
	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R
No. Lanes	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
LG Config	L	TR		L	TR		L	TR		L	TR	
Volume	129	748	149	70	576	51	147	348	193	81	156	145
Lane Width	12.0	12.0		12.0	12.0		12.0	12.0		12.0	12.0	
RTOR Vol			0			0			0			0

Duration 0.25 Area Type: All other areas

Signal Operations

Phase Combination		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
EB	Left	P				NB	Left	P	
	Thru	P					Thru	P	
	Right	P					Right	P	
	Peds						Peds		
WB	Left	P				SB	Left	P	
	Thru	P					Thru	P	
	Right	P					Right	P	
	Peds						Peds		
NB	Right					EB	Right		
SB	Right					WB	Right		
Green		52.0					32.0		
Yellow		3.0					3.0		
All Red		0.0					0.0		

Cycle Length: 90.0 secs

Intersection Performance Summary

Appr/ Lane Grp	Lane Group Capacity	Adj Sat Flow Rate (s)	Ratios		Lane Group		Approach	
			v/c	g/C	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS
Eastbound								
L	262	453	0.55	0.58	19.7	B		
TR	1071	1853	0.93	0.58	32.6	C	30.9	C
Westbound								
L	84	146	0.93	0.58	97.2	F		
TR	1084	1877	0.64	0.58	15.7	B	23.9	C
Northbound								
L	257	724	0.63	0.36	35.5	D		
TR	640	1799	0.94	0.36	51.4	D	48.0	D
Southbound								
L	85	238	1.06	0.36	143.6	F		
TR	627	1763	0.53	0.36	26.3	C	51.2	D

Intersection Delay = 36.2 (sec/veh) Intersection LOS = D

HCS2000: Signalized Intersections Release 4.1

Analyst: GARLAND
 Agency:
 Date: 11/21/01
 Period: WEEKDAY PM PEAK HOUR
 Project ID: 2005 WITH PARK
 E/W St: AVENUE S

Inter.: AVENUE S/40TH ST E
 Area Type: All other areas
 Jurisd: PALMDALE
 Year : 2005

N/S St: 40TH ST E

SIGNALIZED INTERSECTION SUMMARY

	Eastbound			Westbound			Northbound			Southbound		
	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R
No. Lanes	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
LGConfig	L	TR		L	TR		L	TR		L	TR	
Volume	136	755	149	75	580	51	147	352	200	81	158	150
Lane Width	12.0	12.0		12.0	12.0		12.0	12.0		12.0	12.0	
RTOR Vol			0			0			0			0

Duration 0.25 Area Type: All other areas

Signal Operations

Phase Combination		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
EB	Left	P				NB	Left	P	
	Thru	P					Thru	P	
	Right	P					Right	P	
	Peds						Peds		
WB	Left	P				SB	Left	P	
	Thru	P					Thru	P	
	Right	P					Right	P	
	Peds						Peds		
NB	Right					EB	Right		
SB	Right					WB	Right		
Green		52.0					32.0		
Yellow		3.0					3.0		
All Red		0.0					0.0		

Cycle Length: 90.0 seconds

Intersection Performance Summary

Appr/ Lane Grp	Lane Group Capacity	Adj Sat Flow Rate (s)	Ratios		Lane Group		Approach	
			v/c	g/C	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS
Eastbound								
L	259	448	0.58	0.58	21.4	C		
TR	1071	1853	0.94	0.58	33.7	C	32.1	C
Westbound								
L	84	146	0.99	0.58	113.7	F		
TR	1084	1877	0.65	0.58	15.8	B	26.2	C
Northbound								
L	250	703	0.65	0.36	36.8	D		
TR	639	1797	0.96	0.36	55.3	E	51.4	D
Southbound								
L	85	238	1.06	0.36	143.6	F		
TR	626	1761	0.55	0.36	26.6	C	50.9	D

Intersection Delay = 38.0 (sec/veh) Intersection LOS = D

HCS2000: Signalized Intersections Release 4.1

Analyst: GARLAND
 Agency:
 Date: 11/21/01
 Period: SATURDAY PM PEAK HOUR
 Project ID: EXISTING CONDITIONS
 E/W St: AVENUE S

Inter.: AVENUE S/40TH ST E
 Area Type: All other areas
 Jurisd: PALMDALE
 Year : 2001

N/S St: 40TH ST E

SIGNALIZED INTERSECTION SUMMARY

	Eastbound			Westbound			Northbound			Southbound		
	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R
No. Lanes	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
LGConfig	L	TR		L	TR		L	TR		L	TR	
Volume	98	571	101	88	511	45	125	175	119	81	126	91
Lane Width	12.0	12.0		12.0	12.0		12.0	12.0		12.0	12.0	
RTOR Vol			0			0			0			0

Duration 0.25 Area Type: All other areas

Signal Operations

Phase Combination	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
EB Left	P				NB Left	P		
Thru	P				Thru	P		
Right	P				Right	P		
Peds					Peds			
WB Left	P				SB Left	P		
Thru	P				Thru	P		
Right	P				Right	P		
Peds					Peds			
NB Right					EB Right			
SB Right					WB Right			
Green	52.0				32.0			
Yellow	3.0				3.0			
All Red	0.0				0.0			

Cycle Length: 90.0 secs

Intersection Performance Summary

Appr/ Lane Grp	Lane Group Capacity	Adj Sat Flow Rate (s)	Ratios		Lane Group		Approach	
			v/c	g/C	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS
Eastbound								
L	320	553	0.34	0.58	12.9	B		
TR	1073	1857	0.70	0.58	17.1	B	16.6	B
Westbound								
L	226	392	0.43	0.58	16.7	B		
TR	1084	1877	0.57	0.58	14.1	B	14.5	B
Northbound								
L	335	941	0.41	0.36	25.7	C		
TR	635	1785	0.51	0.36	25.8	C	25.8	C
Southbound								
L	264	742	0.34	0.36	24.8	C		
TR	633	1781	0.38	0.36	23.4	C	23.7	C

Intersection Delay = 18.8 (sec/veh) Intersection LOS = B

HCS2000: Signalized Intersections Release 4.1

Analyst: GARLAND
 Agency:
 Date: 11/21/01
 Period: SATURDAY PM PEAK HOUR
 Project ID: 2005 NO PROJECT
 E/W St: AVENUE S

Inter.: AVENUE S/40TH ST E
 Area Type: All other areas
 Jurisd: PALMDALE
 Year : 2005

N/S St: 40TH ST E

SIGNALIZED INTERSECTION SUMMARY

	Eastbound			Westbound			Northbound			Southbound		
	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R
No. Lanes	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
LGConfig	L	TR		L	TR		L	TR		L	TR	
Volume	112	651	115	100	583	51	143	200	136	92	144	104
Lane Width	12.0	12.0		12.0	12.0		12.0	12.0		12.0	12.0	
RTOR Vol			0			0			0			0

Duration 0.25 Area Type: All other areas

Signal Operations

Phase Combination		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
EB	Left	P				NB	Left	P	
	Thru	P					Thru	P	
	Right	P					Right	P	
	Peds						Peds		
WB	Left	P				SB	Left	P	
	Thru	P					Thru	P	
	Right	P					Right	P	
	Peds						Peds		
NB	Right					EB	Right		
SB	Right					WB	Right		
Green		52.0					32.0		
Yellow		3.0					3.0		
All Red		0.0					0.0		

Cycle Length: 90.0 s

Intersection Performance Summary

Appr/ Lane Grp	Lane Group Capacity	Adj Sat Flow Rate (s)	Ratios		Lane Group		Approach	
			v/c	g/C	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS
Eastbound								
L	256	443	0.48	0.58	17.6	B		
TR	1073	1857	0.79	0.58	20.8	C	20.4	C
Westbound								
L	153	265	0.73	0.58	39.5	D		
TR	1084	1877	0.65	0.58	15.9	B	19.1	B
Northbound								
L	305	858	0.52	0.36	29.2	C		
TR	635	1785	0.59	0.36	27.6	C	28.1	C
Southbound								
L	226	636	0.45	0.36	28.6	C		
TR	633	1780	0.44	0.36	24.3	C	25.5	C

Intersection Delay = 22.2 (sec/veh) Intersection LOS = C

HCS2000: Signalized Intersections Release 4.1

Analyst: GARLAND

Agency:

Date: 11/21/01

Period: SATURDAY PM PEAK HOUR

Project ID: 2005 WITH PARK

E/W St: AVENUE S

Inter.: AVENUE S/40TH ST E

Area Type: All other areas

Jurisd: PALMDALE

Year : 2005

N/S St: 40TH ST E

SIGNALIZED INTERSECTION SUMMARY

	Eastbound			Westbound			Northbound			Southbound		
	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R
No. Lanes	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
LGConfig	L	TR		L	TR		L	TR		L	TR	
Volume	121	660	115	110	593	51	143	204	145	92	149	114
Lane Width	12.0	12.0		12.0	12.0		12.0	12.0		12.0	12.0	
RTOR Vol			0			0			0			0

Duration 0.25

Area Type: All other areas

Signal Operations

Phase Combination		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
EB	Left	P				NB	Left	P	
	Thru	P					Thru	P	
	Right	P					Right	P	
	Peds						Peds		
WB	Left	P				SB	Left	P	
	Thru	P					Thru	P	
	Right	P					Right	P	
	Peds						Peds		
NB	Right					EB	Right		
SB	Right					WB	Right		
Green		52.0					32.0		
Yellow		3.0					3.0		
All Red		0.0					0.0		

Cycle Length: 90.0 secs

Intersection Performance Summary

Appr/ Lane Grp	Lane Group Capacity	Adj Sat Flow Rate (s)	Ratios		Lane Group		Approach	
			v/c	g/C	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS
Eastbound								
L	248	429	0.54	0.58	19.9	B		
TR	1074	1858	0.80	0.58	21.3	C	21.1	C
Westbound								
L	146	253	0.84	0.58	56.0	E		
TR	1084	1877	0.66	0.58	16.1	B	21.9	C
Northbound								
L	291	818	0.55	0.36	30.4	C		
TR	634	1782	0.61	0.36	28.3	C	28.9	C
Southbound								
L	214	602	0.48	0.36	29.9	C		
TR	631	1776	0.46	0.36	24.8	C	26.1	C

Intersection Delay = 23.6 (sec/veh) Intersection LOS = C

APPENDIX 3.3
Air Quality

PRELIMINARY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY EMISSIONS

Project: Palmdale Recreational Facilities Program

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT PHASE

EQUIPMENT EMISSIONS

Equipment Type	No of Vehicles	Hours per Day	Emission Factors in lbs/hour (assumes Diesel Engines)					Emissions in Pounds per Day				
			CO	VOC	NOx	SOx	PM10	CO	VOC	NOx	SOx	PM10
Fork Lift-50 Hp	0	10	0.180	0.033	0.441	—	0.031	0.000	0.000	0.000	—	0.000
Fork Lift-175 Hp	2	10	0.520	0.170	1.540	—	0.093	10.400	3.400	30.800	—	1.860
Trucks/Off Hwy	2	10	1.800	0.190	4.170	0.450	0.260	36.000	3.800	83.400	9.000	5.200
Tracked Loader	0	10	0.201	0.095	0.830	0.076	0.059	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tracked Tractor	0	10	0.350	0.120	1.260	0.140	0.112	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Scraper	0	10	1.250	0.270	3.840	0.460	0.410	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Wheeled Dozer	0	10	—	—	—	0.350	0.165	—	—	—	—	—
Wheeled Loader	2	10	0.572	0.230	1.900	0.182	0.170	11.440	4.600	38.000	3.640	3.400
Wheeled Tractor	0	10	3.580	0.180	1.270	0.090	0.140	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Roller	2	10	0.300	0.065	0.870	0.067	0.050	6.000	1.300	17.400	1.340	1.000
Grader	2	10	0.151	0.039	0.713	0.086	0.061	3.020	0.780	14.260	1.720	1.220
Miscellaneous	2	10	0.675	0.150	1.700	0.143	0.140	13.500	3.000	34.000	2.860	2.800
Total Emissions:								80.360	16.880	217.860	18.360	15.480

Emission Factors are from Table A9-8-A of SCAQMD CEQA Air Quality Handbook (April 1993)

ON- AND OFF-ROAD VEHICLE EMISSIONS

Vehicle Type	No of Vehicles	Miles per Day	Emission Factors in grams/mile					Emissions in Pounds per Day				
			CO	VOC	NOx	SOx	Engine PM10	CO	VOC	NOx	SOx	Engine PM10
Water Truck	2	5	25.015	2.85	5.335	0	0.2575	0.55	0.06	0.12	0.00	0.01
Haul Trucks	4	50	25.015	2.85	5.335	0	0.2575	11.02	1.26	2.35	0.00	0.11
Const. Worker Vehicles	20	50	8.65	1.255	0.625	0	0.005	19.05	2.76	1.38	0.00	0.01
Total Emissions:								30.62	4.08	3.84	0.00	0.13

Formula is from Table A9-3-I & K of SCAQMD CEQA Air Quality Handbook (April 1993)

Emission Factors are for SCAQMD Area 2 assume 10 MPH and reflect the average for 1999 and 2001

FUGITIVE DUST EMISSIONS

Dust Source	Wind Speed (mph)	Soil Moisture %	Daily Soil (CY)	Soil Density	Fugitive PM10 (lbs)
Excavation/Trenching Activities	25	2	0	2700	0.00

Formula is from Table A9-9-G of SCAQMD CEQA Air Quality Handbook (April 1993)

Dust Source	Silt Content (%)	Soil Moisture %	No of Equip.	Daily Hours	Fugitive PM10 (lbs)	Rule 403 Reduction		Net PM10 (lbs)
						%	lbs	
Grading	15	2	0	8	0.00	51%	0.00	0.00
Earthmoving	15	2	0	8	0.00	51%	0.00	0.00
Total Emissions:					0.00		0.00	0.00

Formula is from Table A9-9-F of SCAQMD CEQA Air Quality Handbook (April 1993)

Rule 403 Reduction percentages are from Table A11-9-A of SCAQMD CEQA Air Quality Handbook (April 1993) and represent the average between the maximum and minimum.

Vehicle Type	No of Vehicles	On-Site Miles Per Day	Fugitive PM10 (lbs/veh/mi)	Fugitive PM10 (lbs)	Rule 403 Reduction		Net PM10 (lbs)
					%	lbs	
Water Truck	2	5	23.0	230.00	65%	149.50	80.50
Haul Trucks (on-site)	3	2	23.0	138.00	65%	89.70	48.30
Const. Worker Vehicles	20	0.2	5.56	22.24	65%	14.46	7.78
Total Emissions:				390.24		253.66	136.58

Emission Factor is from Page 9-28 of SCAQMD CEQA Air Quality Handbook (April 1993)

Rule 403 Reduction percentages are from Table A11-9-A of SCAQMD CEQA Air Quality Handbook (April 1993) and represent the average between the maximum and minimum.

Dust Source	Silt Content (%)	Rain 20.01 in (days)	Wind > 12 mph (%)	Area Exposed (acres)	Fugitive PM10 (lbs)	Rule 403 Reduction		Net PM10 (lbs)
						%	lbs	
Exposed Storage Piles	15	34	50	10	3.99	52%	2.08	1.92
Exposed Graded Surface	15	34	50	93	37.11	51%	18.93	18.19
Total Emissions:					41.11		21.00	20.10

Formula is from Table A9-9-E of SCAQMD CEQA Air Quality Handbook (April 1993)

Rule 403 Reduction percentages are from Table A11-9-A of SCAQMD CEQA Air Quality Handbook (April 1993) and represent the average between the maximum and minimum.

TOTAL EMISSIONS

Emissions Source	Emissions (Pounds per Day)				
	CO	VOC	NOx	SOx	PM10
Equipment Emissions	80.36	16.88	217.86	18.36	15.48
On- and Off-Road Vehicles	30.62	4.08	3.84	0.00	0.13
Fugitive Dust	—	—	—	—	—
Excavation/Trenching	—	—	—	—	0.00
Grading and Earthmoving	—	—	—	—	0.00
Exposed Piles & Surfaces	—	—	—	—	390.24
Mitigation/Reduction	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	274.66
Net Emission Total:	110.98	20.96	221.70	18.36	172.30
SCAQMD Threshold	550.00	75.00	100.00	150.00	150.00
Exceeds Threshold?	No	No	Yes	No	Yes

PRELIMINARY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY EMISSIONS

Project: Palmdale Recreational Facilities Program

GRADING PHASE

EQUIPMENT EMISSIONS

Equipment Type	No of Vehicles	Hours per Day	Emission Factors in lbs/hour (assumes Diesel Engines)					Emissions in Pounds per Day				
			CO	VOC	NOx	SOx	PM10	CO	VOC	NOx	SOx	PM10
Fork Lift-50 Hp	0	10	0.180	0.053	0.441	--	0.031	0.000	0.000	0.000	--	0.000
Fork Lift-175 Hp	0	10	0.520	0.170	1.540	--	0.093	0.000	0.000	0.000	--	0.000
Trucks-Off Hwy	0	10	1.800	0.190	4.170	0.450	0.260	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tracked Loader	4	10	0.201	0.095	0.830	0.076	0.059	8.040	3.800	33.200	3.040	2.360
Tracked Tractor	0	10	0.350	0.120	1.260	0.140	0.112	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Scraper	2	10	1.250	0.270	3.840	0.460	0.410	25.000	5.400	76.800	9.200	8.200
Wheeled Dozer	4	10	--	--	--	0.350	0.165	--	--	--	14.000	6.600
Wheeled Loader	4	10	0.572	0.230	1.900	0.182	0.170	22.880	9.200	76.000	7.280	6.800
Wheeled Tractor	0	10	3.580	0.180	1.270	0.090	0.140	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Roller	0	10	0.300	0.065	0.870	0.067	0.050	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Grader	2	10	0.151	0.039	0.713	0.086	0.061	3.020	0.780	14.260	1.720	1.220
Miscellaneous	0	10	0.675	0.150	1.700	0.143	0.140	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Total Emissions:								58.940	19.180	200.260	35.240	25.180

Emission Factors are from Table A9-3-A of SCAQMD CEQA Air Quality Handbook (April 1993)

ON- AND OFF-ROAD VEHICLE EMISSIONS

Vehicle Type	No of Vehicles	Miles per Day	Emission Factors in grams/mile					Emissions in Pounds per Day				
			CO	VOC	NOx	SOx	Engine PM10	CO	VOC	NOx	SOx	Engine PM10
Water Truck	1	5	25.015	2.85	5.335	0	0.2575	0.28	0.03	0.06	0.00	0.00
Haul Trucks	0	300	25.015	2.85	5.335	0	0.2575	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Const. Worker Vehicles	20	50	8.65	1.255	0.625	0	0.005	19.05	2.76	1.38	0.00	0.01
Total Emissions:								19.33	2.80	1.44	0.00	0.01

Formula is from Table A9-3-J & K of SCAQMD CEQA Air Quality Handbook (April 1993)

Emission Factors are for SCAQMD Area 2 assume 10 MPH and reflect the average for 1999 and 2001

FUGITIVE DUST EMISSIONS

Dust Source	Wind Speed (mph)	Soil Moisture %	Daily Soil (CY)	Soil Density	Fugitive PM10 (lbs)
Excavation/Trenching Activities	25	2	37510.00	2700	459.58

Formula is from Table A9-9-G of SCAQMD CEQA Air Quality Handbook (April 1993)

Dust Source	Silt Content (%)	Soil Moisture %	No of Equip.	Daily Hours	Fugitive PM10 (lbs)	Rule 403 Reduction		Net PM10 (lbs)
						%	lbs	
Grading	15	2	2	10	436.78	51%	222.76	214.02
Earthmoving	15	2	8	10	1747.14	51%	891.04	856.10
Total Emissions:					2183.92		1113.80	1070.12

Formula is from Table A9-9-F of SCAQMD CEQA Air Quality Handbook (April 1993)

Rule 403 Reduction percentages are from Table A11-9-A of SCAQMD CEQA Air Quality Handbook (April 1993) and represent the average between the maximum and minimum

Vehicle Type	No of Vehicles	On-Site Miles Per Day	Fugitive PM10 (lbs/vet/mi)	Fugitive PM10 (lbs)	Rule 403 Reduction		Net PM10 (lbs)
					%	lbs	
Water Truck	2	5	23.0	230.00	65%	149.50	80.50
Haul Trucks (on-site)	0	2	23.0	0.00	65%	0.00	0.00
Const. Worker Vehicles	20	0.2	5.56	22.24	65%	14.46	7.78
Total Emissions:				252.24		163.96	88.28

Emission Factor is from Page 9-20 of SCAQMD CEQA Air Quality Handbook (April 1993)

Rule 403 Reduction percentages are from Table A11-9-A of SCAQMD CEQA Air Quality Handbook (April 1993) and represent the average between the maximum and minimum

Dust Source	Silt Content (%)	Rain 20.01 in (days)	Wind > 12 mph (%)	Area Exposed (acres)	Fugitive PM10 (lbs)	Rule 403 Reduction		Net PM10 (lbs)
						%	lbs	
Exposed Storage Piles	15	34	50	10	3.90	52%	1.88	1.92
Exposed Graded Surface	15	34	50	93	37.11	51%	18.93	18.19
Total Emissions					41.11		21.00	20.10

Formula is from Table A9-9-E of SCAQMD CEQA Air Quality Handbook (April 1993)

Rule 403 Reduction percentages are from Table A11-9-A of SCAQMD CEQA Air Quality Handbook (April 1993) and represent the average between the maximum and minimum

TOTAL EMISSIONS

Emissions Source	Emissions (Pounds per Day)				
	CO	VOC	NOx	SOx	PM10
Equipment Emissions	58.94	19.18	200.26	35.24	25.18
On- and Off-Road Vehicles	19.33	2.80	1.44	0.00	0.01
Fugitive Dust					459.58
Excavation/Trenching	-	-	-	-	2183.92
Grading and Earthmoving	-	-	-	-	252.24
Exposed Piles & Surfaces	-	-	-	-	41.11
Mitigation/Reduction	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1298.76
Net Emission Total:	78.27	21.98	201.70	35.24	1463.28
SCAQMD Threshold	550.00	75.00	100.00	150.00	150.00
Exceeds Threshold?	No	No	Yes	No	Yes

PRELIMINARY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY EMISSIONS

Project: Palmdale Recreational Facilities Program

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION PHASE

EQUIPMENT EMISSIONS

Equipment Type	No of Vehicles	Hours per Day	Emission Factors in lbs/hour (assumes Diesel Engines)					Emissions in Pounds per Day				
			CO	VOC	NOx	SOx	PM10	CO	VOC	NOx	SOx	PM10
Fork Lift-50 Hp	2	10	0.180	0.053	0.441	—	0.031	3.600	1.060	8.820	—	0.620
Fork Lift-175 Hp	2	10	0.520	0.170	1.540	—	0.093	10.400	3.400	30.800	—	1.860
Trucks-Off Hwy	2	10	1.800	0.190	4.170	0.450	0.260	36.000	3.800	83.400	9.000	5.200
Tracked Loader	2	10	0.201	0.095	0.830	0.076	0.059	4.020	1.900	16.600	1.520	1.180
Tracked Tractor	0	10	0.350	0.120	1.260	0.140	0.112	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Scraper	0	10	1.250	0.270	3.840	0.460	0.410	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Wheeloid Dozer	0	10	—	—	—	0.350	0.165	—	—	—	—	—
Wheeloid Loader	0	10	0.572	0.230	1.900	0.182	0.170	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Wheeloid Tractor	2	10	3.580	0.180	1.270	0.090	0.140	71.600	3.600	25.400	1.800	2.800
Roller	0	10	0.300	0.065	0.870	0.067	0.050	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Grader	0	10	0.151	0.039	0.713	0.086	0.061	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Miscellaneous	2	10	0.675	—	1.700	0.143	0.140	13.500	3.000	34.000	2.860	2.800
Total Emissions:								139.120	16.760	199.020	15.180	14.460

Emission Factors are from Table A9-8-A of SCAQMD CEQA Air Quality Handbook (April 1993)

ON- AND OFF-ROAD VEHICLE EMISSIONS

Vehicle Type	No of Vehicles	Miles per Day	Emission Factors in grams/mile					Emissions in Pounds per Day				
			CO	VOC	NOx	SOx	Engine PM10	CO	VOC	NOx	SOx	Engine PM10
Water Truck	2	5	25.015	2.85	5.335	0	0.2575	0.55	0.06	0.12	0.00	0.01
Haul Trucks	10	50	25.015	2.85	5.335	0	0.2575	27.55	3.14	5.88	0.00	0.28
Const. Worker Vehicles	30	50	8.65	1.255	0.625	0	0.005	28.58	4.15	2.06	0.00	0.02
Total Emissions:								56.68	7.35	8.06	0.00	0.31

Formula is from Table A9-5-J & K of SCAQMD CEQA Air Quality Handbook (April 1993)

Emission Factors are for SCAQMD Area 2 assume 10 MPH and reflect the average for 1999 and 2001

FUGITIVE DUST EMISSIONS

Dust Source	Wind Speed (mph)	Soil Moisture %	Daily Soil (CY)	Soil Density (lbs)	Fugitive PM10 (lbs)
Excavation/Trenching Activities	25	2	0	2700	0.00

Formula is from Table A9-9-C of SCAQMD CEQA Air Quality Handbook (April 1993)

Dust Source	Silt Content (%)	Soil Moisture %	No of Equip.	Daily Hours	Fugitive PM10 (lbs)	Rule 403 Reduction		Net PM10 (lbs)
						%	lbs	
Grading	15	2	0	8	0.00	51%	0.00	0.00
Earthmoving	15	2	0	8	0.00	51%	0.00	0.00
Total Emissions:					0.00		0.00	0.00

Formula is from Table A9-9-F of SCAQMD CEQA Air Quality Handbook (April 1993)

Rule 403 Reduction percentages are from Table A11-9-A of SCAQMD CEQA Air Quality Handbook (April 1993) and represent the average between the maximum and minimum.

Vehicle Type	No of Vehicles	On-Site Miles Per Day	Fugitive PM10 (lbs/veh/mi)	Fugitive PM10 (lbs)	Rule 403 Reduction		Net PM10 (lbs)
					%	lbs	
Water Truck	2	5	23.0	230.00	65%	149.50	80.50
Haul Trucks (on-site)	2	5	23.0	230.00	65%	149.50	80.50
Const. Worker Vehicles	30	0.2	5.56	33.36	65%	21.68	11.68
Total Emissions:				493.36		320.68	172.68

Emission Factor is from Page 9-20 of SCAQMD CEQA Air Quality Handbook (April 1993)

Rule 403 Reduction percentages are from Table A11-9-A of SCAQMD CEQA Air Quality Handbook (April 1993) and represent the average between the maximum and minimum.

Dust Source	Silt Content (%)	Rain ≥0.01 in (days)	Wind > 12 mph (%)	Area Exposed (acres)	Fugitive PM10 (lbs)	Rule 403 Reduction		Net PM10 (lbs)
						%	lbs	
Exposed Storage Piles	15	34	50	10	3.99	52%	2.08	1.92
Exposed Graded Surface	15	34	50	46.5	18.56	51%	9.46	9.09
Total Emissions					22.55		11.54	11.01

Formula is from Table A9-9-E of SCAQMD CEQA Air Quality Handbook (April 1993)

Rule 403 Reduction percentages are from Table A11-9-A of SCAQMD CEQA Air Quality Handbook (April 1993) and represent the average between the maximum and minimum.

TOTAL EMISSIONS

Emissions Source	Emissions (Pounds per Day)				
	CO	VOC	NOx	SOx	PM10
Equipment Emissions	139.12	16.76	199.02	15.18	14.46
On- and Off-Road Vehicles	56.68	7.35	8.06	0.00	0.31
Fugitive Dust					
Excavation/Trenching	-	-	-	-	0.00
Grading and Earthmoving	-	-	-	-	0.00
Exposed Piles & Surfaces	-	-	-	-	493.36
Mitigation/Reduction	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	332.23
Net Emission Totals:	195.80	24.11	207.08	15.18	198.43
SCAQMD Threshold	350.00	75.00	100.00	150.00	150.00
Exceeds Threshold?	No	No	Yes	No	Yes

PRELIMINARY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY EMISSIONS

Project: Palmdale Recreational Facilities Program

CLEAN UP PHASE

EQUIPMENT EMISSIONS

Equipment Type	No of Vehicles	Hours per Day	Emission Factors in lbs/hour (assumes Diesel Engines)					Emissions in Pounds per Day				
			CO	VOC	NOx	SOx	PM10	CO	VOC	NOx	SOx	PM10
Fork Lift-50 Hp	2	10	0.180	0.053	0.441	--	0.031	3.600	1.060	8.820		0.620
Fork Lift-175 Hp	0	10	0.520	0.170	1.540	--	0.093	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
Trucks/Off Hwy	2	10	1.800	0.190	4.170	0.450	0.260	36.000	3.800	83.400	9.000	5.200
Tracked Loader	0	10	0.201	0.095	0.830	0.076	0.059	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tracked Tractor	2	10	0.350	0.120	1.260	0.140	0.112	7.000	2.400	25.200	2.800	2.240
Scraper	0	10	1.250	0.270	3.840	0.460	0.410	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Wheeled Dozer	0	10	--	--	--	0.350	0.165					
Wheeled Loader	0	10	0.572	0.230	1.900	0.182	0.170	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Wheeled Tractor	0	10	3.580	0.180	1.270	0.090	0.140	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Roller	0	10	0.300	0.065	0.870	0.067	0.050	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Grader	0	10	0.151	0.039	0.713	0.086	0.061	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Miscellaneous	2	10	0.675	0.150	1.700	0.143	0.140	13.500	3.000	34.000	2.860	2.860
Total Emissions:								60.100	10.260	151.420	14.660	10.860

Emissions Factors are from Table A9-8-A of SCAQMD CEQA Air Quality Handbook (April 1993)

ON- AND OFF-ROAD VEHICLE EMISSIONS

Vehicle Type	No of Vehicles	Miles per Day	Emission Factors in grams/mile					Emissions in Pounds per Day				
			CO	VOC	NOx	SOx	Engine PM10	CO	VOC	NOx	SOx	Engine PM10
Water Truck	0	5	25.015	2.85	5.335	0	0.2575	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Haul Trucks	2	40	25.015	2.85	5.335	0	0.2575	4.41	0.50	0.94	0.00	0.05
Const. Worker Vehicles	20	50	8.65	1.255	0.625	0	0.005	19.05	2.76	1.38	0.00	0.01
Total Emissions:								23.46	3.27	2.32	0.00	0.06

Formula is from Table A9-5-J & K of SCAQMD CEQA Air Quality Handbook (April 1993)

Emissions Factors are for SCAQMD Area 2, assume 10 MPH, and reflect the average for 1999 and 2001

FUGITIVE DUST EMISSIONS

Dust Source	Wind Speed (mph)	Soil Moisture %	Daily Soil (CY)	Soil Density	Fugitive PM10 (lbs)
Excavation/Trenching Activities	25	2	0	2700	0.00

Formula is from Table A9-9-G of SCAQMD CEQA Air Quality Handbook (April 1993)

Dust Source	Silt Content (%)	Soil Moisture %	No of Equip.	Daily Hours	Fugitive PM10 (lbs)	Rule 403 Reduction		Net PM10 (lbs)
						%	lbs	
Grading	15	2	0	8	0.00	51%	0.00	0.00
Earthmoving	15	2	0	8	0.00	51%	0.00	0.00
Total Emissions:					0.00		0.00	0.00

Formula is from Table A9-9-F of SCAQMD CEQA Air Quality Handbook (April 1993)

Rule 403 Reduction percentages are from Table A11-9-A of SCAQMD CEQA Air Quality Handbook (April 1993) and represent the average between the maximum and minimum

Vehicle Type	No of Vehicles	On-Site Miles Per Day	Fugitive PM10 (lbs/veh/mi)	Fugitive PM10 (lbs)	Rule 403 Reduction		Net PM10 (lbs)
					%	lbs	
Water Truck	0	5	23.0	0.00	65%	0.00	0.00
Haul Trucks (on-site)	2	4	23.0	184.00	65%	119.60	64.40
Const. Worker Vehicles	10	0.2	5.56	11.12	65%	7.23	3.89
Total Emissions:				195.12		126.83	68.29

Emissions Factor is from Page 9-20 of SCAQMD CEQA Air Quality Handbook (April 1993)

Rule 403 Reduction percentages are from Table A11-9-A of SCAQMD CEQA Air Quality Handbook (April 1993) and represent the average between the maximum and minimum

Dust Source	Silt Content (%)	Rain ≥ 0.01 in (days)	Wind > 12 mph (%)	Area Exposed (acres)	Fugitive PM10 (lbs)	Rule 403 Reduction		Net PM10 (lbs)
						%	lbs	
Exposed Storage Piles	15	34	50	0	0.00	52%	0.00	0.00
Exposed Graded Surface	15	34	50	0	0.00	51%	0.00	0.00
Total Emissions					0.00		0.00	0.00

Formula is from Table A9-9-E of SCAQMD CEQA Air Quality Handbook (April 1993)

Rule 403 Reduction percentages are from Table A11-9-A of SCAQMD CEQA Air Quality Handbook (April 1993) and represent the average between the maximum and minimum

TOTAL EMISSIONS

Emissions Source	Emissions (Pounds per Day)				
	CO	VOC	NOx	SOx	PM10
Equipment Emissions	60.10	10.26	151.42	14.66	10.86
On- and Off-Road Vehicles	23.46	3.27	2.32	0.00	0.06
Fugitive Dust					
Excavation/Trenching	-	-	-	-	0.00
Grading and Earthmoving	-	-	-	-	0.00
Vehicles	-	-	-	-	195.12
Exposed Piles & Surfaces	-	-	-	-	0.00
Mitigation/Reduction	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	126.83
Net Emission Totals:	83.56	13.53	153.74	14.66	79.21
SCAQMD Threshold	550.00	75.00	100.00	150.00	150.00
Exceeds Threshold?	No	No	Yes	No	No

DATA INPUT

Project Name: Palmdale Recreational Facilities Program

Table Numbers:

Total Emissions	1
Mobile Emissions	2
Area Sources	3

Key:

	Must Enter Data
	May Modify Default Data

Analysis Year:

2005

EMFAC7 Model:

EMFAC7G

Project County Location:

Los Angeles:	X
Orange:	
Riverside:	
San Bernardino:	

URBEMIS Analysis Methodology:

Updated: X

Entrained Roadway Dust:

Calculate:

Ref No.	Land Use	Res/Non-Res	Units/1000 SF	Assumed Units/SF	Units/Bldgs.	ADT Rates	NOV Rates	Trips per Acre	ADT	% Pass-By	% Diverted	% Internal	New Trips	Res NOV	% Work Trips	% Truck Trips
70	Park	N 0	93	93	93	36.54	0.00	0.00	3,010	0%	0%	0%	3,010	0	1.0%	0.4%
152	Rec/I/Community Center	N 11	40	40000	2	2.26	0.00	1000 SF	920	0%	0%	0%	920	0	35.0%	1.8%
0																
0																
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Trip Types	Residential			Non-Residential			
	Home/Work	Home/Shop	Home/Other	Work	Non-Work	Pass-By	Diverted
Trip Length (miles)	20.00	10.00	10.00	10.30	5.50	0.01	0.50
Trip Speeds	45.0	45.0	45.0	35.0	35.0	10.0	35.0
Percent Trip	20.0%	37.0%	43.0%				

Vehicle Fleetmix	% Type	Catalyst	Non-Cat	Diesel
Passenger Vehicles				
Automobiles	83.3%	98.7%	1.0%	0.3%
Light-Duty Trucks	11.1%	99.7%	0.0%	0.4%
Urban Buses	2.2%	-	-	100.0%
Motorcycles	3.3%	-	100.0%	-
Trucks				
Medium-Duty Trucks	30.0%	100.0%	0.1%	-
Light Heavy-Duty Trucks	10.0%	44.3%	5.8%	50.0%
Medium Heavy-Duty Trucks	10.0%	40.9%	9.2%	50.0%
Heavy Heavy-Duty Trucks	50.0%	-	-	100.0%

Project Name: Palmdale Recreational Facilities Program

Land Use	Emissions in Pounds per Day				
	CO	VOC	NO _x	SO _x	PM ₁₀
Park					
Vehicular Sources	104.7	14.9	26.7	1.9	0.8
Stationary Area Sources	<u>0.5</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Subtotals	105.3	16.6	26.7	1.9	0.8
Rec'l/Community					
Vehicular Sources	42.2	5.7	11.4	0.8	0.4
Stationary Area Sources	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Subtotals	42.3	5.8	11.7	0.8	0.4
Project Totals					
Vehicular Sources	146.9	20.7	38.1	2.7	1.1
Stationary Area Sources	0.6	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.0
TOTALS	147.6	22.4	38.4	2.7	1.1
AVAPCD Thresholds (lbs/day)	550.0	75.0	100.0	150.0	150.0
Project's Air Quality Impacts Significant?	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

Table: 2
EMISSIONS FROM ON-ROAD VEHICLE TRAVEL
WITHOUT PROPOSED EMISSIONS REDUCTION MEASURES
Project Name: Palmdale Regional Facilities Program EIR

Analysis Year: 2005
 EMFAC7 Model: EMFAC7G
 Project County Location:
 Los Angeles: ☒
 Orange: ☐
 Riverside: ☐
 San Bernardino: ☐
 Temperature:
 Winter (CO): 60
 Summer (VOC): 75
 Summer (NO_x): 85
 URBEMIS Analysis Methodology:
 Updated: ☒
 Entrained Roadway Dust:
 Calculate: ☐

Ref No.	Land Use	Res/Non-Res	Units/1000 SF	ADT Rates	NOV Rates	Trips per Acre	ADT	% Pass-By	% Diverted	% Internal	New Trips	Res NOV	% Work Trips	% Truck Trips
70	Park	N	93	36.54	0.00	1000 SF	3,010	0%	0%	0%	3,010	0	1.0%	0.4%
152	Rec'l/Community Center	N	40	2.26	0.00	1000 SF	920	0%	0%	0%	920	0	35.0%	1.8%
0														
0														
0														
0														
0														
0														
0														
0														
0														
0														
0														

Trip Types	Residential			Non-Residential			
	Home to Work	Home to Shop	Home to Other	Work	Non-Work	Pass-By	Diverted
Trip Length (miles)	11.50	4.87	6.02	10.30	5.50	0.01	0.50
Trip Speeds	35.0	40.0	40.0	35.0	35.0	10.0	35.0
Percent Trip	20.0%	37.0%	43.0%				

Vehicle Fleetmix	% Type	Catalyst	Non-Cat	Diesel
Passenger Vehicles				
Automobiles	83.3%	98.7%	1.0%	0.3%
Light-Duty Trucks	11.1%	99.7%	0.0%	0.4%
Urban Buses	2.2%	-	-	100.0%
Motorcycles	3.3%	-	100.0%	-
Trucks				
Medium-Duty Trucks	30.0%	100.0%	0.1%	-
Light Heavy-Duty Trucks	10.0%	44.3%	5.8%	50.0%
Medium Heavy-Duty Trucks	10.0%	40.9%	9.2%	50.0%
Heavy Heavy-Duty Trucks	50.0%	-	-	100.0%

Project Vehicular Emissions in Pounds per Day		Motor Vehicle Emissions					Entrained Roadway
	Vehicle Miles	CO	VOC	NO _x	SO _x	PM ₁₀	PM ₁₀
Park	16,699	104.7	14.9	26.7	1.9	0.8	0.0
Rec'l/Community Center	6,606	42.2	5.7	11.4	0.8	0.4	0.0
TOTALS	23,305	146.9	20.7	38.1	2.7	1.1	0.0

Project Name: Palmdale Recreational Facilities Program

Conversion Factors

Emission Factors for Each Criteria Pollutant from Space and Water Heating, Landscape Maintenance, and Consumer Products

Emission Factors	Water/Space Heating Emission Factors					Landscape Maint. Emission Factors					Consumer Prod VOC
	CO	VOC	NO _x	SO _x	PM ₁₀	CO	VOC	NO _x	SO _x	PM ₁₀	
Residential Uses	20.0	5.3	80.0	0.0	0.2	0.00576	0.00054	0.00014	0.0	0.00001	0.0171
Nonresidential Uses	20.0	5.3	120.0	0.0	0.2	0.0276	0.0315	0.005	0.0	0.00037	0.0

APPENDIX 3.4

Noise

Palmdale Parks Project **Construction Noise Levels**

WESTSIDE PARK COMPLEX

Northern Half of Site

Width of Avenue O-12	84
Residential Setback north of Avenue O-12	30
Total	114
Sound Level at 50 Feet	95
Sound Level at 100 Feet*	89
Existing Sound Attenuation	0
Sound Level at Closest Residence	89 dB(A)

Eastern Half of Site

Width of 25th Street West	104
Sound Level at 50 Feet	95
Sound Level at 100 Feet*	89
Existing Sound Attenuation	0
Sound Level at Closest Residence	89 dB(A)

Southern Half of Site

Width of Rancho Vista Boulevard	104
Residential Setback south of Rancho Vista Boulevard	30
Total	134
Sound Level at 50 Feet	95
Sound Level at 100 Feet*	89
Sound Attenuation by Existing Masonry Wall	-5
Sound Level at Closest Residence	84 dB(A)

Roadway widths are from the City's General Plan Circulation Element
*Only subtract 6 dB(A) due to hard road surface.

Palmdale Parks Project **Construction Noise Levels**

AMPHITHEATER

Distance of graded from Property Line	300
Width of Avenue O-12	84
Residential Setback north of Avenue O-12	30
Total	414
Sound Level at 50 Feet	95
Sound Level at 100 Feet	87.5
Sound Level at 200 Feet	80
Sound Level at 400 Feet	72.5
Existing Sound Attenuation from Berm	-5
Sound Level at Closest Residence	67.5 dB(A)

Roadway widths are from the City's General Plan Circulation Element
 *Only subtract 6 dB(A) due to hard road surface.

Palmdale Parks Project **Construction Noise Levels**

EASTSIDE PARK COMPLEX

Northern Half of Site

Width of Avenue S	104
Sound Level at 50 Feet	95
Sound Level at 100 Feet*	89
Existing Sound Attenuation	0
Sound Level at School Property Line	89 dB(A)

Eastern Half of Site

Width of 40th Street East	84
Width of Undeveloped Residential Lot	100
Residential Setback from Property Line	25
Total	209
Sound Level at 50 Feet	95
Sound Level at 100 Feet*	89
Sound Level at 200 Feet	81.5
Existing Sound Attenuation	0
Sound Level at Closest Residence	81.5 dB(A)

Southern Half of Site

Residential Setback from Property Line	25
Sound Level at 50 Feet	95
Existing Sound Attenuation	-5
Sound Level at Closest Residence	90 dB(A)

Western Half of Site

Width of 37th Street East	84
Residential Setback from Property Line	15
Total	99
Sound Level at 50 Feet	95
Sound Level at 100 Feet*	89
Existing Sound Attenuation	-5
Sound Level at Closest Residence	84 dB(A)

Roadway widths are from the City's General Plan Circulation Element

*Only subtract 6 dB(A) due to hard road surface.

Existing Off-Site Noise Conditions

ROADWAY NAME					Design	Dist from		Barrier	Vehicle Mix		dB(A)
Segment	Existing Land Use	Lanes	Median Width	ADT Volume	Speed (mph)	Center to Receptor	Alpha Factor	Attn dB(A)	Medium Trucks	Heavy Trucks	CNEL
Westside Park Facilities											
AVENUE P											
w/o 30th Street West	single family residences	4	18	17,000	45	92	0	-5	18%	07%	59.4
	multifamily residences	4	18	17,000	45	92	0	-5	18%	07%	59.4
w/o 25th Street West	single family residences	4	18	23,400	45	92	0	-5	18%	07%	60.8
e/o 25th Street West	single family residences	4	18	25,000	45	92	0	-5	18%	07%	61.1
30th STREET WEST											
n/o Avenue P	single family residences	4	18	11,700	35	92	0	-5	18%	07%	54.6
s/o Avenue P	single family residences	4	18	7,000	35	92	0	-5	18%	07%	52.4
Eastside Park Facilities											
AVENUE S											
w/o 37th Street East	single family residences	6	18	20,900	45	87	0	-5	18%	07%	60.8
w/o 40th Street East	elementary school	6	18	20,000	45	107	0	0	18%	07%	64.6
e/o 40th Street East	single family residences	6	18	18,100	45	87	0	-5	18%	07%	60.2
40th STREET EAST											
n/o Avenue S	single family residences	4	18	13,000	35	82	0	-5	18%	07%	55.6
s/o Avenue S	single family residences	4	18	13,000	35	82	0	-5	18%	07%	55.6

(1) Distance to centerline of roadway

Assumed 24-Hour Traffic Distribution:

	Day	Evening	Night
Total ADT Volumes	77.70%	12.70%	9.60%
Medium-Duty Trucks	87.43%	5.05%	7.52%
Heavy-Duty Trucks	89.10%	2.84%	8.06%

Existing Plus Project Off-Site Noise Conditions

ROADWAY NAME					Design	Dist from		Barrier	Vehicle Mix		
Segment	Existing Land Use	Lanes	Median Width	ADT Volume	Speed (mph)	Center to Receptor	Alpha Factor	Attn dB(A)	Medium Trucks	Heavy Trucks	dB(A) CNEL
Westside Park Facilities											
AVENUE P											
w/o 30th Street West	single family residences	4	18	17,490	45	92	0	-5	18%	07%	59.5
	multifamily residences	4	18	17,490	45	92	0	-5	18%	07%	59.5
w/o 25th Street West	single family residences	4	18	24,690	45	92	0	-5	18%	07%	61.0
e/o 25th Street West	single family residences	4	18	26,320	45	92	0	-5	18%	07%	61.3
30th STREET WEST											
n/o Avenue P	single family residences	4	18	11,940	35	92	0	-5	18%	07%	54.7
s/o Avenue P	single family residences	4	18	7,120	35	92	0	-5	18%	07%	52.5
Eastside Park Facilities											
AVENUE S											
w/o 37th Street East	single family residences	6	18	21,590	45	87	0	-5	18%	07%	61.0
w/o 40th Street East	elementary school	6	18	20,500	45	107	0	0	18%	07%	64.7
e/o 40th Street East	single family residences	6	18	18,410	45	87	0	-5	18%	07%	60.3
40th STREET EAST											
n/o Avenue S	single family residences	4	18	13,230	35	82	0	-5	18%	07%	55.7
s/o Avenue S	single family residences	4	18	13,150	35	82	0	-5	18%	07%	55.7
(1) Distance to centerline of roadway											
Assumed 24-Hour Traffic Distribution:		Day	Evening	Night							
Total ADT Volumes		77 70%	12 70%	9 60%							
Medium-Duty Trucks		87 43%	5 05%	7 52%							
Heavy-Duty Trucks		89 10%	2 84%	8 06%							

**Palmdale Park Facilities
Existing On-Site Noise Contours
(No Attenuation Assumed)**

ROADWAY NAME	Segment	Lanes	Median Width	ADT Volume	Design Speed (mph)	Alpha Factor	Vehicle Mix			Distance from Center of Roadway			
							Medium Trucks	Heavy Trucks	CNEL at 75 Feet ¹	75 CNEL	70 CNEL	65 CNEL	60 CNEL
ROADWAY AVENUE P	e/o 30th Street West	4	18	23,400	50	0.5	6.4%	4.8%	71.9	51	98	205	435
	w/o 40th Street East	6	18	20,000	50	0.5	6.4%	4.8%	71.8	--	93	187	395
40th STREET East	s/o Avenue S	4	18	13,000	40	0.5	6.4%	4.8%	67.6	--	56	108	225

¹ Distance to centerline of roadway.

"-" = contour is located within the roadway lanes or within 75 feet of the roadway centerline.

Assumed 24-Hour Traffic Distribution:

	Day	Evening	Night
Total ADT Volumes	65.00%	25.00%	10.00%
Medium-Duty Trucks	87.43%	5.05%	7.52%
Heavy-Duty Trucks	89.10%	2.84%	8.06%

**2005 Off-Site Noise Conditions
With Project**

ROADWAY NAME		Existing Land Use	Lanes	Median Width	ADT Volume	Design Speed (mph)	Dist from Center to Receptor	Alpha Factor	Barrier Attn dB(A)	Vehicle Mix		dB(A) CNEL
Segment										Medium Trucks	Heavy Trucks	
Westside Park Facilities												
AVENUE P												
w/o 30th Street West	single family residences	4	18	19,880	45	92	0	-5	18%	07%	60.1	
	multifamily residences	4	18	19,880	45	92	0	-5	18%	07%	60.1	
w/o 25th Street West	single family residences	4	18	28,260	45	92	0	-5	18%	07%	61.6	
	proposed park-edge of roadway	4	18	28,260	45	52	0	-5	18%	07%	64.6	
e/o 25th Street West	single family residences	4	18	29,820	45	92	0	-5	18%	07%	61.8	
30th STREET WEST												
n/o Avenue P	single family residences	4	18	13,540	35	92	0	-5	18%	07%	55.3	
	Marie Kerr Park edge of roadway	4	18	13,540	35	52	0	0	18%	07%	63.2	
s/o Avenue P	single family residences	4	18	8,120	35	92	0	-5	18%	07%	53.0	
Eastside Park Facilities												
AVENUE S												
w/o 37th Street East	single family residences	6	18	24,490	45	87	0	-5	18%	07%	61.5	
w/o 40th Street East	elementary school	6	18	23,300	45	107	0	0	18%	07%	65.2	
	proposed park-edge of roadway	6	18	23,300	45	57	0	0	18%	07%	69.0	
e/o 40th Street East	single family residences	6	18	20,910	45	87	0	-5	18%	07%	60.8	
40th STREET EAST												
n/o Avenue S	single family residences	4	18	15,030	35	82	0	-5	18%	07%	56.3	
s/o Avenue S	single family residences	4	18	14,950	35	82	0	-5	18%	07%	56.3	
	proposed park-edge of roadway	4	18	14,950	35	52	0	-5	18%	07%	58.7	
(1) Distance to centerline of roadway												
Assumed 24-Hour Traffic Distribution:		Day	Evening	Night								
Total ADT Volumes		77.70%	12.70%	9.60%								
Medium-Duty Trucks		87.43%	5.05%	7.52%								
Heavy-Duty Trucks		89.10%	2.84%	8.06%								

Palmdale Parks Project Stationary Noise Levels

WESTSIDE PARK COMPLEX

Northern Half of Site

Distance from Closest Ball Field Bleacher to Property Line

Width of Avenue O-12

Residential Setback north of Avenue O-12

Total

Sound Level at 100 Feet

Sound Level at 200 Feet

Sound Level at 400 Feet

Existing Sound Attenuation

Sound Level at Closest Residence

Assuming 80 dB(A) at 50 feet for PA System

200

84

30

314

72.5

65

57.5

0

61.25 dB(A)

Distance from Closest Parking Lot to Property Line

Width of Avenue O-12

Residential Setback north of Avenue O-12

Total

Sound Level at 50 Feet

Sound Level at 100 Feet

Sound Level at 200 Feet

Existing Sound Attenuation

Sound Level at Closest Residence

50

84

30

164

55

47.5

40

0

43.75 dB(A)

Roadway widths are from the City's General Plan Circulation Element
Project measurements are taken from project conceptual plans.

*Only subtract 6 dB(A) due to hard road surface.

Palmdale Parks Project Stationary Noise Levels

WESTSIDE PARK COMPLEX

Eastern Half of Site

Distance from Closest Ball Field Bleacher to Property Line

Width of 25th Street West

Total

Sound Level at 100 Feet

Sound Level at 200 Feet

Sound Level at 400 Feet

Existing Sound Attenuation

Sound Level at Church Property Line

Assuming 80 dB(A) at 50 feet for PA System

300	300
104	104
404	404
65	72.5
57.5	65
50	57.5
0	0
50 dB(A)	57.5 dB(A)

Distance from Closest Parking Lot to Property Line

Width of 25th Street West

Total

Sound Level at 50 Feet

Sound Level at 100 Feet

Sound Level at 200 Feet

Existing Sound Attenuation

Sound Level at Church Property Line

50	
104	
154	
55	
47.5	
40	
0	
43.75 dB(A)	

Roadway widths are from the City's General Plan Circulation Element
Project measurements are taken from project conceptual plans.
*Only subtract 6 dB(A) due to hard road surface.

Palmdale Parks Project Stationary Noise Levels

WESTSIDE PARK COMPLEX

Southern Half of Site

Distance from Closest Ball Field Bleacher to Property Line

Width of Rancho Vista Boulevard

Residential Setback south of Rancho Vista Boulevard

Total

Sound Level at 100 Feet

Sound Level at 200 Feet

Sound Level at 400 Feet*

Sound Attenuation by Existing Masonry Wall

Sound Level at Closest Residence

Assuming 80 dB(A) at 50 feet for PA System

300	300
104	104
30	30
434	434
65	72.5
57.5	65
51.5	59
-5	-5
46.5 dB(A)	54 dB(A)

Distance from Closest Parking Lot to Property Line

Width of Rancho Vista Boulevard

Residential Setback south of Rancho Vista Boulevard

Total

Sound Level at 50 Feet

Sound Level at 100 Feet

Sound Level at 200 Feet*

Sound Attenuation by Existing Masonry Wall

Sound Level at Closest Residence

25	25
104	104
30	30
159	159
55	55
47.5	47.5
41.5	41.5
-5	-5
39.5 dB(A)	39.5 dB(A)

Roadway widths are from the City's General Plan Circulation Element
Project measurements are taken from project conceptual plans.

*Only subtract 6 dB(A) due to hard road surface.

Palmdale Parks Project Stationary Noise Levels

AMPHITHEATER - Scenario 1 at 75 dB(A)

Distance of Stage from Property Line	600
Width of Avenue O-12	84
Residential Setback north of Avenue O-12	30
Total	714
Sound Level at 50 Feet	75
Sound Level at 100 Feet	67.5
Sound Level at 200 Feet	60
Sound Level at 400 Feet	52.5
Sound Level at 800 Feet	45
Existing Sound Attenuation from Berm	-5
Sound Level at Closest Residence	43.75 dB(A)

AMPHITHEATER - Scenario 2 at 100 dB(A)

Distance of Stage from Property Line	600
Width of Avenue O-12	84
Residential Setback north of Avenue O-12	30
Total	714
Sound Level at 50 Feet	100
Sound Level at 100 Feet	92.5
Sound Level at 200 Feet	85
Sound Level at 400 Feet	77.5
Sound Level at 600 Feet	70
Sound Level at 800 Feet	62.5
Existing Sound Attenuation from Berm	-5
Sound Level at Closest Residence	61.25 dB(A)

Roadway widths are from the City's General Plan Circulation Element
Project measurements are taken from project conceptual plans.
*Only subtract 6 dB(A) due to hard road surface.

Palmdale Parks Project Stationary Noise Levels

EASTSIDE PARK COMPLEX

Northern Half of Site

Distance from Closest Water Feature to Property Line

Width of Avenue S

Total

Sound Level at 50 Feet

Sound Level at 100 Feet*

Sound Level at 200 Feet*

Existing Sound Attenuation

Sound Level at School Property Line

45
<u>104</u>
149
70
64
58
0
61 dB(A)

Distance from Closest Parking Lot to Property Line

Width of Avenue S

Total

Sound Level at 50 Feet

Sound Level at 100 Feet*

Sound Level at 200 Feet*

Existing Sound Attenuation

Sound Level at School Property Line

150
<u>104</u>
254
55
49
43
0
46 dB(A)

Distance from Community Event Area to Property Line

Width of Avenue S

Total

Amplified Sound Level at 50 Feet

Sound Level at 100 Feet*

Sound Level at 200 Feet*

Existing Sound Attenuation

Sound Level at School Property Line

45
<u>104</u>
149
75
69
63
0
66 dB(A)

Roadway widths are from the City's General Plan Circulation Element
Project measurements are taken from project conceptual plans.

*Only subtract 6 dB(A) due to hard road surface.

Palmdale Parks Project Stationary Noise Levels

EASTSIDE PARK COMPLEX

Eastern Half of Site

Distance from Closest Ball Field Bleacher to Property Line

Width of 40th Street East

Width of Undeveloped Residential Lot

Residential Setback from Property Line

Total

Sound Level at 100 Feet

Sound Level at 200 Feet

Sound Level at 400 Feet

Sound Level at 800 Feet

Existing Sound Attenuation

Sound Level at Closest Residence

Assuming 80 dB(A) at 50 feet for PA System

600

84

100

25

809

72.5

65

57.5

50

0

50 dB(A)

42.5 dB(A)

Distance from Aquatic Center to Property Line

Width of 40th Street East

Width of Undeveloped Residential Lot

Residential Setback from Property Line

Total

Sound Level at 50 Feet

Sound Level at 100 Feet*

Sound Level at 200 Feet

Existing Sound Attenuation

Sound Level at Closest Residence

50

84

100

25

259

70

64

56.5

0

56.5 dB(A)

Roadway widths are from the City's General Plan Circulation Element
Project measurements are taken from project conceptual plans.

*Only subtract 6 dB(A) due to hard road surface.

Palmdale Parks Project Stationary Noise Levels

EASTSIDE PARK COMPLEX

Southern Half of Site

Distance from Closest Ball Field Bleacher to Property Line

Residential Setback from Property Line

Total

Sound Level at 100 Feet

Sound Level at 200 Feet

Existing Sound Attenuation

Sound Level at Closest Residence

200
25

225

65

57.5

-5

52.5 dB(A)

Assuming 80 dB(A) at 50 feet for PA System

200

25

225

72.5

65

-5

60 dB(A)

Distance from Closest Parking Lot to Property Line

Residential Setback from Property Line

Total

Sound Level at 50 Feet

Sound Level at 100 Feet

Sound Level at 200 Feet

Sound Level at 400 Feet

Existing Sound Attenuation

Sound Level at Closest Residence

350
25

375

55

47.5

40

32.5

-5

27.5 dB(A)

Roadway widths are from the City's General Plan Circulation Element
Project measurements are taken from project conceptual plans.
*Only subtract 6 dB(A) due to hard road surface.

Palmdale Parks Project Stationary Noise Levels

EASTSIDE PARK COMPLEX

Western Half of Site

Distance from Closest Ball Field Bleacher to Property Line	350	Assuming 80 dB(A) at 50 feet for PA System
Width of 37th Street East	84	
Residential Setback from Property Line	15	
Total	449	
Sound Level at 100 Feet	65	
Sound Level at 200 Feet	57.5	
Sound Level at 400 Feet*	51.5	
Existing Sound Attenuation	-5	
Sound Level at Closest Residence	46.5 dB(A)	54 dB(A)

Distance from Closest Parking Lot to Property Line	50
Width of 37th Street East	84
Residential Setback from Property Line	15
Total	149
Sound Level at 50 Feet	55
Sound Level at 100 Feet*	49
Sound Level at 200 Feet*	43
Existing Sound Attenuation	-5
Sound Level at Closest Residence	41 dB(A)

Distance from Community Event Area to Property Line	50
Width of 37th Street East	84
Residential Setback from Property Line	15
Total	149
Amplified Sound Level at 50 Feet	75
Sound Level at 100 Feet*	69
Sound Level at 200 Feet*	63
Existing Sound Attenuation	-5
Sound Level at Closest Residence	61 dB(A)

Roadway widths are from the City's General Plan Circulation Element
Project measurements are taken from project conceptual plans.
*Only subtract 6 dB(A) due to hard road surface.

Palmdale Project Noise Readings

SLM	Date	Time	Location	Time Weighting	Freq. Weighting	Range dB	Elapsed Time	Overload	MaxP	MaxL	MinL	Leq
2237	8/16/01	9:39:53	S/W S Ave. & 40th St.	F	A	50 120	0:10:00	N	105.9	87.2	50.8	71.8
2237	8/16/01	9:53:01	Southern Prop. Boundary on 40th St.	F	A	50 120	0:10:00	N	102.7	89.1	0	67.8
2237	8/16/01	10:11:40	S/W Toscana St. & 37th St.	F	A	50 120	0:10:00	N	99	83.2	0	59.5
2237	8/16/01	10:25:08	S/E S. Ave & 37th St.	F	A	50 120	0:10:00	N	98.7	81.9	0	67.4
2237	8/16/01	11:00:49	P St. & Mesa Ln.	F	A	50 120	0:10:00	N	104.8	79.5	0	66.2
2237	8/16/01	11:13:54	P St. & 25 St.	F	A	50 120	0:10:00	N	107.6	84.3	57.1	69.5

**CITY OF PALMDALE
LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
RESOLUTION NO. CC 2002-041**

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PALMDALE, CALIFORNIA, CERTIFYING THAT THE FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT (EIR) 01-01 FOR THE PALMDALE RECREATIONAL FACILITIES DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM HAS BEEN COMPLETED IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA)

A. RECITALS

- (i) The City of Palmdale has prepared a Final EIR for two recreational facilities, known as the Palmdale Recreational Facilities Development Program, hereinafter referred to as the project. The EIR evaluates proposed construction of two recreational facilities, one of the Eastside and one on the Westside of the City. The Eastside site is generally bounded by Avenue S to the north, 40th Street East to the east, Jacarte Avenue to the south, and 37th Street East to the west. The Westside project site is generally bounded by Avenue O-12 to the north, 25th Street West to the east, Rancho Vista Boulevard (Avenue P) to the south, and existing Marie Kerr Park to the west.
- (ii) An Environmental Initial Study was prepared for the project by the Planning Department staff, pursuant to Section 15603 of the State CEQA Guidelines. The initial study, which was completed on July 17, 2001, identified that there was substantial evidence that the project may have a significant environmental impact on several environmental resources. Pursuant to State CEQA Guidelines 15064 and 15081, a decision was made to prepare an EIR for the project.
- (iii) On July 17, 2001, a Notice of Preparation for the EIR was prepared and sent to the State Clearinghouse in the Office of Planning and Research for the State of California and to other responsible agencies.
- (iv) On August 1, 2001, a contract was entered into between the City and Impact Sciences, Inc. of Agoura Hills, California, whereby Impact Sciences agreed to be the lead consultant for the preparation of the EIR for the project.

- (v) On November 30, 2001, the Draft EIR was completed. Pursuant to State CEQA Guidelines Section 15085, the City prepared a Notice of Completion of the Draft EIR which was filed with the State Clearinghouse of the Office of Planning and Research on December 3, 2001. The EIR was circulated to interested agencies between December 3, 2001 and January 18, 2002 for a 45-day comment period, pursuant to State CEQA Guidelines Section 15087. Comments were received and responses were prepared and incorporated into the EIR. A copy of the draft EIR is on file in the office of the Planning Department.
- (vi) The EIR contains a Mitigation Monitoring Program which lists the changes in the project required to mitigate or avoid significant environmental effects. The Mitigation Monitoring Program states the type of monitoring action that will be required for each mitigation measure, who the responsible agency/party will be for each action and the timing requirements for compliance with each action. The Mitigation Monitoring Program is included in the said EIR.
- (vii) The City Council conducted a public hearing on the Draft EIR on February 13, 2002 at City Hall Council Chambers, 38300 Sierra Highway, Suite B, Palmdale, California. Notice of the time, place and purpose of the aforesaid meeting was duly noticed in accordance with California Government Code Section 65090.
- (viii) The Final EIR consists of the draft EIR, dated November 2001, comments, responses to comments, changes/corrections, and the mitigation monitoring program (Attachment I).
- (ix) All legal prerequisites to the adoption of this Resolution have occurred.

B. RESOLUTION

NOW THEREFORE, it is hereby found, determined, and resolved by the City Council of the City of Palmdale, as follows:

1. The City Council hereby specifically finds that all of the facts set forth in the Recitals, Part A of this Resolution, are true and correct.
2. Based upon substantial evidence presented to this Commission during the above-referenced February 13, 2002 public hearing, including but not

limited to public testimony, and written and oral staff report, the City Council specifically finds as follows:

- (a) The Draft EIR, the comments to the EIR, the response to those comments and the Mitigation Monitoring Program (together which constitutes the Final EIR for the project) have been received by the Council; the Council has reviewed and considered those documents prior to acting on the Applications, the content of the EIR represents the independent judgment of the City Council, and pursuant to State CEQA Guidelines Section 15090, the City Council finds that the EIR has been completed in compliance with CEQA, the State CEQA Guidelines and the City's CEQA Guidelines.
 - (b) The Final EIR has been presented to the City Council, the decision-making body of the lead agency, and the City Council has reviewed and considered the information contained in the Final EIR prior to approving the project.
 - (c) Between the time the Draft EIR was completed and the time this EIR is to be certified, no substantial evidence exists or was presented showing that the project evaluated would create a new significant environmental impact not evaluated in the Draft EIR or cause a substantial increase in the severity of an environmental impact already evaluated in the Draft EIR. No substantial changes to the project have been made since the Draft EIR was prepared, therefore, no revisions to the Draft EIR are needed. For these reasons, the City Council specifically finds that there is no substantial evidence in the record to require recirculation of the Draft EIR on any of the grounds set forth in CEQA Section 21092.1 or State DEQA Guidelines Section 15088.5, or any other provision of CEQA or the State CEQA Guidelines.
3. Based on the findings and conclusions set forth in paragraphs 1 and 2 above, this council hereby certifies FEIR 01-01 which consists of the Draft EIR, any comments received, and any response of the City to the comments received.
4. The City Council has also reviewed and considered the Mitigation Monitoring Program for the EIR that has been prepared pursuant to the requirements of Public Resources Code Section 21081.6 and finds that

such program designed to ensure compliance with the mitigation measures during project implementation. The City Council therefore adopts the Mitigation Monitoring Program for EIR 01-01.

5. The City Clerk shall certify to the adoption of this Resolution.

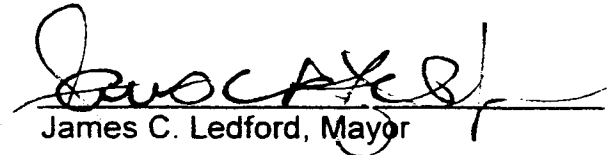
ADOPTED AND APPROVED this 14th day of February, 2002.

AYES: Mayor Ledford and Councilmembers Loa, Root, Norris, and Dispenza

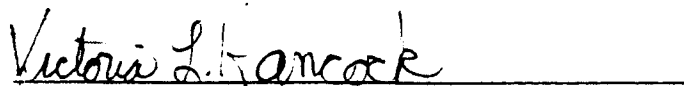
NOES: None

ABSENT: None

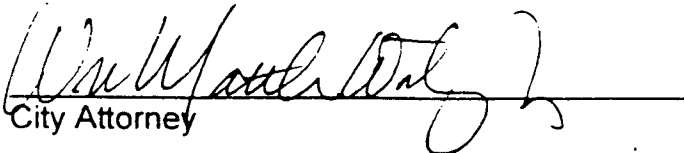
ABSTAIN: None


James C. Ledford, Mayor

ATTEST:


Victoria Hancock, City Clerk

Approved as to Form:


City Attorney

ATTACHMENT 1

Changes/corrections to the Air Quality Section of the EIR
Mitigation Monitoring Program
Comments on the Draft EIR
Responses to Comments on the Draft EIR

The above mentioned items, along with the Draft EIR constitutes the Final EIR

- Objective ER5.4:** Minimize emissions of air toxins and pollutants which contribute to global warming and ozone depletion.
- Policy ER5.4.1:** Promote community awareness of the effects of global warming and ozone depleting gases, as well as methods to minimize the creation of those gases, by preparing and distributing educational materials, and cooperating with SCAQMD in establishing regional programs.
- Analysis:** This policy is oriented toward City staff and no further policy analysis is required.
- Policy 5.4.2:** Through the environmental review process for new development applications, ensure that emissions of air toxins as defined by South Coast Air Quality Management District are minimized.
- Analysis:** The nature of the Palmdale Recreational Facilities Development Program is such that it would not emit air toxins; nonetheless, the project is consistent with this policy because this issue is analyzed below in this impact analysis.
- Objective ER5.5:** Reduce air pollution caused by energy consumption.
- Policy 5.5.1:** Encourage energy conservation from all sectors of the community by promoting the use of energy efficient appliances, processes and equipment, and promoting energy audits of existing structures.
- Analysis:** The project is consistent with this policy in that SCAQMD mitigation is recommended in this section to that would, if implemented, reduce air emissions through use of energy conservation measures at the park facilities, including compliance with Title 24.
- Policy 5.5.2:** Require local government, Palmdale citizens, and local businesses and industries to recycle, as mandated by state law, and to otherwise recycle to the extent possible.
- Analysis:** Mitigation ~~is—measures are~~ recommended in this section ensure recycling of demolition/construction wastes at each park site, to use recycled content building materials, and to install recycling containers at each park site to encourage local residents and park users to place their recyclables in the containers.
- Policy 5.5.3:** Require that new construction promote the use of solar energy systems by providing maximum solar access.
- Analysis:** The project would be consistent with this policy if it complies with mitigation recommended in this section to incorporate passive solar design into the park facilities, such as orienting buildings to the north and by providing shade trees around buildings at each site.
- Objective ER5.6:** Minimize emissions from indirect sources such as commercial, residential and recreational development.
- Policy ER5.6.1:** Ensure that new development reduces project-related vehicle miles traveled to the maximum extent provided by law.
- Analysis:** The proposed parks are consistent with this policy because the facilities would be located in populated areas not already served by community parks. As such many, local residents would be able to ride their bikes or walk to the parks. For those who would drive to the parks, the number of vehicle miles necessary to travel to

- 3.3-15 Use electric mowers and other emission-efficient landscaping equipment to maintain landscaping.
- 3.3-16 Construct bicycle facility improvements, including bike lanes adjacent to the park sites and bicycle racks.
- 3.3-17 Construct bus passenger benches and shelters
- 3.3-18 Construct sidewalks along the park frontages and throughout the parks.
- 3.3-19 Synchronize traffic lights on streets impacted by development.
- 3.3-20 To the extent feasible, implement flexible work schedules for employees at each park site.
- 3.3-21 To the extent feasible, any vehicles that the City purchases for either of the park sites shall be alternative fuel vehicles.
- 3.3-22 Recycling containers shall be installed at each park site to encourage local residents and park users to recycle to the extent possible.
- 3.3-23 During construction of each park, demolition debris and construction wastes shall be recycled to the extent feasible. The City shall coordinate the recycling of these materials with on-site contractors, local waste hauler(s) and/or other facilities that recycle construction/demolition wastes.
- 3.3-24 In order to stimulate the market for recycled content building materials, all building construction specifications for the parks shall encourage contractors to use recycled content building materials.
- 3.3-25 Each park site shall have an area permanently set aside that is accessible to the local haulers, that is large enough accommodate multiple bins for on-site materials separation, and that meets any other requirements specified by City of Palmdale, Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, local waste haulers, and Los Angeles County Fire Department.

8.0 MITIGATION MONITORING PROGRAM

8.1 MITIGATION MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

On January 1, 1989, State of California Public Resources Code, Section 21081.6, became effective, requiring that the lead agency adopt a reporting or monitoring program to ensure implementation of mitigation measures outlined in a Certified Final Environmental Impact Report. The proposed project shall comply with the requirement of Public Resources Code, Section 21081.6, and prepare mitigation monitoring reports, in accordance with City of Palmdale CEQA procedures in effect at the time of EIR certification.

The Project Mitigation Monitoring Program is presented on the following pages. Each required mitigation measure is listed and categorized by impact area, with an accompanying discussion of:

- The agency or agencies and department responsible for implementation;
- The enforcement agency;
- The phase of the project during which the measure should be monitored (i.e., pre-construction, construction and post-occupancy); and
- The type of monitoring action required.

The project applicant shall demonstrate compliance with each mitigation measure in a written report submitted to the applicable enforcement agency prior to issuance of a building permit or certificate of occupancy and shall provide periodic reports regarding compliance with such conditions.

8.2 MITIGATION MONITORING PROGRAM

Introduction

This Mitigation Monitoring Program has been developed to ensure that mitigation measures and conditions of approval outlined in the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) State Clearinghouse No. 2001071092 prepared for the Palmdale Recreational Facilities Development Program and related permits are implemented as required. The Mitigation Monitoring Program has been prepared in conformance with Section 21081.6 of the Public Resources Code and the City of Palmdale Mitigation Monitoring requirements. Section 21081.6 of the State Public Resources Code states:

Section 1: Section 21081.6 is added to the Public Resources Code, to read:
(When making findings required by subdivision (a) of Section 21081 or when adopting a negative declaration pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (c) of Section 21081, the public agency shall adopt a reporting or monitoring program for the changes to the project which it has adopted or made a condition of project approval in order to mitigate or avoid significant effects on the environment. The reporting of monitoring program shall be designed to ensure compliance during project implementation. For those changes which have been required or incorporated into the project at the request of an agency, prepare and submit a proposed reporting or monitoring report (emphasis added).

Section 2: No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because the local agency or school district has the authority to levy service charges, fees, or assessments sufficient to pay for the program or level of service mandated by this act. The first component of the program satisfies the need to commit that the mitigating features added to the project through the environmental process have been incorporated into the plans, actual construction and operation of the project. The second component is that of providing the agency with information concerning the accuracy of impact predictions and the effectiveness of mitigation measures. This second component is required by Public Resources Code Section 21081.6 but is necessary to enable agencies to improve their environmental procedures and protect the environment pursuant to directives provided through the California Environmental Quality Act.

The mitigation measures contained in this document are categorized according to the primary environmental impact designations listed in the Draft Environmental Impact Report. These include: Land Use Interface, Transportation/Circulation, Air Quality, Noise, and Light and Glare. In all, thirty-seven mitigation measures are contained in the document.

Mitigation Matrix

In order to effectively track and document the status of mitigation measures, a mitigation matrix has been prepared and includes the following components:

- Mitigation Measure
- Monitoring Action
- Responsible Party
- Source Document
- Monitoring Sequence
- Compliance Verification

The timing for implementing each mitigation measure has been apportioned into several specific timing increments. Of these, the most common are:

1. Prior to issuance of grading permit.
2. During grading operations.
3. Prior to completion of grading operations.
4. Prior to issuance of building permit(s).
5. During construction.
6. Prior to occupancy.

Plan checking and verification of mitigation compliance shall be the responsibility of the City of Palmdale Planning Department.

Information pertaining to compliance with mitigation measures, or any necessary modifications or refinements, will be documented in the comments portion of the matrix.

Mitigation Monitoring Procedures

The City of Palmdale Planning Department is the designated lead agency for the Palmdale Recreational Facilities Development Program Mitigation

Monitoring Program. The City is responsible for review of all monitoring reports, enforcement actions, and document disposition. The City will rely on information provided by the monitor as accurate and up to date and will field check mitigation measure status as required.

A. In-Field Monitoring

Project monitors shall exercise caution and professional practices at all times when monitoring construction. Protective wear (hard hats, glasses, etc.) shall be worn at all times in construction areas. Injuries shall be reported immediately to the mitigation monitor.

B. Coordination with Contractors

The construction manager/superintendent is responsible for coordination of contractors, and is also responsible for contractor completion of required measures in accordance with the provisions of this program.

C. Recognized Experts

The use of recognized experts as a component of the monitoring team is required to ensure compliance with scientific and engineering based mitigation measures. While the mitigation monitoring team recognized experts assess compliance with required mitigation measures, consultation with the City of Palmdale planning staff shall take place in the event of a dispute.

D. Arbitration/Dispute Resolution

If the mitigation monitor has identified an action that, in the opinion of the monitor, has not been implemented, or has not been implemented correctly, the problem will be brought to the attention of the City for resolution. If the problem cannot be satisfactorily resolved by City staff, it will be brought before the Planning Director or designee for resolution. The arbitration committee will have the authority to issue stop work orders until the dispute is resolved.

E. Enforcement

Agencies may enforce conditions of approval through their existing police power, using stop work orders, fines, infraction citations, loss of

entitlement, refusal to issue building permits or certificates of use and occupancy, or, in some cases, notice of violation for tax purposes. Criminal misdemeanor sanctions could be available where the agency has adopted an ordinance requiring compliance with the monitoring program, similar to the provision in many zoning ordinances which state the enforcement power to bring suit against violators of the ordinances provisions.

Additional enforcement provisions included required posting of a bond or other acceptable security in the amount of the required mitigation measures. In the event of non-compliance, the City could call the bond and complete the required mitigation measures.

6.0 Mitigation Monitoring Program

Mitigation Measure	Source Document	Monitoring Action	Monitoring Sequence	Responsible Party	Compliance Verification		
					Initial	Date	Comments
3.1 LAND USE INTERFACE							
3.1-1 The project shall implement all mitigation measures for significant noise impacts as identified in Section 3.4, Noise, of this Program EIR.	EIR	Project Review	See Mitigation Measures 3.4-1 to 3.4-4	City Planning Dept.			
3.1-2 The project shall implement all mitigation measures for significant light and glare impacts as identified in Section 3.5, Light and Glare, of this Program EIR.	EIR	Project Review	See Mitigation Measures 3.5-1 to 3.5-4	City Planning Dept.			
3.2 TRANSPORTATION/CIRCULATION							
3.2-1 Install a traffic signal at the intersection of Avenue S and 37th Street East.	EIR	Field Check	Prior to occupancy permit	City Traffic Engineer			
3.2-2 Develop a traffic and parking management plan that would identify specific traffic control strategies that could be used to discourage motorists from driving through or parking on the local streets in the vicinity of the Westside Softball and Event Complex during major events (and at the Eastside Recreation Complex if such events were to be proposed for that site).	EIR	Plan Check	Prior to building permit	City Traffic Engineer			
3.2-3 Develop an on-site parking plan to designate temporary parking areas that could be used during major events at the Westside Softball and Event Complex (and at the Eastside Recreation Complex if such events were to be proposed for that site).	EIR	Plan Check	Prior to building permit	City Traffic Engineer			

8.0 Mitigation Monitoring Program

Mitigation Measure	Source Document	Monitoring Action	Monitoring Sequence	Responsible Party	Compliance Verification		
					Initial	Date	Comments
3.3 AIR QUALITY							
CONSTRUCTION-RELATED IMPACTS							
3.3-1	EIR	Field Check	During Grading and Construction	City Planning Department			Trucks shall not be permitted to be left idling longer than two minutes.
3.3-2	EIR	Field Check	During Grading and Construction	City Planning Department			Electrical power shall be taken from existing electrical poles or other sources rather than from temporary diesel or gasoline generators.
3.3-3	EIR	Field Check	During Grading and Construction	City Planning Department			To the extent feasible, use methanol- or natural gas-fueled on-site mobile equipment instead of diesel-fueled equipment.
3.3-4	EIR	Field Check	During Grading and Construction	City Planning Department			To the extent feasible, use propane- or butane-powered on-site mobile equipment instead of gasoline-fueled equipment.
3.3-5	EIR	Field Check	During Grading and Construction	City Planning Department			<p>To reduce fugitive dust emissions during grading operations, develop and implement a dust control plan, as approved by the City, that includes the following measures or equivalently effective measures approved by the AVAPCD:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply approved non-toxic chemical soil stabilizers according to manufacturer's specification to all inactive construction areas (previously graded areas inactive for four days or more). b. Replace ground cover in disturbed areas as quickly as possible. c. Enclose, cover, water twice daily, or apply approved soil binders to exposed piles (i.e., gravel, sand, dirt) according to manufacturers' specifications. d. Water active grading sites at least twice daily. e. Suspend all excavating and grading operations when wind speeds (as instantaneous gusts) exceed 25 mph. f. Provide temporary wind fencing consisting of three- to five-foot barriers with 50 percent or less porosity along the perimeter of sites that have been cleared or are being graded. g. All trucks hauling dirt, sand, soil, or other loose materials are to be covered or should maintain at least two feet of freeboard (i.e., minimum vertical distance between top of the load and the top of the trailer), in accordance with Section 23114 of the California Vehicle Code. h. Sweep streets at the end of the day if visible soil material is

8.0 Mitigation Monitoring Program

Mitigation Measure	Source Document	Monitoring Action	Monitoring Sequence	Responsible Party	Compliance Verification		
					Initial	Date	Comments
<p>carried over to adjacent roads (recommend water sweepers using groundwater from on-site wells).</p> <p>i. Install wheel washers where vehicles enter and exit unpaved roads onto paved roads, or wash off trucks and any equipment leaving the site each trip.</p> <p>j. Apply water three times daily or chemical soil stabilizers according to manufacturers' specifications to all unpaved parking or staging areas or unpaved road surfaces.</p> <p>k. Enforce traffic speed limits of 15 mph or less on all unpaved roads.</p> <p>l. Pave construction roads when the specific roadway path would be utilized for 120 days or more.</p> <p>m. All finished graded areas to be landscaped shall be seeded and watered as soon as possible after grading to prevent fugitive dust.</p>							
OPERATION-RELATED IMPACTS							
3.3-6 Grading shall be scheduled for completion prior to the start of the rainy season, or detailed temporary erosion control plans shall be filed in a manner satisfactory to the City of Palmdale Department of Public Works.	EIR	Erosion Control Plan Check	Prior to grading permit	City Planning Department			
3.3-7 Use energy-efficient and automated controls for air conditioners.	EIR	Field Check	Prior to occupancy permit	City Planning Department			
3.3-8 Use double-glass-paned windows.	EIR	Field Check	Prior to occupancy permit	City Planning Department			
3.3-9 Use automatic on/off lighting controls and energy-efficient lighting.	EIR	Field Check	Prior to occupancy permit	City Planning Department			
3.3-10 Orient buildings to the north, as feasible, to augment natural cooling and include passive solar design and access (e.g., daylighting) as part of the project.	EIR	Plan Check	Prior to building permit	City Planning Department			
3.3-11 Provide shade trees to reduce heating/cooling needs of structures.	EIR	Field Check	Prior to occupancy permit	City Planning Department			
3.3-12 Use light-colored roof materials to reflect heat.	EIR	Field Check	Prior to occupancy permit	City Planning Department			
3.3-13 Increase walls and attic insulation beyond Title 24 requirements.	EIR	Field	On-going	City Planning			

8.0 Mitigation Monitoring Program

Mitigation Measure	Source Document	Monitoring Action	Monitoring Sequence	Responsible Party	Compliance Verification		
					Initial	Date	Comments
3.3-14	EIR	Check Plan Check	Prior to building permit	Department City Traffic Engineer			
3.3-15	EIR	Notification by Parks Department	Prior to occupancy permit	City Parks Department			
3.3-16	EIR	Plan Check	Prior to occupancy permit	City Planning Department			
3.3-17	EIR	Plan Check	Prior to occupancy permit	City Planning Department			
3.3-18	EIR	Plan Check	Prior to occupancy permit	City Planning Department			
3.3-19	EIR	Field Check	Prior to occupancy permit	City Traffic Engineer			
3.3-20	EIR	Notification by Parks Department	On-going	City Planning Department			
3.3-21	EIR	Purchase Orders from Parks Department	On-going	City Planning Department			
3.3-22	EIR	Field Check	Prior to occupancy permit	City Planning Department			
3.3-23	EIR	Field Check	During construction	City Planning Department			
3.3-24	EIR	Construction	Prior to	City Planning			

8.0 Mitigation Monitoring Program

Mitigation Measure	Source Document	Monitoring Action	Monitoring Sequence	Responsible Party	Compliance Verification		
					Initial	Date	Comments
materials, all building construction specifications for the parks shall encourage contractors to use recycled content building materials.		construction Specification Review	construction bid	Department			
3.3-25 In order to stimulate the market for recycled content building materials, all building construction specifications for the parks shall encourage contractors to use recycled content building materials.	EIR	Construction Specification Review	Prior to construction bid	City Planning Department			
3.3-26 All landscape chemicals shall be locked in hazardous materials cabinets and stored, used, and disposed of in accordance with all federal, state, and local requirements.	EIR	Field Check	On-going	City Parks Department			
3.3-27 Pool chemicals shall be stored in separate, locked rooms with secondary containment. Monitoring and maintaining of pool water quality shall be accomplished through an automated and enclosed system that monitors the pool water and adds chemicals as necessary. Pool chemicals shall be used and stored in accordance with all federal, state, and local requirements.	EIR	Field Check	On-going	City Parks Department			
3.4 NOISE							
CONSTRUCTION-RELATED IMPACTS							
3.4-1 Prior to issuance of grading permits, a construction noise control plan shall be prepared that would include, but not be limited to, the following. Noise attenuating construction requirements shall be enforced by the Building Official.	EIR	Review of Construction Noise Control Plan	Prior to grading permit.	City Planning Department			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limit on-site construction activities to between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m., and exclude all Sundays and all public holidays. Do not start equipment and/or construction vehicles before 7:00 a.m. Stockpiling and vehicle staging areas shall be located as far away as possible from occupied residences, the church (if constructed and occupied at the time of park construction), and elementary schools. All construction equipment shall be fitted with modern sound-reduction equipment per manufacturer's specifications. All stationary construction equipment (e.g., air compressor, generators, etc.) shall be operated as far away from noise sensitive uses as possible. If this is not possible the equipment shall be shielded with temporary sound barriers, sound 		Field Check	Monitor during Grading and Construction	City Code Enforcement Officer			

8.0 Mitigation Monitoring Program

Mitigation Measure	Source Document	Monitoring Action	Monitoring Sequence	Responsible Party	Compliance Verification		
					Initial	Date	Comments
aprons, or sound skins.							
OPERATION-RELATED IMPACTS							
3.4-2 For all ball fields at the Westside Softball and Event Complex, speakers for public address systems shall be mounted in such a fashion that they face the bleachers, and the settings shall be fixed by the manufacturer's representative to ensure that sound levels from the systems not exceed 70 dB(A) at the far edge of each playing field.	EIR	Field Check	Prior to occupancy permit	City Code Enforcement Officer			
3.4-3 All use of public address systems shall cease at 10:00 p.m. on weekdays, and 10:30 p.m. on weekends.	EIR	Field Check	On-going	City Code Enforcement Officer			
3.4-4 For the amphitheater, speakers shall be mounted in such a fashion that they face the intended audience, and the settings shall be fixed by the manufacturer's representative to ensure that sound levels from the systems not exceed 65 dB(A) at the park property line.	EIR	Field Check	Prior to each amphitheater event	City Code Enforcement Officer			
3.5							
LIGHT AND GLARE							
3.5-1 The project shall comply with the lighting requirements of Section 86.03 of the City's Zoning Ordinance, including preparation of an exterior lighting (photometric) plan consisting of a point-by-point foot candle layout (based on a ten foot grid center) extending a minimum of 20 feet outside the property lines by an electrical engineer registered in the State of California.	EIR	Exterior Lighting Plan Check	Prior to building permit	City Planning Department			
3.5-2 The exterior lighting plan shall demonstrate that no light trespass shall occur at off-site locations, that nighttime glare and sky glow are minimized such that the light environment at each park site does not disturb neighboring uses or significantly change the light environment that is visible from other area of the City. The lighting plan shall include the following provisions as necessary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> two lighting levels: one level for practice conditions and one level for tournament game conditions; shields, louvers, louver-aiming angles, and cutoff techniques for lamps to direct light downward and to prevent sky glow; lamps mounted on 70-foot high poles so that lamps can be directed at a steeper angle toward the ground and have a reduced light spill and glare effect than lighting on shorter poles. 	EIR	Exterior Lighting Plan Check Field Check	Prior to building permit On-going	City Planning Department City Code Enforcement Officer			

8.0 Mitigation Monitoring Program

Mitigation Measure	Source Document	Monitoring Action	Monitoring Sequence	Responsible Party	Compliance Verification		
					Initial	Date	Comments
3.5-3	All outdoor athletic lighting shall be shut off no later than 10:00 PM on weekdays and no later than 10:30 PM on weekends.	Field Check	On-going	City Code Enforcement Officer			
3.5-4	Tall, fast-growing trees shall be planted along the northern boundary of the Westside Softball and Event Complex and the southern boundary of the Eastside Recreation Complex to block the light from the ball field lights onto nearby residential properties.	Field Check	Prior to occupancy permit	City Planning Department			

(323) 890-4330

August 15, 2001

Ms. Susan Koleda
City of Palmdale
38250 N. Sierra Hwy
Palmdale, CA 93350

Dear Ms. Koleda:

**NOTICE OF PREPARATION AND INITIAL STUDY OF A DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL
IMPACT REPORT – RECREATIONAL FACILITIES PROJECT, “CITY OF PALMDALE”
(EIR #1192/2001)**

The Notice of Preparation and Initial Study of a Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Palmdale Recreational Facilities Project has been reviewed by the Planning, Land Development, and Forestry Divisions of the County of Los Angeles Fire Department. The following are their comments:

PLANNING SECTION:

It would be helpful if the Environmental Impact Report specifies the square footage of proposed roofed structures.

LAND DEVELOPMENT UNIT – GENERAL REQUIREMENTS:

The projected use of the proposed development may necessitate multiple ingress/egress access for the circulation of traffic, and emergency response issues. The Department may condition future development to provide additional means of access.

The development of this project must comply with all applicable code and ordinance requirements for construction, access, water mains, fire flows and hydrants. Specific fire and life safety requirements for the construction phase will be addressed at the building fire plan check. There may be additional fire and life safety requirements during this time.

Every building constructed shall be accessible to Fire Department apparatus by way of access roadways, with an all weather surface of not less than the prescribed width, unobstructed, clear-to-sky. The roadway shall be extended to within 150 feet of all portions of the exterior walls when measured by an unobstructed route around the exterior of the building.

When a bridge is required, to be used as part of a fire access road, it shall be constructed and maintained in accordance with nationally recognized standards and designed for a live load sufficient to carry a minimum of 75,000 pounds.

The maximum allowable grade shall not exceed 15% except where the topography makes it impractical to keep within such grade, and then an absolute maximum of 20% will be allowed for up to 150 feet in distance. The average maximum allowed grade, including topography difficulties, shall be no more than 17%. Grade breaks shall not exceed 10% in 10 feet.

When involved with a subdivision, Fire Department requirements for access, fire flows and hydrants are addressed during the subdivision tentative map stage.

Fire sprinkler systems are required in some residential and most commercial occupancies. For those occupancies not requiring fire sprinkler systems, it is strongly suggested that fire sprinkler systems be installed. This will reduce potential fire and life losses. Systems are now technically and economically feasible for residential use.

RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

Development may require fire flows up to 5,000 gallons per minute at 20 pounds per square inch residual pressure for up to a five-hour duration. Final fire flows will be based on the size of the buildings, their relationship to other structures, property lines, and types of construction used. Fire hydrant spacing for buildings shall be 300 feet and shall meet the following requirements:

1. No portion of lot frontage shall be more than 200 feet via vehicular access from a public fire hydrant.
2. No portion of a building shall exceed 400 feet via vehicular access from a properly spaced public fire hydrant.
3. When cul-de-sac depth exceeds 200 feet, hydrants shall be required at the corner and mid-block.
4. Additional hydrants will be required if hydrant spacing exceeds specified distances.
5. A Fire Department approved turning area shall be provided at the end of a cul-de-sac.

Fire hydrant spacing for open areas shall be determined at the tentative map phase.

Turning radii shall not be less than 42 feet. This measurement shall be determined at the centerline of the road. A Fire Department approved turning area shall be provided for all driveways exceeding 150 feet in length and at the end of all cul-de-sacs. All on-site driveways shall provide a minimum unobstructed width of 26 feet, clear-to-sky. The on-site driveway is to be within 150 feet of all portions of the exterior walls of the first story of any building.

Driveway width for "recreational" developments shall be increased when any of the following conditions will exist:

1. Provide 28 feet in width, when a building has three or more stories, or is more than 35 feet in height, above access level. Also, for using fire truck ladders, the centerline of the access roadway shall be located parallel to, and within 30 feet of the exterior wall on one side of the proposed structure.
2. Provide 34 feet in width, when parallel parking is allowed on one side of the access roadway/driveway. Preference is that such parking is not adjacent to the structure.
3. Provide 42 feet in width, when parallel parking is allowed on each side of the access roadway/driveway.
4. "Fire Lanes" are any ingress/egress, roadway/driveway with paving less than 34 feet in width, and will be clear-to-sky. All "Fire Lanes" will be depicted on the final map
5. For streets or driveways with parking restrictions: The entrance to the street/driveway and intermittent spacing distances of 150 feet shall be posted with Fire Department approved signs stating "NO PARKING - FIRE LANE" in three inch high letters. Driveway labeling is necessary to ensure access for Fire Department use.

LIMITED ACCESS DEVICES (GATES ETC.):

1. Any single gate used for ingress and egress shall be a minimum of 26 feet in width, clear-to-sky.
2. Any gate used for a single direction of travel, used in conjunction with another gate, used for travel in the opposite direction, (split gates) shall have a minimum width of 20 feet each, clear-to-sky.

3. Gates and/or control devices shall be positioned a minimum of 50 feet from a public right-of-way, and shall be provided with a turnaround having a minimum of 32 feet of turning radius. If an intercom system is used, the 50 feet shall be measured from the right-of-way to the intercom control device.
4. All limited access devices shall be of a type approved by the Fire Department.
5. Gate plans shall be submitted to the Fire Department, prior to installation. These plans shall show all locations, widths and details of the proposed gates.

TRAFFIC CALMING MEASURES:

All proposals for traffic calming measures (speed humps/bumps, traffic circles, roundabouts, etc.) shall be submitted to the Fire Department for review, prior to implementation.

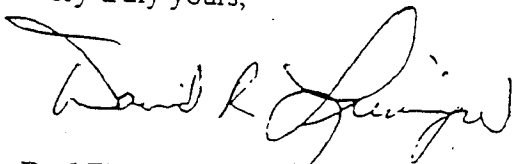
Should any questions arise regarding design and construction, and/or water and access, please contact Inspector Mike McHargue at (323) 890-4243 (E-mail: mmchargu@lacofd.org).

FORESTRY DIVISION - OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The statutory responsibilities of the County of Los Angeles Fire Department Forestry Division include erosion control, watershed management, rare and endangered species, vegetation, fuel modification for Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones or Fire Zone 4, archeological and cultural resources and the County Oak Tree Ordinance. The proposed project will not have significant environmental impacts in these areas.

If you have any additional questions, please contact this office at (323) 890-4330.

Very truly yours,



DAVID R. LEININGER, ACTING CHIEF, FORESTRY DIVISION
PREVENTION BUREAU

DRL:lc

(EIR#1192.B39)

bc: Baker-E/R
Division IX
EIR #1192/Pac.
Land Development
Planning
#219

Commentor: County of Los Angeles Fire Department – David R. Leininger, Acting Chief, Forestry Division

Date: January 3, 2002

Response:

1. The conditions identified in the letter dated August 15, 2001 (which is included in Appendix 1.0 of the EIR) will be considered as conditions of approval for the Palmdale Recreational Facilities Development Program.
2. As this comment concurs with the findings of the Initial Study and DEIR, no further response is required.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

DISTRICT 7, REGIONAL PLANNING

IGR/CEQA BRANCH

120 SO. SPRING ST.

LOS ANGELES, CA 90012

PHONE (213) 897-6536

FAX (213) 897-1337



RECEIVED

JAN 17 2002

PLANNING DEPT.

*Flex your power.
Be energy efficient.*

Planning Director
City of Palmdale
38300 North Sierra Highway
Palmdale, CA. 93550

Re: IGR/CEQA # 011212NY
Palmdale Recreation Facility
LA/14/51.41
SCH# 2001071092

January 11, 2002

Dear Planning Director:

Thank you for including the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) in the environmental review process for the Palmdale Recreation Facility.

Based on our review of the information received, we have the following comments:

The traffic analysis study only deals with the traffic impact on the City streets. Freeway 14 and Highway 138 have not been addressed in the DEIR. All the transportation issues requested on our letter dated August 3, 2001 must be addressed to satisfy the CEQA requirements.

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Yerjanian at (213)897-6536 and refer to IGR/CEQA # 011212NY.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "Stephen J. Buswell", is written over a horizontal line.

STEPHEN J. BUSWELL
IGR/CEQA Branch Chief
Transportation Planning Office
District 7

Commentor: California Department of Transportation - Stephen Buswell,
IGR/CEQA Program Manager

Date: January 11, 2002

Response:

1. According to the Circulation Element of the City of Palmdale General Plan and traffic volumes calculated by the City Traffic Department since 1998, the existing volume of traffic on State Route (SR) 14 between Ave. N and Ave. P is 68,000, with a capacity of 120,000. Between Ave. P and Palmdale Boulevard the volume is approximately 68,000, with a capacity of 80,000. The existing volume on Highway 138 (47th Street East) between Palmdale Boulevard and Avenue S is 20,400 with a capacity of 36,000, between Avenue S and Pearblossom Highway (that portion of Highway 138 known as Fort Tejon Road) the volume is 15,500 with a capacity of 30,000.

The proposed parks/recreational facilities are anticipated to draw patronage primarily from the local vicinity. It is anticipated that a maximum of 20 percent of the traffic generated by the two facilities would use SR 14. This equates to an increase of approximately 390 vehicles per day on SR 14, an increase of approximately 0.6 percent over current traffic volumes. It is projected that a maximum of five percent of the traffic generated by the Westside/Marie Kerr Park and ten percent of the traffic generated by the Eastside Park would use any portion of Highway 138. This equates to approximately 270 vehicles per day, a negligible increase to existing traffic volumes.

Special events at the parks would generate greater traffic volumes; however, such events would occur only on an occasional basis and would not necessarily coincide with peak commuter hours. It is, therefore, the professional opinion of the City of Palmdale Traffic Engineers that the average daily traffic and peak hour traffic generated by the Palmdale Recreation Facilities Project would not result in a significant impact to State Route 14 and Route 138.

Section 3.2, Transportation/Circulation, of the EIR addresses all other transportation issues identified in the Department of Transportation letter dated August 3, 2001 (this letter is included in Appendix 1.0 of the EIR). These issues include:

1. assumptions and methods used to develop trip generation/distribution, percentages and assignments;
2. an analysis of ADT, AM, and PM peak hour volumes for existing and future conditions;
3. cumulative traffic impacts;
4. mitigation measures for project impacts, including financing, scheduling, implementation responsibilities, and monitoring (see **Section 8.0, Mitigation Monitoring Plan**); and
5. developer's percent share of the costs of the mitigation, should the mitigation involve shared costs.



COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

900 SOUTH FREMONT AVENUE
ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA 91803-1331
Telephone: (626) 458-5100

JAMES A. NOYES, Director

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO
P.O. BOX 1460
ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA 91802-1460

January 14, 2002

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PLANNING DEPT.

IN REPLY PLEASE REFER TO FILE WM-4

Ms. Susan Koledo
City of Palmdale
38250 North Sierra Highway
Palmdale, CA 93550

Dear Ms. Koledo:

**RESPONSE TO A DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT
PALMDALE RECREATION FACILITIES PROJECT
CITY OF PALMDALE**

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Report for the proposed Palmdale Recreation Facilities project. We have reviewed the submittal and offer the following comments:

Environmental Programs

As projected in the Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element, which was approved by a majority of the cities in the County of Los Angeles in late 1997 and by the County Board of Supervisors in January 1998, a shortfall in permitted daily landfill capacity may be experienced in the County within the next few years. The construction and/or predevelopment activities as well as the postdevelopment operation associated with the proposed project may increase the generation of solid waste and may negatively impact solid waste management infrastructure in the County. Therefore, the proposed environmental document must identify what measures the project proponent may implement to mitigate the impact. Mitigation measures may include, but are not limited to, implementation of waste reduction and recycling programs to divert the solid waste including construction and demolition waste from the landfills.

The California Solid Waste Reuse and Recycling Access Act of 1991, as amended, requires each development project to provide an adequate storage area for collection and removal of recyclable materials. The environmental document should include discuss standards to provide adequate waste storage areas for collection/storage of recyclable and green waste materials for this project.

The existing hazardous waste management (HWM) facilities in this County are inadequate to handle the hazardous waste currently being generated. The proposed project may generate hazardous waste that could adversely impact existing HWM facilities. This issue should be addressed and mitigation measures provided.

Should any operation within the subject project include the construction/installation, modification or removal of underground storage tanks, industrial waste control or disposal facilities, and/or stormwater treatment facilities, our Environmental Programs Division must be contacted for required approvals and operating permits.

If you have any questions, please contact Ms. Genevieve Lebita at (626) 458-2196.

Land Development (Grading and Drainage)

The project may have an impact to the County-maintained facilities in the area. The applicant shall submit a drainage concept addressing the impact to all County-owned facilities in the area for review and approval prior to approval of the environmental documents. Sufficient information must be submitted to Public Works showing the extent of drainage problems and solutions.

The project may also impact water quality and should incorporate permanent postconstruction Best Management Practices to mitigate this impact. These plans must be reviewed and approved by Public Works prior to issuance of permits.

If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Perfecto Tobias at (626) 458-4921.

Land Development (Transportation Planning)

We have reviewed the subject document and have no comments.

If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Hubert Seto at (626) 458-4349.

Traffic and Lighting

The proposed project will not have a significant impact on County roadways or intersections. No further information is required.

If you have questions, please contact Mr. Nickolas Van Gunst at (626) 458-4768.

Ms. Susan Koledo
January 14, 2002
Page 3

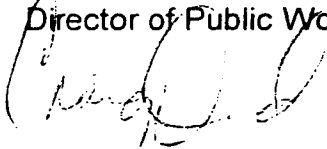
Watershed Management

The proposed project should include investigation of watershed management opportunities to maximize capture of local rainfall on the project site, minimize or eliminate incremental flows to the storm drain system, and provide filtering of flows to capture contaminants originating from the project site.

If you have any questions regarding the above comments or the environmental review process of Public Works, please contact Ms. Massie Munroe at the address on the first page or at (626) 458-4359.

Very truly yours,

JAMES A. NOYES
Director of Public Works



71 ROD H. KUBOMOTO
Assistant Deputy Director
Watershed Management Division

MM:sw
C:\DrainageWm\228.wpd

Commentor: County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works – Rod H. Kubomoto, Assistant Deputy Director, Watershed Management Division

Date: January 14, 2002

Response:

1. According to the project Initial Study (included in **Appendix 1.0** of the EIR), the project would result in a less than significant impact on solid waste disposal services. Nonetheless, mitigation is included in **Section 3.3, Air Quality**, of the EIR to ensure project consistency with Policy 5.5.2 of the General Plan, which states, "Require local government, Palmdale citizens, and local businesses and industries to recycle, as mandated by state law, and to otherwise recycle to the extent possible."¹ Specifically, Mitigation Measure 3.3-22 states, "Recycling containers shall be installed at each park site to encourage local residents and park users to recycle to the extent possible."

Development of each park site would involve demolition and removal of existing vegetation and improvements, as necessary, that would require disposal. Construction wastes typically include small scrap materials (e.g., wood, gypsum, metals, asphalt, brick and blocks, plastics, fiberglass, cardboard, used fixtures, metals, etc.) and construction employee food wastes. Materials recovery facilities and recycling centers exist within Los Angeles County that accept demolition and construction wastes and that recycle them to the extent feasible and as market demand for the recycled materials warrants. Therefore, it can be reasonably assumed that some, but not all demolition/construction wastes from the parks projects would be recovered and that the wastes that are landfilled would result in an incremental and intermittent (over the buildout of the parks) increase in an unknown quantity of solid waste disposal at the landfills serving the project area.

The following construction mitigation measures are, therefore, included in **Section 3.3** to respond to Policy 5.5-2 and to ensure recycling of demolition and construction wastes. Implementation of these measures would also indirectly respond to General Plan Objective ER5.5 which states, "Reduce air pollution caused by energy consumption."

¹ This policy is in response to Objective ER5.5 which states, "Reduce air pollution caused by energy consumption."

3.3-23 During construction of each park, demolition debris and construction wastes shall be recycled to the extent feasible. The City shall coordinate the recycling of these materials with on-site contractors, local waste hauler(s) and/or other facilities that recycles construction/demolition wastes.

3.3-24 In order to stimulate the market for recycled content building materials, all building construction specifications for the parks shall encourage contractors to use recycled content building materials.

3.3-25 Each park site shall have an area permanently set aside that is accessible to the local haulers, that is large enough accommodate multiple bins for on-site materials separation, and that meets any other requirements specified by City of Palmdale, Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, local waste haulers, and Los Angeles County Fire Department.

Implementation of these measures responds to the comment and would make the project consistent with the California Solid Waste Reuse and Recycling Access Act of 1991.

2. Neither park site is expected to generate wastes that would require special handling and disposal at a hazardous waste management facility. As a result, there would be no impacts associated with hazardous wastes and no mitigation is required. No further response is necessary.
3. Development of the park sites would not involve construction/installation, modification, or removal of underground storage tanks; generate industrial wastes; or incorporate stormwater treatment facilities. As a result, no further action relative to this comment is necessary.
4. Both park sites would include stormwater detention basins that would detain on-site storm flows so that downstream discharges would not exceed current levels. As a result, storm water discharges to County storm drains would not increase as a result of additional runoff that would be generated at each site.

As construction of each park site would involve the disturbance of 5 acres or more, it would be subject to National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)

requirements, and a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for construction activities at each site would be prepared pursuant to State Water Resources Control Board Water Quality Order 99-08-DWQ. The SWPPP would be required to include Best Management Practices (BMPs) that would reduce potential water quality impacts during construction to less than significant. With compliance with this NPDES requirement, the Palmdale Recreational Facilities Development Program would not result in a significant water quality impact during construction. After construction, the park sites would not be subject to NPDES requirements.

Potentially hazardous materials that would be used at each park site upon completion include cleaning and janitorial supplies, fertilizers, pesticides, oils, degreasers, solvents, and sodium hypochlorite (chlorine) and muriatic acid for the pools. Materials that could enter storm runoff and affect the quality of runoff include petro-carbons from the parking lots (oil leaks), fertilizers, pesticides, and nitrates from domestic animal droppings at the park.

The amount of petro-carbons from parking lots is not expected to significantly impact runoff quality because not all parked cars leak oil and because the length of time a car with an oil leak would be parked at either park site would not exceed more than a few hours and not on a daily basis. Furthermore, the runoff from the parking lots would discharge to on-site detention basins where many of the petro-carbons would settle or filter out of the runoff before it is discharged downstream.

Due to the cost of fertilizers, pesticides, and irrigation water, as well as their application by trained City personnel, overuse of these chemicals and water at either park site such that they would run off the site and into off-site storm facilities is not expected. The depth of groundwater at each site is unknown; however, based on Table PS-1 in the Public Services Element of the City's General Plan, depth to groundwater should be at least 120 feet below ground surface. As a result, migration of these substances to the groundwater is unlikely. As with runoff from parking lots, surface runoff from the site would also discharge to on-site storm water detention basins where these nutrients (if any) would settle or filter out of the runoff.

Finally, nitrates from domestic animal droppings at the park are expected to be minimal as the number of animals visiting the site would be low, and as their presence at the site is not expected to exceed a few hours at most. Droppings are also expected to

be either picked up by the owners of the animals or park personnel. Droppings that are not picked up are expected to decompose into the soil and not contribute significant amounts of nutrients (if any) to storm runoff.

5. As these comments concur with the findings of the Initial Study and ADEIR, no further response is required.
6. Please see response 4 above regarding the use of on-site storm water detention basins and water quality issues associated with each park development.

